ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

RAJKOT STATE

1902-03 to 1909-10

00134938

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Annual Administration Report.

of the

RAJKOT STATE

FOR THE YEAR

1902-1903. 1909-10





No 91 of 1903-1904.

From,

Rao Bahadur Kripashanker Bhagwanji Vyas

Manager Rajkot State.

To,

C. C. Watson Esquire I. C. S.

Political Agent, Halar Prant.

Rajkot 23rd April 1903.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Rajkot State for the official year ending 31st March 1903.

Area. 2. The area of the State is 282-14 square miles.

Population. 3. The population, according to the census taken on 1st March 1901 is 49,662 souls, made up of 25429 men and 24233 women.

Patraks. 4. The usual Patraks are forwarded in the prescribed forms, and I beg to give herein the general resume of important details of the Administration of the State for the year under report.

Changes in Administration. 5. The charge of the Manager's office was with me throughout the year except for a brief period of 3 months and 8 days, during which Khan Bahadur Sorabshah Hormasji, late Manager, Rajkot State, was at the helm of its affairs and held the reins of its government. This officer had applied for three months' privilege leave, which was granted to him first by a State Telegram of the Political Department of the Bombay Government dated 1st July 1902 and subsequently by a formal Government Resolution No. 4917 of the 5th Idem, and my services, which were then lent to the Chhota Udepur State as its Administrator, were availed of to immediately relieve the late Manager as per G. R. No. 5133 of the 12th July last. He handed over the charge to me in the afternoon of the 8th Idem.

Before Khan Bahadur Sorabshah Hormasji applied for the aforesaid leave, he had requested the Political Agent (now Agent to the Governor), Kathiawar, to move the Government for his reversion to British service, which was sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 4866 dated the 3rd July 1902. In pursuance of this Resolution, he reverted to his Zilla appointment, after the expiration of his privilege leave and I was continued to act in my present incumbency.

Mr. Gunpatrao Narayanrao Laud, the permanent incumbent of the post of the Manager, Rajkot State, now serving as Diwan in the Palitana State, who had been granted leave without pay for two years and an extension for a period of one year, was given a further extension for two years as per Memo No. 3043 of the 21st May 1902 of the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar.

Rao Saheb Anandrao Yeshwantrao, who held charge of Mr. G. N. R. Lambert, Police Superintendent of Rajkot, during the latter's acting appointment as District Superintendent of Police, Belgaum, was allowed to continue to act for him, as per G. R. No. 3625 dated 14th May 1902, and he has been so acting ever since. He availed himself of one month's privilege leave granted to him by Memo No. 836 of the 14th February last of the Agent to the Governor, from the 25th February 1903 and returned to duty on the 25th ultimo. During his absence, Mr. Ahmed Hooseinkhan, the Deputy Police Superintendent of this State was put in charge.

Rajkot had to record the death of its Diwani Nyayadhish Mr. Kalianrai Chaturbhujdas, who fell a victim to the fell epidemic of plague on the 23rd October 1902. To the vacancy thus created, the Agent to the Governor appointed Mr. Madhavrai Narayanbhai Mehta B. A. LL. B. by his letter No. 7318 dated $\frac{18}{19}$th November last.

Mr. Bhimji Vaijnath Joshi, Huzur Shirastedar attached to the Manager's office, who was granted an extension of 6 months to his original leave without pay for an equal period, had his request, on his application for a further extension as the first, rejected and as he did not join his appointment after notice, his lien in this State was suspended. The same arrangements as were made on his proceeding on leave were, on his not returning to duty, continued afterwards.

Mr. Ramshankar Vajeshankar, Public Prosecutor and a standing Vakil of this State, who had rendered some valuable services to the State in connection with its Giras cases, joined the majority on the 1st of October 1902, and you were pleased to appoint Mr. Shivprasad Ajitrai, a local District pleader, in his stead by your letter No 1669 of the 13th December last.

Mr. Charles Paul, late Foujdar of Kuwadwa, having been reported unfit and inefficient, as well as lazy and careless in the performance of his duties by the Police Superintendent, Rajkot State, was degraded and transferred to a post of an Inspector in the Municipal Department, Rajkot, and Mr. Bhurabhai Kasalchand, a new hand from outside, was substituted in his place by your letter No. 147 dated the 24th April 1902.

This State had also to record the death of a third officer, Mr. Devshi Pashvir, city Foujdar of Rajkot, who breathed his last on the 6th July 1902.

Mr. Adam Husain, Foujdar at Sardhar, was promoted to be in succession to him and his place was filled up by Mr. Bhurabhai Kasalchand, Foujdar of Kuvadva, on promotion. To the vacancy created by him at Kuvadva, Havaldar Valji Kalidas of the State Police was nominated on probation as per your Memorandum No. 753 dated 4th August 1902 and he got the confirmation of his appointment by your letter No. 1305 of the 9th October last.

By your office order No. 1093 dated the 17th October 1902 Mr. Raichand Lalji, Aval Karkun at Sardhar, was, in the interests of public service, appointed to be Vahivatdar of Kuvadva and the Kuvadva Vahivatdor Mr. Vaman Chitaman to be Municipal Secretary, Rajkot, the tenant of which post Mr. Khushal Jivan to be Aval Karkun at Sardhar in place of Mr. Raichand vacating, the pay of all these three not being affected.

The fourth officer who fell victim to the cruel hand of death was the forest officer Mr. Raoji Mahadev, who did duty as a record-keeper. His place was not filled up in view of the unsound condition of the State's finances as per your approval conveyed in your letter No. 1771 of the 15th January last.

Important events

6. During the year under report, the most important events were (a) the celebration of the coronation of their Imperial Majesties King Edward VII, Emperor of India, and his consort Queen Alexandra; (b the holding of an Imperial Darbar at Delhi and (c) the solemnization of the nuptials of the younger Kunvari of Rajkot.

(a). By for the most important event was the intended Coronation ceremony of Their Most Gracious Majesties King Edward VII, Emperor of India, and Queen Alexandra in the West-Minister Abbey in London in the month of June 1902. Preparations were made on a grand scale here for the purpose of celebrating the most auspicious occasion in the most becoming manner possible. But all hearts seemed destined to be disappointed, for at that time His Imperial Majesty's malady, from which he was suffering for some time before, assumed an alarming attitude and necessitated the postponement of this auspicious event. Happily the King-Emperor overcame the malady and amidst the sincere rejoicings of the people, the Coronation day was fixed for the 9th of August 1902. In this State sweet-meats were distributed among children and fetes arranged for their entertainment and the poor feasted in the local Panjrapole. The most novel and of far reaching consequences was the feature of tree-planting throughout the State under the suggestions and directions of Mr. Quin, our far-sighted Agent to the Governor, as an antidote against denudation brought about by the last terrible famines.

(b). It was resolved to hold a unique Darbar at Delhi, the ancient capital of India of all the Princes, Potentates, and the elite of this country, on the 1st of January 1903, for the purpose of proclaiming the King as Emperor of India. It goes without saying that the Coronation day in this State was marked by rejoicings and merriment. Rajkot was, on this most delightful occasion, aglow with the rare emotions of genuine loyalty and deep devotion to their most beloved Sovereign and his noble consort. A Darbar was held in the Connaught Institution under the Presidentship of C. A. Kincaid Esquire I. C. S., the officer for the time being in charge of the Political Agency, wherein the Proclamation of His Most August Majesty was duly read and received with profound respect and utmost reverence. The occasion was made as joyful as possible, the programme comprizing within its range entertainments and amusements. In the evening a large and influential gathering took place in the local Middle School, where sweet recitations were gone through, and school-children, who are the usual recipients of special considerations and favor on such delightful occassions were granted eight days' holidays, and had sweetmeats distributed among them. Along with these, the poor and the destitute, who are the objects of pity and compassion everywhere, were given a special dinner of sweet food in the Panjrapole, and the day was fittingly solemnized by the release of a number of short-termed prisoners and partial remission of sentence in case of others.

At night there were grand and superb illuminations at several public premises and places of resort, and display of fire works, in the Darbargadh and some gentlemen illuminated their own houses and shops.

The concession made in favour of Native States is the remission of interest for a period of 3 years upon all loans that have been made or guaranteed to them by the Government of India in connection with the last famine. This State has been fortunate enough to take adventage of this munificence and has viewed the welcome measure as a blessing.

(c) The next event of note was the celebration on the 17th of May 1902 of the marriage of His Highness Ajitsinhji, the Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra, with Kunvari Shri Bai Saheb Ba, the younger daughter of His Highness the late Thakore Saheb Bawaji Raj of Rajkot. This auspicious event was solemnized with great eclat, both in the Rajkot as well as the Dhrangadhra States. This Kunvari has received English education under the able tuition of Miss E. M. Corkery, Lady Superintendent of the local Barton Female Training College.

7. The minor Chief Lakhajiraj continues his studies at the Rajkot Rajkumar College. The Thakore Saheb joined the College on the 14th January 1895 and is now in his 18th year. His progress is satisfactory and highly spoken of by the Principal of the Institution. He has been made a squadron officer of the College. The Thakore Saheb was one of the party of College students that was taken by Mr. Waddington to Delhi to witness the Darbar ceremonies and he seems to have derived a great measure both of enjoyment and of profit from the many most striking and instructive events of that memorable occasion. The principal Mr. Waddington has made the following remaks in his valedictory address at the time of annual prize distribution on the 27th February last.

Education of the Thakore Saheb.

" For Lakhajiraj of Rajkot, who heads the 2nd division, I have nothing " but praise. He has worked consistently hard all through the year. In the " Terminal Examination he was the only boy in the class who passed in " every subject, and in the annual examination he kept the first place and " again passed well in all subjects."

I extremely regret to advert to the sad and untimely death of Kumar Shri Karansinhji of Rajkot, the younger brother of the Minor Thakore Saheb, which took place here on the night of the 19th ultimo. This Kumar, who was only 16 years old and was lately studying in the local Rajkumar college, had joined it in November 1895. There existed cordial love and harmony between the two brothers a circumstance at once pleasing and satisfactory, Kumar Shri Karansinhji was suffering from *fever* and obstruction of bowels, followed by inflamation. He was under the treatment of Major Jameson, the Agency Surgeon, and was well looked after by Mr. Mayne, the present College Principal. He was reported to be progressing well, but on the 19th March 1903 his malady assumed a serious aspect to which he unfortunately fell a victim. He was a very promising, active and intelligent Kumar and was studying in the 2nd class at the time of his demise. He always looked cheerful and gay and his sprightly mien excited love in others. His untimely death has spread a gloom over the whole of Rajkot. All the offices and Educational Institutions of this placee had been closed and the merchants observed a strike for two days in honour and memory of the deceased.

Kumar Shri Vijaysinhji of Saela was their companion throughout the year.

8. The Political relations of the State with the neighbouring principalities continue to be friendly, except in so far that the Taluka of Kotda Sangani, which has a Pati in the village of Sardhar, has appealed to the Government of Bombay against the decision in favour of the Rajkote State of the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar in

Political relations.

the matter of the sole right of the Rajkot Darbar to use the water of the Sardhar Tank for irrigation purposes.

Divisions.

9. The Rajkot State is divided into three Mahals, 1 Rajkot, 2 Sardhar and 3 Kuvadva, and consits of 63 villages in all. The Rajkot Mahal comprizes 21 villages, of which 13 are crown villages, 4 Bhayati, 2 Jiwai and 2 Dharmada. The revenue management of the Mahal is in the hands of a Wahiwatdar.

The Sardhar Mahal consists of 26 villages, of which 18 are crown villages, 5 Bhayati, 1 Jivai and 2 Dharmada. A Thandar is in charge of this Mahal. He performs all revenue duties and exercises the powers of a Third Class Magistrate and hears civil suits upto Rs. 250.

In the Kuvadva Mahal, there are 14 villages of which 12 are Durbari, 1 is Bhayati, and 1 Dharmada village. The revenue administration is in the lands of a Wahiwatdar.

Police administration.

10. The Department was throughout the year, except for a period of month of privilege leave, as set forth in paragraph 5, *supra*, under the good management of Rao Saheb Anandrao Yeshvantrao, aided by the Deputy Police Superintendent for minor and subordinate duties. The department is divided into three divisions, a Foujdar being in charge of each Mahal. The details of the present strength are given in the Sibandhi Patrak No. 16.

11. In the Rajkot State, there are the following Courts :—

Judicial Department.

(a). The Court of the Manager, who hears original suits above Rs. 3000 and appeals on the decisions of the Diwani Nyayadhish and the Sardhar Thandar.

(b). The Court of the Sir Nyayadhish, exercising the powers of a First Class Magistrate and of disposing of small cause court suits.

(c). The Court of the Diwani Nyayadhish, who hears suits to the extent of Rs. 3000.

(d). The Court of the Sardhar Thandar, who hears suits upto Rs. 250 and exercises powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class.

Treasury Department.

12. The Treasury officer has the charge of the State's Treasury, Account, and Audit Departments. These accounts were audited by the Agency Auditor in June 1902.

Revenue.

13. The total revenue of the State for the Samvat year 1958 was Rs. 2,59,893 as against Rs. 3,09,470 of the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 49,577 mainly in the following heads :—

Heads.	Revenue of Samvat 1957.	Revenue of Samvat 1958.	Increase.	Decrease.
I. Land Revenue	1,98,205	1,62,344	„	35,861
II. Taxes.	8,705	7,389	„	1,316
III. Sayer.	52,606	44,463	„	8,143
IV. Law and Justice	17,151	12,249	„	4,902
V. Education.	6,950	3,810	„	3,140
VI. Interest.	10,673	8,605	„	2,068
VII Miscellaneous.	15,180	21,033	5,853	„
Total	3,09,470	2,59,893	5,853	55,430

14. The number of wells for irrigation was 1,636 in the beginning of the year, while that of incomplete ones was 514. Three new wells have been sunk during the year under report.

Grants-in-aid are given to cultivators as an encouragement to well-digging at Rs. 50 for the first kos of water and Rs. 25 for every other kos of water.

Besides these wells, there are large irrigation tanks at Rajkot, Halenda, Kuvadva, Sardhar, Pipalia and Navagam. These tanks are capable of irrigating extensive areas in ordinary seasons, and will prove extremely useful to cultivators on total or partial failure of monsoon. The season under report was in the beginning a bad one but it afterwards improved by the rainfall in the latter part of the season.

Revenue system.

15. The revenue of the State is levied in certain parts in cash under the Vighoti system, and in others in cash and kind viz. Vaje and Vero, according to the Bhagbati system.

The question about introducing Vighoti system in some of the villages of Rajkot Mahal was ordered to be held in abeyance till the distress of the year under review had disappeared. But the question has again been taken in hand, as famine conditions have already disappeared, and I had been asked whether I had any modifications to suggest to the original proposals, submitted by the late Manager Khan Bahadur Sorabshah Hormusji. In reply to this, I have proposed that the period of 15 years should be fixed for levying assessment at the ascertained rates and to give guarrantee there--on to the cultivators to encourage them to take more interest in the cultivation of their lands. You have been now pleased to have my opinion as to the best course to be adopted with lands that are commanded by water from various State tanks and as to fixing a consolidated rate i. e. ordinary assessment plus water rate, and to define the lands so commanded. The matter is still under inquiry for gathering facts and figures.

16. I now cast a cursory glance at the conditions of rain. The rainy season which generally begins in the middle or towards the close of the month of June did not break out till about the 9th July & then only with very light showers, and after two days abruptly ceased altogether, recording only one inch and nineteen cents. Not so much as even a single saturated cloud in the sky was visible to give hope to the impatient population and this caused great anxiety in the minds of the people. The fact can not be ignored that rain did make its first feeble appearance in Rajkot in the month of July as mentioned above, still it was only after the 20th August that the season seriously broke out here. Before that, the prospects of the season were not at all hopeful, for, even towards the close of the month of July the districts of Rajkot were only blessed with a few drops of 40 cents at Kuvadva and 78 cents at Sardhar. The natural consequence of this State of things was that people grew more anxious, and there seemed every probability of famine looming in the horizon, and despair had taken a firm hold over their hearts owing to the scarcity that had over taken the land in rapid succession. Prayers were offered and Ujanis were held towards the close of the month of July. In the beginning of August a sacrifice was performed, in the temple of Shri Panchnath Mahadev to propitiate the wrothful Deity in order that He may soon send down rains and save His puny creatures from the threatening throes of a fresh famine. And then God in His unbounded mercy did send some rains in the course of the following month, but it was not sufficient and was quite unevenly distributed.

Rain fall.

Thus while Rajkot had had 27 inches & 22 cents of rain, Kuvadva & Sardhar could only score 20 inches and 44 cents and 25 inches and 63 cents respectively. The people were disappointed in expecting a last heavy shower to bring the crops to maturity which were sown in the latter part of the season. The yield of crops was consequently much below the average. Thus the year that we leave behind cannot be said to be much better than the preceding ones The average rainfall is 32 inches at Rajkot, 32 at Kuvadva and 29 inches at Sardhar.

The fall of 27 inches & 22 cents at Rajkot includes two showers of 12 cents & 7 cents that were gauged on the 10th and 17th June respectively. These showers were practically useless and should be left out of reckoning. The month of July was to all intents and purposes almost dry except for I inch measured during it and made up of every light showers of 2, 5, 5, 55, 5, & 28 cents on the 5th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, & 11th July 1902 respectively. The first fall that actually started agricultural operations at Rajkot was of 1 inch & 15 cents on the 20th August, followed by other smart showers in quick suc-

cession, but preceded by quite a dry gap of 39 days. The month of August gauged 10 inches & 36 cents of rain. The next month measured 14 inches & 49 cents upto the 19th and then there was an abrupt cessation. There was only one shower of 68 cents in the month of October on the 13th and this brought up the rear of the monsoon, and then the season practically closed. The first few showers at great intervals were not enough for starting agricultural operations and those in the latter part of the season, though continuous and heavy were confined within a short space of time and failed to bring the crops to maturity and this had the effect of reducing the out-turn of the Agtar crops. This year the Kuvadva Mahal was badly off, the rain there measuring only 20 inches & 44 cents, which was so far below the average. On the whole the monsoon this year in this State was feeble and unsatisfactory.

Famine and Scarcity.

17. As the rain did not seriously make its appearance for a long time, it was apprehended at one time that it would fail either wholly or partially, and in view of the then very unfavourable prospects of the monsoon, it was thought advisable to take steps to prepare for the introduction of relief measures adequate to the needs of poor people. It was therefore ordered to draw up a programme of relief works embracing proposals for both central works, and small village works, of the establishment of Poor Houses, Kitchens, of the distribution of gratuitous relief in villages and of arranging for extra establishment, to watch the condition of villages. Such a programme was submitted to you by my letter No. 550 of the 14th July last, showing that about 14,500 people would require relief and proposing the extention of Halenda Tank and the Diversion of the course of a City Nullah into the Adji river as central works, and 5 other minor works. I then toured in the districts and found agricultural operations at a standstill in most of the villages owing to the absence of rain. I submitted a report to you about this requesting early sanction for opening the Rajkot Canal Work. The work was sanctioned, and commenced on the 24th July and attracted a large number of people thereon. This work being found insufficient to cope with the increasing demand for labour, the Halenda Tank work was opened on the 3rd. August last. The number of labourers here also multiplied so rapidly that the opening of a third central work, viz, the Chibhda Tank work, became a necessity and it was begun on the 8th Idem. The Poor-House at Rajkot was opened and placed in charge of the Sir Nyayadhish as Superintendent. A Hospital Assistant was appointed for treatment of the sick persons in the House and the Chief Medical Officer was ordered to pay occasional visits to it. Nursing women were engaged for orphans and arrangements were made for sanitation. The number of the Poor-House inmates went on increasing

day by day like the prophets's gourd and it seemed necessary to raise a fund for the purpose. A public meeting of the citizens of Rajkot was therefore called and subscription raised. Gratuitous relief in the shape of food grains was also given by Rev. Mr. R. W. Sinclair from the general charitable Fund. You also generously supplied me with clothes from that Fund for distribution to the needy and also with Rs. 300 for giving bullocks to poor cultivators. The system of circle-inspection was set on foot and Tagavi advances were given to farmers to maintain themselves and bulloks. Happily for the State, monsoon broke out seriously on the 20th of August 1902 and agricultural operations then commenced in right earnest. The number of labourers on the Tank Works and inmates of the Poor-House began to fall gradually, as some of them went away to attend to sowing their Agtar crops. The prospects of the season greatly improved owing to a succession of a good down pours and at last it was thought expedient to close Relief Works in progress of this State. The crops promised a good harvest but for one finishing fall which failed to come and spoiled the game The Agtar crops did not come to maturity and the out-turn of the season was therefore upto half the estimate

It needs mention here that while the State with the co-operation of the benign British Government strove its best to alleviate the miseries of the people committed to its care, those sons of the soil were not at all lacking in ordinary humanity and kind regard to the distressed among them They were not wanting in private charity at this critical moment, and tried to relieve as far as possible the dire distress of the needy and helpless amongst them.

One of these high-minded and philanthrophic elite was the famous Sheth Adamji Peerbhoy, a Borah merchant-prince of Bombay and a native of Dhoraji under Gondal. On the 20th August last, the people of Kathiawar performed their sacred and morally superior duty of showing their appreciation of his most charitable acts by holding a fully representative meeting in the local Connaught Hall to express their heart-felt gratitude to this highly philanthrophic gentleman for his munificent and catholic charities and open-handed liberality in relieving the distress of the poor not only of this province but also of several other parts of this country, irrespective of caste or creed. The meeting was attended by deputations from almost all the important parts of this province and was presided over by Mr. Quin himself, our worthy and popular Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar.

Agricultural produce.

16 The rainfall, as recounted in para 16 supra, being very late, fitful, ill-distributed and all at once within a short space of time, and having ceased abruptly at a time when it was required the more to bring maturity to the standing Khariff crops, the out-turn of the

season was far below the estimate. However, happily for the State, the harvest, what it was, came safely home, undamaged, by small insects, rats, swarms of birds or locusts, which had made some damage to the standing crops before the grains were properly dried the year previous to the one under review. The compact fall, ill-distributed and late as it was, however, filled our tanks and wells which helped cultivators greatly in raising winter crops in large areas. These Pachhtar crops are very promising and bid fair for the future, and we are the more thankful to the Almighty, for what was lost in the monsoon crops is made up, to some extent, by the abundant yield of the Rabi crops. On the whole, the year in this respect is not a bad one, and succeeding, as it does, three years of great severity, it is hoped that the condition of the cultivators and labourers, which was pitiable, will improve.

Plague.

19. The most notorious event of a painful and discouraging character, which has indelibly left its unpleasant effect on the conditions of the people was the visitation of that dread disease of plague, which has been raging at Bombay for more than half a dozen years. This disease, which has almost annihilated a number of familles of some useful classes and brought about a painful depression of trade and other industries, is not a new thing in this province of Kathiawar, in asmuch as it has visited several towns and villages of more or less importance in course of its terrible march through the land.

During the year under review, this pestilence had made its first appearance at Porbandar where it was raging among the poor populace. It began gradually to spread far and wide in the Province and selected for its rage first the Gondal town and then the town of Rajkot, which had, till that time, successfully tried to avert its deadly attacks.

Plague made its first appearance in the Rajkot Town, in the beginning of April. Some dead rats were found in a street near Devchand Jasani's shop in the Pura near the Grain Market, and some time after, some indigenous cases occurred in that street. The affected localities were disinfected. The weather not being favourable for the spread of the disease, it died out about the middle of May. In the latter part of August, however, infection seems to have been brought from Gondal, where the morality was rather high, and which place has close communication with Rajkot. As soon as the first cases were detected on the 31st August, stringent measures for checking the disease were adopted. A public meeting was called and Volunteer Committees, consisting of the leading members of the various committees, were formed for carrying on house to house visitation with a view to detect plague cases and inspect the sanitary condition of the town. A Committee of State Officials was also appointed to assist the above Committees in the work. The Plague

Hospital was opened and put in the charge of the Medical Officer of the State. Two special Plague Hospital Assistants were appointed to assist the Medical Officer in looking after the plague patients in the town. As far as possible, medical aid was given to the people by the Medical Officer and the Hospital Assistants, visiting and treating the plague patients at their houses. Addition was made to the Bhangis and other Municipal Staff for cleaning the latrines, removing and burning dead rats, and looking after the general sanitation of the town. There being, however, continuous heavy down-pour of rain before and after its appearance, the season became extremely favourable for the growth of plague germs and the disease began to spread rapidly. Measures were soon taken for evacuating the town. In about a fortnight's time, half of the town was vacated by the people, going into the neighbouring villages and other places. A Segregation Camp was opened in the Dairy sheds accommodating about 250 people. Special facilities were made for encouraging the people to evacuate. Addition was made to the strength of the Police Force, so that the emptied streets and houses might be more carefully watched during the absence of the people. Arrangement was also made for keeping the valuables of the people in a strong room near the State Treasury with an additional Police guard, attached to it ; Sheds for Health Camp were erected outside the town at a heavy cost, and some people went to live therein. The infected houses were disinfected.

Attempts were made to popularize inoculation with Haffkine's serum. 508 persons in all were inoculated in the year under report. All the above measures had good effect against the spread of disease, which was totally out in December. There was no case of plague or death among Europeans in the State limits.

The Manager, the Chief Plague Authority and the Medical Officer were in charge of the suppressive measures.

The malarial fever, which had been prevalent not only in Rajkot but also in the villages, had greatly assisted the plague in assuming the virulent form, but it subsided with the change in the season.

As this fell disease spread through every nook and corner of the city and began to rage with terrible force and ferocity, it scared away 4/5ths of the population to places, far or near, that had escaped its vengeance. The trade was at a stand-still, arts and industries were on the decline, and the main streets and thoroughfares, that once presented a bustling and pleasant appearance, put on a dreary and deserted aspect. The State Authorities as well as the Agency ones tried heart and soul to combat and stamp out the deadly disease from the place, but for a considerable length of time, efforts in this direction proved abortive and unsuccessful. And though hardly a fifth

of the population was found to inhabit the town, the scourge was so severe that short space of only twenty-four hours recorded more than fifty attacks and the mortality was abnormally high. Several families have been swept out of the surface of the earth, and in several others, the leading members having fallen victims to plague, the rest are rendered helpless and destitute. It is but natural that during such a critical period all the local Educational Institutions had to be closed, as they gathered together under one roof, children of every caste and creed from all the streets and thoroughfares, affected or unaffected, whose mixed intercourse was calculated to spread all the more horrible contagion of the infectious disease. The intensity of the alarm, that existed among the populace at that time, can better be judged than described. Thus the disease, after making a heavy onslaught through the town, began to subside in force towards the latter part of the year, and happily Rajkot was declared free from it in the month of December last. Still in the districts of this State, the disease has not made itself quite scarce and is still lurking in the villages of Kherdi and Gunda in the Kuvadva Mahal. The total number of cases in the State at the end of the year under report were 50 imported and 1471 indigenous, while the corresponding mortality was 29 imported and 1065 indigenous respectively.

General Health.

20. The public health, during the year under report, suffered terribly especially owing to the dreadful visitation of plague, and the appearance of malarial fever which generally crops up after the end of monsoon.

Cattle diseases.

21. It is satisfactory to report that mortality among cattle was normal and there was no disease among them this year.

Education.

22. There are, at Rajkot and Sardhar, Anglo Vernacular Schools teaching upto third Standard, two Vernacular Schools for boys and one for girls at the Rajkot town, and fourteen schools in the districts, inclusive of a Girls' School at Sardhar. There was also one Night-School at Rajkot, but as it did not work well, I proposed by my letter No. 1433 of the 9th November 1902 that as the institution failed to achieve the object, serve the purpose and score the result for which it was intended, it should be done away with for the time being, and it was ordered to be closed by the Agent to the Governor's Memo No. 7221 dated the 13th Idem. It was opened many years ago but the labouring class of people, for whose benefit and in whose interest the Night-school was ushered into existence, having failed to utilize it, although frequent attempts were made to induce them to attend it, and there being little hope of success in further attempts in this direction, it was thought advisable to close it for a while. It existed in name rather than in practice, the average attendance for the last four years being 6, 10, 3 and 3 respectively.

The number of pupils at the Anglo-Vernacular Schools is 225 as against 227 of the preceding year, the slight decrease of 2 being mainly attributable to the effect of the existence of Private English Schools in the Civil Station. There are 823 pupi s at the Vernacular Schools in the town, showing a decrease of 65 over the last year. The combined disastrous effects of both famine and plague are responsible for this decrease in the number of boys

The number of pupils at the Girls' School at Rajkot is 305 showing a steady increase of 54 girls as compared with the last year. This is very gratifying and does no small credit to the Mistress in charge. The number of pupils at the Sardhar Girls' School is 48 as against 33 of the last year, showing also a rise of 15 girls. This result is satisfactorily and is attributable to a trained Mistress having been put in charge of the school last year in place of an untrained male teacher.

In the thirteen schools for boys in the villages, the number under instruction is 403 as against 427 of the preceding year, showing a decrease of 24 students, to be ascribed to the effects of scarcity and plague referred to above.

The control of the schools had remained with the State, which does its best to maintain them in an efficient condition.

New curriculum of Educational Standards have been introduced in this Department from the year under report, the novel features of it being the introduction of Kinder Garten System and Drawing and the addition of one more standard.

Medical.

23. Medical Department has continued to work satisfactorily under the supervision of the Agency Surgeon, Kathiawar. There is a Dispensary at Rajkot in charge of an Assistant Surgeon, and another at Sardhar in charge of a Hospital Assistant. There is also a Travelling Hospital Assistant, who visits villages and affords medical aid to suffering humanity

The Chief Medical Officer Dr. Ratanji Adarji has been granted a promotion of Rs. 50 a month by the Agent to the Governor's Office Order No. 59 dated 10th September 1902, from 1st of November 1902, in appreciation of his able service and zealous performance of his onerous duties during the recent visitation of plague here

The Sardhar Hospital Assistant Mr. Madanji Jethabhai was also given an increase of Rs. 5 in his pay, as per letter, No. 326 dated 20th/21st January 1903 of the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar to the address of the Agency Surgeon, for doing his work satisfactorily.

Conservancy.

24. Sanitary arrangement is properly maintained at the town of Rajkot and in the suburbs. The streets are swept and cleaned once a day and properly lighted at night. There are per-

manent latrines outside the city and they are used by the people. Urinaries are constructed at prominent places. The Municipal Secretary and his Inspectors look after the sanitation of the town. Sanitary arrangements also exist at the villages of Sardhar and Kuvadva, the Sardhar Hospital Assistant and the Kuvadva Foujdar being ex-officio Municipal Secretaries of the respective places.

State Library.

25. The State Library and Reading Room, maintained by private subscription and by State aid of Rs. 100 per annum besides a gift of some newspapers, has become a popular Institution, located, as it is, on the Raiya Gate in the middle of the town.

Public Works.

The following is the list of Public Works executed during the year under report :—

Names of Works.	Expenditure		
1. Maintenance of the Randarda Lake Bungalow.	7	8	0
2. District Road Repairs.	5,429	6	11
3. Watering and Planting Trees.	108	4	0
4. City and Pura Road Repairs.	2,266	13	4
5. Pipalia Irrigation Tank.	161	10	3
6. Koovadva Do.	128	3	3
7. Lalpuri Do.	6,601	11	8
8. Sardhar Do.	2,336	3	3
9. Nowagam and Lalpuri Tank.	2,000	0	0
10. Hullenda Tank Relief Work.	7,211	0	1
11. Combined charge of Irrigation Tanks.	4,448	6	11
12. Lalpuri Tank Work.	634	10	4
13. Rajkot State Tank Works	460	3	5
14. Rajkot Canal Relief Works.	6,494	0	2
15. Chibhda Tank Relief Works.	8,471	10	10
16. Advances towards the pay of relief labourers.	1,000	0	0
17. Sullage Water Drain to the Cistern at Hatkeshwar Temple.	362	8	8
18. Repairs to Travellers's Bungalow and Dharamshala	,,	4	6
19. School Building Repairs.	155	9	3
20. Dispensary Repairs.	534	1	5
21. Repairs to Wells.	157	12	4
22. Pound Repairs.	1	15	0
23. Durbar Building Repairs.	2,240	3	4
24. Compensation.	165	0	0
Total Rs.	51,377	2	11

Paddock, Dairy and Stud Farm.

27. Annexed hereto is forwarded a report from Mr. Panthaki, the Paddock, Dairy and Stud Farm Superintendent, which will explain the working of the Institutions. During the year under review one stallion " Saheb " was cast away, leaving 3 stallions at the end of the year, one being Arab, another a Kathi and a third C. B.

The number of private and Darbari mares, served at the Paddock, was 24 and 53 respectively, and the number of young stock, born by the stallions out of Durbari mares, was 15, of which one filly died, leaving a residue of 14 young ones freshly born. These, when added to 44 young stock which were in the beginning of the year, bring the total to 58. Out of this number two foals were sold to the Ahmednagar Remount Department and 6 to the Superintendent of Agency Police, Kathiawar, and 10 to others, and 2 fillies were transferred to brood mares, leaving at the end of the year 38 young ones.

The number of mares was 44 at the commencement of the year, 13 mares were cast, one mare died and 2 fillies transferred to brood mares, leaving 32 mares at the end of the year. There is also one Teaser in the Paddock.

The Dairy had in it 41 cattle and 103 young stock. Two bull-calves and 2 cow-calves were born, bringing the total of young stock to 107. It being found then that the Dairy was a losing concern, it was resolved to close it and the animals were sold off by public auction on 28th May 1902.

Statement A attached to the report on the working of the Stud Farm shows the out-turn of different crops and fodder produced during the year, with the extent of soil utilized in growing them. The total receipts from the farm amounted to Rs. 1,237-9-10.

Managed Estates

28. The Rajkot State has under its management two estates, the half share of the village of Badpur of Kumar Shri Ladhubha, and the share of Jadeja Dadbha of Khambha. The latter is managed by the Sir Nyayadhish. The State also manages the estate of another share-holder of Khambha on account of his minority.

Financial Position.

29. The financial position of the State is bad at present. The debt incurred during the famine year of 1899-1900 and also during the scarcity of the year we are reviewing, is very heavy and it would take some years of good crops to liquidate the same. Our present liabilities are Rs. 2,26,500 to Government and Rs 24,000 to the Agency Engineer as a portion of the Supervision charges.

The State has two lacs of rupees invested in the Jetalsar Rajkot Railway which brings an interest at the rate of about 4 per cent.

Outstanding.

30. The State outstandings at the end of St. 1958 stood at Rs.82,551-5-9 on account of Tagavi advances to cultivators, and 1,03,377-13-3 of revenue arrears, making a total of Rs 1,85,929-3-0 as the State's outstanding dues. Since then recovery to the extent of Rs. 3,294-11-2 on account of the former, and Rs.

8,500-14-3 on account of the latter, or of Rs. 11,795-9-5 on account of both the items, has been made, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 1,74,133-9-7 for recovery. The prospects of the year were decidedly bad at the commencement of the monsoon, and though the rainfall was somewhat good, the out-turn of the year did not come up to the expectations on account of the failure of a finishing shower. It was therefore very hard on poor cultivators to press them for further recoveries. The recovery of Rs. 11,795-9-5 is satisfactory as compared with that of the last year which amounted only to Rs. 2,531-14-9, when we consider that the year under report was no better than its immediate predecessor.

31. In conclusion, I beg to express my sense of sincere obligation for the hearty co-operation and cordial support, valuable suggestions and deep sympathy, which the agent to the Governor, yourself and Captain Hancock, were pleased to invariably vouchsafe to me in working the administrative machinery of the state in the critical time of plague and scarcity, and in promoting the welfare of the people, committed to its care. I also beg to express my great satisfaction for the valuable assistance, given to me by Mr. Anupchand Jagjivandas, Sir Nyayadhish, Mr Dayabhai Khetsi, Treasury officer, Mr. Meghji Savji, Revenue Assistant, and other Officers, in combating both famine and plague.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Kripashankar Bhagwanji

Manager, Rajkot State.

Statement showing actual Revenue and Expenditure of the Rajkot that of Samvat 1957 i. e. 1900-01 for annual report.

Head No.	Receipts.	Actuals for 1900-01			Actuals for 1901-1902			Remarks.
	Opening Balance.	45,039	7	3	91,024	11	4	
I	Land Revenue.	2,23,426	5	7	1,98,227	0	9	
II	Taxes.	13,113	4	1	12,970	13	2	
III	Sayer.	54,055	14	8	48,672	6	2	
IV	Law and Justice.	17,150	11	5	12,248	10	6	
V	Education.	6,949	5	3	3,139	9	9	
VI	Interest.	11,699	11	0	9,259	6	2	
VII	Miscellaneous.	15,604	1	2	22,399	13	3	
	Total Revenue.	3,41999	5	2	3,06,917	11	9	
VIII	Adjustment.	288	9	8	8	14	10	
IX	Deposits.	33,311	12	7	19,417	2	7	
X	Refunds of advances &c.							
	(a) Takavi.	25,020	15	10	6,819	2	3	
	(b) Advances.	1,594	13	5	879	8	1	
	(c) Outstandings.	61,152	6	2	45,514	13	1	
XI	Debts.	10,637	6	8	33,168	3	6	
	Total Receipts	4,74,005	5	6	4,12,725	8	1	
	Grand Total.	5,19,044	12	9	5,03,750	3	5	

State for the Samvat year 1958 i. e. 1901-1902 as compared with

Head No.	Expenditure	Actuals for 1900-01			Actuals for 1901-02			Remarks.
I	General Administration.	40,711	12	5	37,246	2	6	
II	Jail charges.	3,323	6	7	3,361	13	11	
III	Police.	44,843	0	11	44,625	11	5	
IV	Political.	24,535	6	5	28,393	3	8	
V	Bardashi Khata.	1,651	4	11	1,171	6	4	
VI	Education.	16,244	3	7	16,636	4	4	
VII	Forest	9,143	10	3	2,503	8	5	
VIII	Public Works.	74,100	11	9	55,854	0	9	
IX	Darbar charges.	65,533	2	9	1,02,696	11	3	
X	Allowances.	4,053	13	7	3,492	3	3	
XI	Travellers' bungalow.	60	0	0	53	3	7	
XII	Municipality.	15,556	9	9	16,553	6	11	
XIII	Medical.	5,185	5	5	6,261	2	0	
XIV	Revenue Survey.	1,841	13	4	1,893	1	1	
XV	Miscellaneous.	6,812	14	0	273	2	9	
XVI	Adjustment.	202	1	4	769	12	3	
XVII	Remissions and Refunds.	44,440	7	10	41,075	14	11	
	Total Expenditure.	3,58,239	12	10	3,62,860	13	4	
XVIII	Debts &c paid.	3,978	2	3	29,814	13	0	
XIX	Deposits repaid.	26,695	7	10	23,802	15	3	
XX	Advances and Outstandings.							
	a Takavi.	6,198	14	1	17,858	15	1	
	b Other advances.	378	8	7	1,191	3	1	
	c Outstandings.	32,529	3	10	47,694	2	6	
	Total charges.	4,28,020	1	5	4,83,222	14	3	
	Closing balance.	91,024	11	4	20,527	5	2	
	Grand total.	5,19,044	12	9	5,03,750	5	5	

Kripashankar Bhagwanji
Manager, Rajkot State.

PADDOCK.

In the beginning of the year there were 4 stallions viz. Sultan and Saheb, both Arabs, Tajanio, a Kathi, and Baloon, a C. B. During the year stallion Saheb was cast, leaving three stallions at the end of the year.

Appendix **A**, attached herewith, will show the number of young stock, born by each stallion out of Darbari mares.

No stallion was kept in the District.

Brood mares. In the beginning there were 44 mares. During the year 13 mares were cast, one mare died, 2 fillies transferred to Brood Mares, leaving 32 mares at the end of the year.

Young stock. In the beginning of the year, there were 44 young stock. During the year 15 new foals were born 18 foals were sold, 1 foal died and 2 fillies were transferred to Brood Mares, leaving at the end of the year 38 young ones. Appendix **C** will show the statement of casualities of Brood Mares and young stock.

General. The Paddock was visited during the year by the Superintendent of the Horse Breeding Department of the Bombay Presidency, and also frequently by Local Officers of Rajkot and Kathiawar. Two colts were sold to the Ahmednagar Remount Department, and six colts to the Superintendent of Kathiawar Agency Mounted Police. A great deal of reduction in the expenditure was made by reducing the number of stallions, mares and young stock.

Some sort of fence round the Paddock compound is badly wanted. Its absence puts a check against letting the animals loose in the compound with fear of their running away. Such was the case many times and in some instances they were caught not before they ran away five miles and upwards. Once they were caught from 40 miles after three or four days.

D. Panthanki
Superintendent, Paddock Rajkot.

No. 906 of 1903.

Forwarded with compliments to the Manager, Rajkot State.

Rajkot.
8-4-03

W. L. B. SOUTER
Superintendent, of Police.
Kathiawar Agency.

APPENDIX A.

Statement of annual Stallion Return of the Rajkot State Padock for the year 1902-1903.

No.	Name of Stallion.	Breed.	Mares served.			Young stock of the Darbari Mares.									Remarks.
						Born.			Died.			Remaining.			
			Private.	Darbari.	Total.	Colts.	Fillies.	Total.	Colts.	Fillies.	Total.	Colts	Fillies.	Total.	
1	Sultan... ...	Arab.	2	28	30	4	3	7	...	1	1	4	2	6	
2	Saheb... ...	Do.	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Baloon... ...	C. B.	5	24	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Tajanio... ...	Kathi	5	1	6	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	2	3	
5	Damascus ...	Arab.	...	...	...	3	2	5	...	...	...	3	2	5	
	Total.....		24	53	77	8	7	15	...	1	1	8	6	14	

D. Panthaki

Superintendent, Paddock Rajkot.

APPENDIX B.

Annual District Stallion service return of the Rajkot State Paddock for the year 1902-03.

No.	Name of Stallion.	Breed.	District.	From.	To.	No. of mares served	No. of mares reported to be in foal.	Remarks.
	Nil.	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	As no stallion was kept in the District, no mares were served outside Paddock.

D. PANTHAKI.

Superintendent, Paddock, Rajkot.

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the return of Brood-Mares & Young Stock at the Rajkot State Paddock for the year. 1902-03.

Brood Mares					Young Stock.																												
Remaining of the last year.	Cast during the year.	Fillies trans-ferred to B. M.	Died during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Breed.				Remaining of the last year.			Born during the year.			Fillies trans-ferred to B. M.	Sold during the year			Died during the year.			Remaining at the end of the year.			Age							
					Country breeds.	Stud breeds.	Kathies.	Total.	Colts.	Fillies.	Total.	Colts	Fillies.	Total.	Fillies.	Colts.	Fillies,	Total.	Colts.	Fillies.	Total.	Colts	Fillies	Total.	Yearling.	One year old.	Two years old.	Three years old.	Total.					
44	13	2	1	32	19	5	8	32	15	29	44	8	7	15	2	13	5	18	...	1	1	10	28	38	12	12	9	5	38				

D. Panthaki

Superintendent, Paddock, Rajkot.

DAIRY.

In the beginning of the year there were 41 cattle and 103 young stock. During the year 2 bull-calves and 2 cow-calves were born, making the number of the young stock 107. As the Dairy was abolished, they all were sold off by public auction on 28th May 1902. No contagious disease had broken out amongst the cattle so long as they were disposed of. Appendix **A** will show the casuality of live stock, and Appendix **B** the out-turn of Dairy produce with monthly receipts.

D. PANTHAKI
Superintendent, Paddock,
Rajkot.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the casualities of live stock of the Rajkot State Dairy for the year.

Cattle.									Young stock.										Remarks.
Number of last year.			Received from Cattle camp.			Died during the year.			Sold by Auction.			Remaining at the end of 1902-1903.			Number of last year.			Born during the year.			Died during the year.			Sold by auction.			Remaining at the end of 1902-1903.			
Cows.	Buffaloes.	Total.	Cows.	Buffaloes.	Total.	Cows.	Buffaloes.	Total.	Cows.	Buffaloes.	Total.	Cows.	Buffaloes.	Total.	Bull-calves.	Cow—Do.	Buffalo—Do	Total.	Bull-calves.	Cow—do	Buffalo—do	Total.	Bull-calves.	Cow—do	Buffalo—do	Total.	Bull—calves	Cow—do	Buffalo—do	Total.	
35	6	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	6	41	0	0	0	28	62	13	103	2	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	30	64	13	107	0	0	0	0	

D. PANTHAKI.

Superintendent, Padoak, Rajkot.

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing the account of milk received from thh Cowshed &c. butter &c. produced from them, with the monthly receipts derived by selling them for the year 1902—1903.

Particulars.	April. lbs.	oz.	May. lbs.	oz.	Total lbs.	oz.	Remarks.
Milk received.	7,030	8	5,841	0	12,871	8	
Do sold.	614	12	355	8	970	4	
Skim produced.	5,316	2	5,117	2	10,433	4	
Cream produced.	371	2	366	15	738	1	
Do sold.	8	5	3	6	11	10	
Butter produced.	242	8	210	7	452	15	
Do. sold.	70	14	54	6	125	4	
Ghee produced.	128	4	111	12	240	0	
Ghee sold.	128	4	111	12	240	0	
Receipts. Rs.	244	1-8	203	9-6	447	11-6	

D. Panthaki
Superintendent, Paddock, Rajkot.

STUD FARM.

In the beginning of the year, 60 acres of land was attached to the farm. During the year, 18 acres of land was utilized under irrigation crops and about 42 acres for rainy season crops. Of the 18 acres Lucern was grown in 3½ acres, Methi in 8½ acres, Linseed in about 2 acres, Barely in 3½ acres, and about ½ acre was untilized for guinea grass which did not grow well on account of want of water. Methi was grown as a second crop. Some of it was used in green state as fodder for horses (as will be seen from Appendix **A**) and the rest is kept for seed and is not yet harvested. So also Linseed and Barley are not harvested.

In the rainy season, Bajri was grown in about 15 acres of land, Gram in about 12 acres and Oilseeds in about 25 acres of land.

Appendix **A** will show the out-turn of different crops, produced during the year, with the extent of soil, utilized for them, and receipts derived therefrom.

On the whole the out-turn of farm products was satisfactory, notwithstanding that the winter season crop in 1901-02 was not made, as the irrigation water supply was stopped, otherwise it would have shown better results.

D. PANTHAKI
Superintendent, Stud Farm,
Rajkot

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the Stud Farm out-turns of different crops during the year 1902-1903.

Particulars.	April lbs.	May lbs.	June lbs.	July lbs.	August lbs.	Sept-ember lbs.	October lbs.	Nov-ember lbs.	December lbs.	January lbs.	February lbs.	March lbs.	Total lbs.	Remarks.
Lucerne grass....	32,305	18,840	8,000	1,870	.....	4,400	11,200	1,750	6,575	16,880	19,960	27,260	1,49,040	3½ acres.
Guinea grass. ...	300	2,850	3,000	1,890	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,600	.....	.....	.....	9,640	½ acres.
Methi green. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	....-	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,560	27,610	36,170	8½ acres.
Do.-seeds. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Lucerne grass...	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	14	
Bajri...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,149	.....	.....	3,149	
Linseed.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	2 acres.
Kadbi-	8,775	9,100	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,600	6,200	3,000	.....	.....	28,875	
Oilseed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,600	1,600	25 acres.
Gram.	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,777	1,777	12 acres.
Barely	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		3½ acres.
Total.....	41,380	30,900	11,200	3,760	.....	4,400	11,200	3,350	14,389	23,029	28,520	58,247	2,30,265	
Receipts. Rs...	198-2-1	144-13-7	55 12-10	18-12 10	.....	22-0 0	56 0-0	13-12-0	63-12-0	160-15 6	109-5-3	394-9-10	1237-9-10	

D. Panthaki
Superintendent, Paddock, Rajkot.

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE RAJKOT STATE FOR THE YEAR 1903-1904.

No. 284 of 1904-05.

Manager's office, Rajkot State.

Rajkot ,23rd May 1904.

FROM,

GANPATRAO NARAYAN LAUD ESQUIRE,

Manager, Rajkot State.

TO

MAJOR F. W. WODEHOUSE,

POLITICAL AGENT, HALAR PRANT.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Rajkot State for the official year ending 31st March 1904.

Area. 2. The area of the State is 282.14 square miles.

Population 3. The Population, according to the census taken on the 1st March 1901, is 49,795 souls, made up of 25,487 men and 24,308 women showing a decrease of 143 souls as compared with the census of 1891 in the entire population of the State.

Patraks 4. The Patraks are forwarded in the prescribed forms, and I beg to give herein a general resume of important details of the Administration of the State for the year under report.

Changes in Administration. 5. (A). The charge of the Manager's office was with Mr. Kripashanker Bhagvanji Vyas for the first eight months, after which there was a change in the *personnel* of the Manager. At the request of His Highness the Thakore Saheb Sir Mansingji, Government, by their Resolution No. 5258 dated 26th July 1899, were pleased to grant me leave from the Rajkot State to act as Chief Karbhari of the Palitana State. After my service there for the period of 4 years and 4 months, I was permitted to revert to the post of Manager of the Rajkot State, as per Government Resolution No. 7292 dated 31st October 1903. I therefore took over charge of the State on 1st December 1903 and Mr. Kripashanker Bhagvanji Vyas was relieved to join the British Service.

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(B). The Sir Nyayadhish, Mr. Anupchand Jagjivan Mody, by Office Order No 10 dated 24th February 1904 of the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, was appointed Manager of the Lathi Taluka, and Mr. Anandrai Himatram Dave B. A. L.L. B. was appointed in his place, who took over charge on the 1st ultimo.

(C). It was found that the post of the Deputy Police Superintendent of this State was an unnecessary expenditure as the State had the Police Superintendent and the Rajkot City Fouzdar of its own. The appointment was therefore abolished. Mr. Ahmed Husankhan, who had held the office of Deputy Police Superintendent for the period of six years, had conducted the duties with integrity, energy and devotion. The good and useful services he rendered received appreciation at the hands of the Superintendent of Police, Kathiawar, and he was appointed to the post of Subedar in the Agency Police on a higher salary.

(D). The lien of Mr. Shivlal Purshotam Gosalia on the post of Head Accountant, on his transfer to the Jamnagar State service, was retained as per Political Agent, Halar Prant's Office Order No. 1507 dated 29th October 1901 until the return of Mr. Bhimji Vaijnath Joshi, permament incumbent of the post of Shirastedar to the Manager.

(E). During the year under review, as per order of the Political Agent, Prant Halar, No. 1377 of the 27th October 1903, the retirement on gratuity of the three superannuated State servants of the Treasury Department, namely Messrs. Abhram Amad, Lakhmichand Lalji, Kashiram Kanji, drawing Rs. 40, 35 and 25 respectively, and Jamadar Mirza Amirbeg of the State Police Force, was effected.

(F). In discussing the Budget items for the year 1902-1903, the Agent to the Governor pointed out the necessity of retrenchment in the establishment of the Rajkot State, and with due regard to the efficiency of the Establishment, as per memo No. 198 of 30th April 1903 eight Karkuns and seven peons were reduced effecting, thereby annual saving of Rs. 2124. Most of them have already been provided for as vacancies have occurred.

(I). Mr. Bhurabhai Kasalchand Mehta, City Fozdar of Rajkot, having been found to have connived at beating two Khojas for the purpose of extorting confession of a crime, was dismissed from the State service from 1st March last and Mr. Mahmadbin Sayed has been appointed on probation to conduct the duties of the Fojdar of the Rajkot City as per your sanction No. 248 dated 4th Instant.

(J). The most important change that is effected to secure efficiency of work without increasing the expenditure is this: that when I rejoined the post, I found that the Rajkot Vahivatdar had to deal with Revenue work of Rajkot and that of the group of 13 crown villages under it. In addition to this, he had to collect the Revenue due for the Izaras of Customs, the Bham, the Market, the income derived by the sale of lands; the collection of Revenue of the land under Lalpuri and in addition to this, the collection of the outstandings of Rajkot alone amounting to Rs. 26752-6-9. I found that he could not possibly attend to all these multifarious duties, in addition to the Vahivat work of the Mahal, and the interests of the State suffered most seriously on all sides. To improve the condition of things, the Rajkot Mahal was split into two divisions, the "Mahal" or the District and the "Talpud' or Rajkot proper, with work appertaining thereto. At this time, I found one Mr. Vithaldas, extra Assistant in the Treasury Department, absolutely without any work and drawing a salary of Rs. 44. The Tulpud, duties were therefore entrusted to him; whilst Mahal work is done by the permanent incumbent as per your Office Order No. 9335 dated 25th February 1904.

Important events

6. During the year under review, the Rajkot Durbar and the subject of this State had to lament the premature demise of Ba Shri Devkuvar Ba, the eldest daughter of the late Thakor Saheb Bavaji Raj, and the Rani of Raj Saheb Amersinhji of Wankaner. The death of this accomplished Kunvari, which occcurred immediately after the untimely and the most melanchaly death of Kumar Shri Karansinghji, the late heir presumptive of the Rajkot State, added to the afflictions of the family members and had cast a gloom over the State.

Education of the Thakor Saheb

7. The minor Chief Lakhaji Raj continues his studies at the Rajkot Rajkumar College. The Thakor Saheb joined the College on the 14th January 1895 and is now in his 19th year. Both the Principal of the Rajkumar College and Professor Macmillan have expressed their high opinion as to his progress and conduct.

In the recent prize distribution to the successful Kumars of the College, Lakhaji Raj succeeded in obtaining prizes and medals.

K. S. Vijaysinhji of Sayla was his Companion throughout the year

Political relations

8 The Political relations of the State with the neighbouring principalities continue to be cordial. The appeal of the Taluka of Kotda Sangani to the Government of Bombay against the decision in favour of the Rajkat State of the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, in the matter of the sole right of the Rajkot Durbar to use the water of the

Sardhar Tank for irrigation purposes, has been decided in favour of the State.

Divisions

9. The Rajkot State is divided into three Mahals, Rajkot, Sardhar, and Kuvadva and it consists of 63 villages. The Rajkot Mahal comprizes 21 villages, of which 13 are crown villages, 4 Bhayati, 2 Jivai and 2 Dharmada. The Revenue management of the Mahal is conducted by a Vahivatdar and that of the Tulpad or Rajkot proper, by another Vahivatdar. The division of work and the appointment of separate Vahivatdars for Mahal and for Rajkot is explained in para 5 (J) of the report. This has secured better control and efficiency of work.

The Sardhar Mahal consists of 26 villages of which 18 are crown villages, 5 Bayati, one Jiwai, and 2 Dharmada. A Thandar is in charge of the Mahal. He performs the revenue duties and also exercises the powers of a Third Class Magistrate and hears civil suits upto Rs. 250.

In the Kuvadva Mahal, which is under a Vahiwatdar, there are 14 villages, of which 12 are Durbari, 1 is Bhayati and 1 Dharmada village.

Police Administration

10. The Department throughout the year was under the control of Mr. Anandrao Yashwantrao, which has been conducted by him with zeal and ability. The department is divided into three divisions, a Fouzdar being in charge of each Mahal in addition to the city Fouzdar at Rajkot. The details of the present strength are given in the Sibandhi Patrak No 16.

Administration of Justice

11. The several grades of Courts, established for the administration of justice, are given below with the functions and powers exercised by each.

1. State Manager's Court.
2. The Court of Sir Nyayadhis.
3. The Dewani Nyaydhish Court.
4. The Thandar's Court at Sardhar.

(a). The Manager's Court exercises the powers of hearing appeals, from the decisions of the Dewani Nyayadhish and exercises the powers, vested in it, of trying original suits.

(b). The Sir Nyayadhish exercises the powers of a First Class Magistrate and has the power of disposing of cases coming under the jurisdiction of the Court of Small Causes to the extent of Rs. 200.

(c). The Court of the Diwani Nyayadhish exercises civil jurisdiction and tries civil suits to the extent of Rs. 3000.

(d). The Thandar at Sardhar is vested with the powers of disposing of civil suits to the extent of Rs. 250

Treasury Department.

12. The Treasury Officer has the charge of the State Treasury, the Accounts of the State and the Audit Department. The accounts were duly audited by the Agency Auditor in October 1903.

Revenue

13. The total Revenue of the State for the Samwat year 1959 was Rs. 2,74,448 as against Rs. 2,59,893 of the preceding year, showing, as compared with the Revenue of the last year, an increase of Rs. 14,555 mainly in the following heads:—

No.	Heads.	Revenue of Samvat 1958.			Revenue of Samvat 1959.			Increase			Decrease.		
1	Land Revenue	1,62,344	2	11	1,90,189	5	5	27,845	2	6	„	„	„
2	Taxes	7,389	8	4	10,473	3	„	3,083	10	8	„	„	„
3	Sayer.	44,463	5	11	38,750	12	10	„	„	„	5.712	9	1
4	Law & Justice	12,248	10	6	15,026	4	3	2,777	9	9	„	„	„
5	Education	3,809	11	6	2,903	0	3	„	„	„	906	11	3
6	Interest.	8,605	4	9	6,999	12	0	„	„	„	1.605	8	9
7	Miscellaneous	21,032	15	1	10,106	0	4	„	„	„	10,926	14	9
	Total Rs..	2,59,893	11	0	2,74,448	6	1	33,706	6	11	19,151	11	10

Prices of Cereals.

The following table shows the prices of food grain for the past five years.

Years	Wheat	Bajri	Juwar	Rice	Grain	Mag
	Pounds per rupee.					
1899-1900	16	16	18	12	17	17
1900-1901	30	30	34	13	25	$21\frac{1}{3}$
1901-1902	24	24	28	$13\frac{1}{3}$	21	$20\frac{1}{2}$
1902-1903	34	38	43	12	34	38
1903-1904	35	38	46	12	38	43

The prices since the close of the year have risen. The Wheat, Bajro and Jowar are sold at 32,32 and 45 pounds per rupee respectively.

14 The number of wells for irrigation was 1651 in the beginning of the year, that of incomplete wells was 514. No new well has been sunk during the year under report.

Irrigation

Grants in-aid are given to cultivators as an encouragement to well-digging at Rs. 50 for the first *kos* of water and Rs. 25 for every other *kos* of water. It is a remunerative? system as the State receives Rs. 20 as water *rate* per *kos* on the holding of a cultivator.

Referring to digging of wells, it may be mentioned that it is an indigenous method of irrigation and it is more acceptable to the people than any modern irrigational system. It contributes to the increase of the value of land and the State Revenue and it provides so far an insurance against famine.

Besides these wells, there are extensive irrigation Tanks at Rajkot, Halenda, Kuvadva, Sardhar, Piplia, and Navagam. These Tanks are capable of irrigating extensive areas in ordinary seasons and will prove useful to cultivators on a total or partial failure of monsoon.

The term fixed for five years in connection with the consolidated assessment of lands under the command of the Lalpuri Lake having expired in Samvat year 1960, I submitted a proposal to revise the system and to fix a period of seven years for the new assessment The system of levying assessment on acre was found to be free from complications, acceptable to the people, and above all, on a financial point of view, beneficial to the State, and the adoption of this measure was recommended by this Office No. 960 dated 26th December 1903. The proposals fully met with the approval of the Political Agent, Prant Halar, and that of the Agency Engineer, and it was duly sanctioned by the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, by his letter No. 936 of 3rd March last. The long period of lease, whilst it would afford greater security and incentive to the peasants to carry on the cultivation, enabled us to enhance the rate of Re. 1 per acre in 968 acres and 15 *gunthas* of land showing a total increase of Rs. 968-6 per annum. Further more I beg leave to mention that we have succeeded in inducing the cultivators on the west side of the Aji River to bring further extent of 750 acres and 23 gunthas of land under command of the Lalpuri. Next year as soon as the channels are constructed and the water is supplied, the land will come under Lalpuri and the irrigational rates will be duly charged. This will bring increased Revenue of Rs. 3499-15-3, compared with the existing income of Rs. 1400-11-11, derived from the said land. There is still enough supply of water to irrigate 1000 acres of more land and our efforts are unceasing to secure to the State its full complement and sufficiently utilize the Lalpuri undertaking.

15. We have no uniform and fixed Revenue System in the Rajkot

Revenue system.

State. There are 28 villages under Bhagbatai system paying Vaje, Vero, & Udhad, and under Vighoti or cash assessment system 3 villages.

What system of Revenue collection, whether cash assessment, Bhagbatai or any other modified form, is most suitable to Rajkot in its various phases, has already engaged the attention of the Administration and full and detailed report would shortly be submitted. Abstractedly speaking, the cash system has many advantages over that of Bhag-batai. It secures scope of scrutiny and check. It is free from complications and beneficial in the interests of the State and the people. Bhagbatai no doubt has been a recognized system of revenue collection in many other States and can claim a very great antiquity. But it is open to peculation and corruptions from the time the crop is standing in the field till it is sold or stored in. It is a system that, from the time the ears of grain begin to form, to the time of removal of the produce from the Khala, a period extending over six months, subjects the cultivators to close espionage. The cultivator cannot cut his crop and remove his grain when most convenient to him, but from beginning to end he has to please and obey many officials like Havildars, field-watchman and even of higher grades; while in the case of the Durbar, the safe-guarding of its largest source of income is, in the first instance, in the hands of the same low-paid agency. The several Durbars, having satisfied themselves of the many and grave defects of this ancient system of collection of land revenue, desired to substitute it by the Vighoti system, which has found favour with all the civilized nations of the world.

A sort of cash assessment plan on the Khatabandhi system has answered satisfactorily in many places. Having due regard to all these recognized facts, I shall submit shortly a report for the introduction of the assessment system which, would be found acceptable to the people and beneficial to the State.

The question of fixing consolidated rates in lieu of assessment on crops on the lands commanded by other State tanks is also under consideration.

Rainfall

16 The rains, which generally begin here at the close of the month of June, did not break out till about the 8th July. There was fall of 15 cents on the 24th of May but it abruptly ceased and it was unseasonable. Then after nearly a month i. e. 23rd June, we had only 38 cents, otherwise the whole month of June was totally dry. On the 3rd and 4th of July we got only 6 and 3 cents of rain respectively. These conditions of things had begun to show gloomy prospects of the year; however, happily for the country on the 8th July, monsoon broke out and we got 44 cents and then there was almost a continuous downpour fall for the whole month and it was quite sufficient to start agricultural operations. The quantity, measured during the year

of report was just about the normal, but was not equally distributed and opportune and therefore in some of the villages, the want of rain was felt. The total rainfall at Rajkot was 22 inches, & 08 cents, at Kuvadva 17 inches and 33 cents, and at Sardhar 49 inches 2C cents. The total out-turn of the crops was about 14 annas in the rupee.

General condition

17 After a succession of calamitous seasons, which will long be remembered for their sore trial, the prospects of the year under report gave indications of gradual improvement. The harvest gave a fair outturn. Fodder and water were sufficient for all practical purposes and the prices of food-grain declined.

Locusts.

18. During the year under report, though the rains were so far favourable, the sanguine hopes of good harvest were marred by the visitation of locusts and the destruction it entailed on the ready crops in the Khalawad.

Plague

19. During the year under report Rajkot State enjoyed immunity from this dreadful epidemic. However, as plague is committing ravages in Jamnagar and other districts in the province, there was a great influx of people from infected areas. Consequently irruption of plague was immiment in Rajkot at any moment. The State lost no time in taking all possible measures for the most careful and vigilant inspection of all arrivals. The City and Para were divided into wards and officers were nominated for daily inspection and house to house visitation Segregation sheds; in the Panjrapole buildings and a plague Hospital were at once set apart.

As a safe guard against any irruption of plague, under a notification the owner or occupier of a house was called upon to give immediate information to the Chief Medical Officer of the State, of the arrivals in his house, of any persons from the infected areas and that all persons coming from such places should present themselves at the State Dispensary for 10 days medical examination.

The Town and Para were divided into 19 wards, each ward to be visited house to house. To carry out all these measures, the important citizens of the place were called and I appealed to their cordial aid in carrying out these measures, which they have accorded. Besides the above stated precautions, and measures a special Plague Inspector and two peons have been engaged to examine ware-houses and granaries, and to cope with the work the Medical staff has also been strengthened by the addition of a compounder to be present at the Railway Station to detect and report suspicious cases and assist in the examination of passengers' state of health.

20. The salubrity of the climate, aided by improved sanitary measures such as pure and abundant supply of water and arrangements for affording medical relief, have evidently mitigated the ravages of sickness and epidemics, and that, except malarial fever, which generally prevails after the end of monsoon, the public health during the year under report was good.

General Health

21. It is satisfactory to report that mortality among cattle was normal and that there was no disease among them this year.

Cattle diseases.

22. There are, at Rajkot and Sardhar, Anglo-Vernacular Schools, teaching upto third standard, two vernacular schools for boys and one for girls at the Rajkot Town, and 14 schools in the districts, including the Girls' School at Sardhar.

Education

The number of pupils at the Anglo-Vernacular Schools is 261 as against 225 of the preceding year, showing an increase of 36 pupils, as compared with the number of the previous year. There are 838 students at the vernacular schools in the Rajkot Town. Here there is also an increase of 15 students over the last year.

The number of pupils at the Girls' School at Rajkot is 309, showing an increase of 4 girls as compared with the last year. The number of pupils at the Sardhar Girls' School is 50 as against 48 of the previous year.

In the thirteen schools in the villages, the number under instruction is 417 as against 403 of the last year, showing an increase of 14 students in all. The control of the schools remains with the State, whose efforts are unceasing to maintain them in an efficient condition. The schools are annually examined by the Deputy Educational Inspector. Apart from this liberal Educational Machinary, maintained by the State, it pays annual contribution of about Rs. 4500 towards the deficit of the Kathiawar High school. Though the Institution is a central one and the subjects of the Civil Station and all other States and Talukas of Kathiawar derive the benefit of education at this school. the Rajkot State *alone* at present makes up the deficit and maintains the institution. In spite of this fact, it is rather hard that the Rajkot State has no voice or control over the institution and that the Rajkot State is denied by the Educational Officers even the right of inquiring into matters of expenditure and retrenchment, on the plea that the questions appertain to the " *internal management of the school* ". The matter is a subject of correspondence and I have no doubt that Political Officers, who have the best interests of the State at heart, will uphold the rights and interests of the Rajkot State.

Referring to education, I beg to observe the desirability of establishing an

Industrial School or I might say a work-shop on a modest scale. Some of the Bania gentlemen here have established a sort of Industrial School, but it is confined to Banias alone. In a central place like Rajkote, such an institution on a limited scale would be useful to the students. The object of opening such an Institution will not only be to produce articles of skilled-labour, but the important object of bringing up apprentices for different occupations will be achieved. I believe that if the Institution is properly worked, not as a big Art School on an elaborate scale but as a workshop in the State, it will not only be of use to the Darbar, but it would be of vital importance to all classes and communities and satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the young generations of the country and develop their capabilities and energies.

The Institution will impart instruction in drawing, painting, carpentery, smithery and leather work. The State work, including the repairs of carriages and making furniture for the State and for the outside public, will be the principal feeder of the School.

Manual training on certain fixed days may also be imparted to the students of the schools. It will help to give them knowledge in wood and metals. It cannot fail to teach the dignity of labour by example which is more efficacious than precepts and above all, it will be a valuable relief from the sedentary life of the School. This affiliated system of education will not only develope and stimulate indigenous industry, but it will also be an invaluable factor in promoting intellectual growth. A manual class will awaken interest and create enthusiasm amongst the students, and will eventually open out the avenues of approach to any avocations requiring intelligence and skill.

23. The Medical Department has continued to work satisfactorily under the supervision of the Agency Surgeon, Kattyawar. There is a Dispensary at Rajkot in charge of an Assistant Surgeon, and another at Sardhar in charge of a Hospital Assistant. There is also a Travelling Hospital Assistant, who visits villages and affords medical aid to suffering humanity.

Medical.

24. Sanitary arrangement is properly maintained at the Town of Rajkot and in the suburbs. The roads and streets are swept and cleaned once a day and properly lighted at night. Roads are watered during the hot season. There are permanent latrines outside the City and they are used by the people. Urinaries are constructed at prominent places. Sanitary arrangements also exist at the villages of Sardhar and Kuvadva, the Sardhar Hospital Assistant and the Kuvadva Fouzdar being *ex-officio* Municipal Secretaries of the respective places.

Conservancy.

25. The State Library, and Reading Room is maintained by private subscriptions and by the State grant of Rs. 100 per annum. It is also patronized by gifts of books and news papers. It is located on the Raiya gate in the middle of the Town and it is well attended. There are libraries at Sardhar and at Kuvadwa. Such institutions may be accepted as encouraging signs of the educational activity, which has commenced in the Province. They are useful in their own ways and deserve all support and sympathy.

State Library.

26. During the year under review, the total expenditure on all sorts of Public works was Rs. 22,939 against Rs. 51,377 in the previous year.

Public Works.

The details of the Public Works are given in the table below.

No.	Name of Work	Amount of expenditure. Rs.	A.	P.
1	Maintenance of Randarda Lake Bungalow	90	0	0
2	Kuvadva Irrigation Tank	3,896	2	8
3	Sardhar Do Do	465	4	1
4	Navagam Do Do	2,315	13	11
5	Lalpuri Do Do	2,870	6	4
6	Pipalia Do Do	1,608	7	9
7	Halenda Tank Work	380	7	5
8	Rajkot City Water supply	1,688	1	6
9	Relif Work	350	10	8
10	Nallah Diversion	3,236	11	11
11	Pipe connection	208	8	10
12	District Road Repairs	4,640	5	8
13	Repairs to Traveller's Bangalow and Dharmshala	27	0	9
14	School Buildings Repairs	133	3	6
15	Dispensary Repairs	50	3	8
16	Repairs to Wells	66	15	11
17	Repairs to other State Buildings	1837	8	4
18	Compensation	73	8	0
	Total Rs.	22,939	8	11

27. Annexed hereto is forwarded a report from Mr. Panthaki, Supdt. of Paddock and Stud Farm of this State, which will explain the working of the Institutions during the year under review. The results are satisfactory and high praise is due to Mr. Souter, the Superintendent of Agency Police, Kathiawar for

Paddock and Stud Farm

his excellent supervision. The success, that has been attained in all its essentials, is an eloquent record of the interest and pains Mr. Souter has taken in the improvement of the Stud. Mr. Panthaki deserves credit for conducting his duties with devotion and zeal.

Managed Estates

28. The Rajkote state has under its management two estates, the half share of the village of Badpur of K. S. Ladhubha, and the share of Jadeja Dadbha of Khambha. The latter is managed by the Sir Nyayadhish. The State also manages the estate of another Share holder of Khambha on account of his minority.

Financial position.

29. The financial position of the State is gradually improving. The debt was incurred during the famine year 1899-1900 and it would take two years to liquidate the same. Our present liabilities are Rs 1,48,500 to Government and Rs. 24,000 to the Agency Engineer as a portion of the supervision charges.

Investments.

30. The State has two lacs of rupees invested in the J. R. Railway, which brings an interest at the rate of about 4 per cent. Of all other investments, which derive equal amount of interest for the Rajkot State, it is about the best investment. It is in the Railway project which passes through its territory and it is a proud privilege of the State to possess a proprietary interest in the Institution.

Outstandings.

31. The Revenue Outstandings at the end of Samvat 1955 stood at Rs. 75,169-14-3 on account of Tagavi advances to cultiavators Rs. 1,08,497-4-11 of revenue arrears, Rs. 7,232-15-11 of the loans to Bhayats &c. and Rs. 3984-6-10 of miscellaneous advances, making a total of Rs. 1,94,884-9-11. Since then, recovery to the extent of Rs. 6,209-12-9, Rs. 3,686-11-1, Rs. 624-4-2, Rs. 201-15-5, on account of the aforesaid items respectively, making a totalof Rs. 10,722-11-5, has been made, thus leaving a balance of 148161-14-6 to be recovered.

Vital statistics.

32. I give below the register of births and deaths for the last six years which will give a fair record of these statistics.

Year	Births.	Deaths.	Remarks.
1898-1899	746	1,403	
1899-1900	1,260	2,022*	Famine year
1900-1901	717	6,953*	Do. and cholera
1901-1902	1,066	2,028	
1902-1903	1,217	3,906*	On a/c. of plague
1903-1904	1,175	1,336	

33. The chief manufactures of this state consist simply of cotton and woollen cloth.

Manufactures and Trades.

34. We have, in Rajkot, a Ginning Factory, belonging to Mr. Kanji Bhagat, with 28 gins. It had remained almost closed for the last two years, owing to the failure of cotton crop but this year it is at work and is expected to do good business. The proprietor enjoyed monopoly for 10 years and the period will expire this year.

Ginning Factory.

35. The chief articles of export consist of cotton, yarn, oil, mollasses, wool, hide-skins, while the import trade of the State comprises timber, cotton, woollen and silken cloth, silk, ivory, and precious and other metals.

Exports and Imports.

The export trade consists of the total value of Rs 3,11,782 against that of Rs. 2,84,449 the last year, showing an increase of Rs. 27,333, while the import trade consists of the total value of Rs. 9,97,372 against that of Rs. 9,69,758, last year, denoting an increase of Rs. 27,614.

36. The office for registration of documents is amalgamated with the Court of the Sir Nyayadhish who is *ex-officio* Registrar. During the year under review, 94 documents of mortgage were registered and 97 of sale of properties, realizing revenue of Rs. 437-4-0 and Rs. 1822-1-7 respectively.

Registration of Documents

37. The house-tax or Chula Vero, though it is an inherent or recognized right of the State, and claims antiquity, nevertheless for various reasons, since some time past, has been a source of discontentment amongst the people owing partly to injudicious collection and partly to the excessiveness of the levy on the poorer classes. I am therefore considering, in consultation with some of the citizens, a mode of recovering taxation, equally productive to the State, and conducive to the happiness and contentment of the people.

Chula Vero

38. During the year under review, 267 new trees were planted throughout the State. This is not sufficient, considering the benefits that are derived by tree-planting as also looking to the facilities the State enjoys, to achieve this good work; but when the darwbacks exist in the costitution of the Administrative System, our efforts here and there must produce poor and meagre results. That the soil and the climate are not inimical to their growth, we have ample evidence in the fact of their flourishing in and around villages. It is the laid down practice that the trees, whether of spontaneous growth or raised by the toil of the cultivators, belong solely to the State. The cultivator evidently sees and feels these disadvantages that (1) the

Trees.

trees do not belong to him, although standing in the land for which he pays, (2) that any attempt on his part to use the tree will entail fine, (3) that they cast shade whereby the crops will not thrive, (4) that they harbour birds at the harvest time and that (5) when they fall they must lie there till it is the pleasure of the officials to remove them. Now all these drawbacks are enough to set an illiterate *Khedut* against the growing of trees. The State gets at present fire wood from the villages worth about Rupees 500 per annum. This is insignificant, when compared with climatic and other invaluable benefits. In many places under British Government, trees growing in occupied fields are allowed to be the sole property of the occupants. I need hardly enumerate the manifold advantages of encouraging the plantation of trees and establishing forestry as a part of the Administration System. The matter is of some importance and I will, with your permision, dwell at length by a separate report on this question.

39. (1) Amongst the new works undertaken is the putting of a small pumping plant at the Lalpuri. The work, though small in its nature, has mitigated the serious evil and discontentment of the agriculturists of the land under the command of Lalpuri. The fact is the quantity of water supplied to the city is very small, compared with the quantity used for irrigation. Nevertheless, in order to guarrantee this insignificant supply, it is necessary to keep sufficient water in the lake after the months of February aud March, to the serious disadvantage of the cultivators. Now this project will safeguard the city supply and leave the Lalpuri free, for irrigation purposes. This circumstance has also given an incentive and encouragement to the people and enabled me, under the new leases, to enhance rupee one on 968 acres, and 15 *gunthas* on the original rates as a permanent income to the State.

New Works.

(2) another project, we have undertaken under your sanction and solicitude, is the diversion of the drain on the south side of tho Para into the Adji river. The beneficial results of the scheme are;-

(1), The stopping of the offensive and stagnant flow of water through the town. (2). Opening for sale a large area of the land, now covered by the drain, for building purposes. The drain, in which grass and weed have grown up, holes and pools are saturated with dirt, is now being sold for building purposés at a price of rupee one to rupees two per square yard, the purchasers undertaking to reclaim and fill up the said drainage at their own cost. Thus whilst the standing evil, in the heart of the populous town, will thus be removed, it will be adorned with buildings and it would contribute to replenish the State Treasury

I need hardly say more on the beneficial results of this scheme.

(3). Another project, which you have been pleased to sanction, is the extension of the Fruit and Vegelable Market. The present Market is overcrowded and leaves no room for the increasing trade and demand for stalls and seats. The annual revenue derived from the present Market is Rs 3,250, and by the sanction you have now accorded, we have now purchased a plot containing 565 square yards at a moderate value of Rs. 3201. This will enable us to extend the market, meet with the demand of the traders, and secure an increased source of income to the State.

(4). The last, though not the least, is the important scheme with reference to the sale of lands on the Mavdi Road. These lands will make voluntary segregation quarters for the people at the time of plague and people can also make use of the premises in fair weather. As observed in my report on the subject, it is a spontaneous segregation without coercive or drastic measures, and that too, on paying value for the land. The position selected is one of the best and capable of further developements. It is too early yet to speak of the beneficial results of the scheme, but if it is successfully carried out, it will contribute to the permanent welfare of the people and create a source of income to the State.

In connection with these works, my thanks are due to Mr. Davies, the Agency Engineer, Kathiawar, for his hearty co-operation in carrying out these beneficial and useful reforms.

Conclusions

40. The above is the plain record of the past year's work. Though the year was entered upon under inauspicious circumstanes, yet the results, narrated in the foregoing pages, show that it was a year of progress and development. The financial position of the State is gradually improving and it is also my pleasing duty to mention that, if all the schemes inaugurated, and undertaken under your solicitude, are carried through, we will have rupees forty to fifty thousand more than the estimated revenue.

The cordial support and courtesy, which you have vouchsafed to me since my resumption of the office of Manager, last December, deserve my most sincere and warm acknowledgments.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Most Obedient Servant

G. N. LAUD.

Manager, Rajkot State.

☞ PRINTED AT THE "UNION PRESS" BY HARAKHCHAND RAGHUNATHJI— RAJKOT.

Statement showing Revenue and Expenditure of the Rajkot Samvat 1958 i. e. 1901-02.

Head No.	Receipts.	Actuals for 1901-02			Actuals for 1902-03			Remarks
	Opening Balance.	91,024	11	4	20,527	5	2	
I	Land Revenue.	1,98,227	0	9	2,10,078	8	10	
II	Taxes.	12,970	13	2	11,466	8	9	
III	Sayer.	48,672	6	2	39,767	0	1	
IV	Law and Justice.	12,248	10	6	15,026	4	3	
V	Education.	3,139	9	9	2,903	0	3	
VI	Interest.	9,259	6	2	7,873	0	4	
VII	Miscellaneous.	22,399	13	3	10,120	5	1	
	Total Revenue. Rs	3,06,917	11	9	2,97,234	11	7	
VIII	Adjustment.	8	14	10	0	0	0	
IX	Deposits.	19,417	2	7	16,029	3	5	
X	Refunds of advances &c.							
	(a) Takavi.	6,819	2	3	14,663	2	4	
	(b) Advances.	879	8	1	5,555	12	7	
	(c) Outstandings.	45,514	13	1	17,666	13	10	
XI	Debts.	33,168	3	6	24,000	0	0	
	Total Receipts Rs	4,12,725	8	1	3,75,149	12	2	
	Grand Total. Rs	5,03,750	3	5	3,95,677	1	4	

State for the Samvat year 1959 i. e. 1902-03 as compared with that of

Head No.	Expenditure.	Actuals for 1901-02			Actuals for 1902-03			Remarks.
I	General Administration.	37,246	2	6	38,411	7	0	
II	Jail charges.	3,361	13	11	2,555	5	5	
III	Police.	44,625	11	5	44,605	3	2	
IV	Political.	28,393	3	8	31,903	6	9	
V	Bardashi Khata.	1,171	6	4	643	6	11	
VI	Education.	16,636	4	4	17,413	1	0	
VII	Forest.	2,503	8	5	2,261	1	7	
VIII	Public Works.	55,854	0	9	46,410	1	2	
IX	Darbar charges.	1,02,696	11	3	49,380	4	7	
X	Allowances.	3,492	3	3	3,570	11	2	
XI	Traveller's Bungalow.	53	3	7	60	2	9	
XII	Municipality.	16,553	6	11	29,787	15	3	
XIII	Medical.	6,261	2	0	7,227	13	11	
XIV	Revenue Survey.	1,893	1	1	1,895	14	1	
XV	Miscellaneous.	273	2	9	1,986	6	1	
XVI	Adjustments.	769	12	3	3,415	9	8	
XVII	Remissions and Refunds.	41,075	14	11	156	10	3	
	Total Expenditure. Rs.	3,62,860	13	4	2,81,684	8	9	
XVIII	Debts &c paid.	29,814	13	0	683	12	6	
XIX	Deposits repaid.	23,802	15	3	13,424	10	4	
XX	Advances and Outstandings.							
	a Takavi.	17,858	15	1	7,183	2	7	
	b Other advances.	1,191	3	1	5,286	0	8	
	c Outstandings.	47,694	2	6	22,786	5	6	
	Total charges. Rs	48,3,222	14	3	3,31,480	8	4	
	Closing balance. Rs	20,527	5	2	64,628	9	0	
	Grand total. Rs	5,03,750	3	5	3,95,677	1	4	

G. N. LAUD.
Manager, Rajkot State.

Below Annual Report on the Rajkot State Paddock, submitted by Mr. Panthaki for the year 1903-1904.

No. 1242 of 1904.

Kathiawar Agency Police Superintendent's office
Camp Rajkot, 15th April 1904.

Forwarded with compliments to the Political Agent, Halar.

The undersigned thinks that the year's results are distinctly satisfactory. The net deficit on account of the paddock and farm combined has been redueed to 4,833-12-6 only. The deficit in the preceding 3 years was as follow :—

1900-1901	Rs 18, 346-1-3
1901-1902	Rs 13, 548-1-8
1902-1903	Rs 10, 586-11-4

As regards the brood mares, it is only necessary to further elucidate Mr. Panthki's figures by stating that out of the 35 young stock born, during the year, 24 belong to the 30 mares now in the paddock. And as 12 of these mares have foals at feet and 12 are again in foal, the result can only be viewed as being exceedingly satisfactory.

Relative to the young stock, it may be noted that out of the 17, sold during the year, 7 went to the Remount Agent to Government and 3 to the Kathiawar Agency Mounted Police.

Mr. Panthki is entitled to great eredit for his careful and efficient supervision as Paddock Superintendent. The present satisfactory results are due to his patient labours and the undersigned has much pleasure in bringing his excellent services prominently to notice.

(Sd). W. L. B Souter.
Superintendent of Police,
Kathiawar Agency.

No. 1243 of 1904.

Kathiawar Agency Police Superintendent's office,
Camp Rajkot, 15th April 1904.

Copies forwarded with compliments to the Manager Rajkot, State.

W. L. B. Souter.
Superintendent of Police,
Kathiawar Agency.

Rajkot State Paddock.

Stallion.

... the beginning of the year, there were 3 Stallions, Viz. Sultan, an Arab, Baloon, a Country Bred, and Tajanio, a Kathi. Of these, Baloon was cast during the year, which left 2 Stallions at the end of the year. Sultan was exchanged for the Manavader Arab, Gold Mohar, because many fillies, admitted in brood mares, were by him and that necessitated the change. Mr. Souter is negotiating for the purchase of a very good Kathi Stallion which will be a great addition to the Paddock.

The Appendix A, attached here-with, will show the number of private and Darbari mares, served at the Paddock, and the number of young stock, born by each Stallion out of the Darbari Mares.

No Stallion was kept in Rajkot district, there being no mares remaining there after the last famine (Vide Appendix B).

Brood mares.

In the beginning, there were 32 mares. During the year, six mares were sold, 4 fillies were added to the brood mares register, leaving at the end, 30 mares. Of these thirty mares, 12 mares are with foal at foot, & 12 mares are in foal. This, with the fact that 25 young ones were born during the year, shows a very good number of mares holding.

Young stock.

In the beginning of the year, there were 38 young stock. During the year, 25 new foals were born, 17 foals were sold, 3 colts died (of this two were still-born and one was destroyed having got a comminute fracture by accident), one filly was sold and 4 fillies were transferred to brood mares register, leaving 38 foals at the end of the year. The Appendix C will show the statement of casualties of brood mares, and young stock.

General.

During the year, the Paddock was visited by (1) the Superintendent of Civil Veterinary Department of Bombay Presidency, (2) The Inspecter General of Remounts in India, (3) The Remount Agent, Bombay Presidency, (twice), (4) The Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency, (5) The local European Officers of Rajkot and other parts of Kathiawar, (6) Kathiawar Chiefs, Princes and Talukdars and frequently by the State Manager, Rajkot. As it is an open secret that the

present excellent state of the Paddock is due to the persistent care and attention of the Superintendent of Kathiawar Agency Police, Mr. W. L. B. Souter, I need not make any mention about his very frequent & long visits.

In the month of June 1903, the Resolution of Bombay Government was received for the retention of the Paddock within the limit of Rs. 7,000-as net expenditure. During the year, the net expenditure of the Paddock is Rs. 4832-12-6 (Vide Appendix D.) and that shows that a great deal of economy was made and that owes chiefly to the following three facts.

(1). A large sum was derived by selling the live-stock.

(2). More green fodder was produced in the farm and utilized for animal food, thereby keeping the animal in good health in lesser quantity of grain which was bought from the market.

(3) Cheaper rates of grain, and fodder than in former years.

Rajkot 3rd April 1904.

D. PANTHAKI.
Superintendent, Paddock, Rajkot.

APPENDIX A.

Statement of annual Stallion Service Return of the Rajkot State Paddock for the year 1903-1904.

No.	Name of Stallion.	Breed.	Mares served.			Young stock of the Darbari Mares.									Remarks.
						Born.			Died.			Remaining.			
			Private.	Darbari.	Total.	Colts.	Fillies.	Total.	Colts.	Fillies.	Total.	Colts	Filles	Total	
1	Sultan.....	Arab.	14	4	18	3	6	9	...	...	...	3	6	9	
2	Baloon.....	C. B.	...	1	1	6	5	11	3	...	3	3	5	8	
3	Tajanio.....	Kathi	19	...	19	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	
4	Damascus...	Arab.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	
5	Gold Mohar.	Do.	5	31	36	1	3	4	...	...	...	1	3	4	
6	Radio.....	Kathi	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total...		38	42	80	10	15	25	3	...	3	7	15	22	

D. Panthaki

Superintendent, Paddock Rajkot.

APPENDIX B.

Annual District Stallion Service Return of the Rajkot State Paddock for the year 1903-04.

No.	Name of Stallion.	Breed.	District.	From.	To.	No. of mares served	No. of mares reported to be in foal.	Remarks
	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	...	*Nil*	

D. PANTHAKI.

Superintendent, Paddock Rajkot.

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the Annual Return of Brood-Mares and Young Stock at the Rajkot State Paddock for the year 1903-04.

Brood Mares.						Young Stock.																																
Remaing of the last year.	Sold during the year.	Fillies transferred to Brrod Mares	Died during year.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Country breed.	Breed.	Kathi.	Stud Breed.	Total	Remaining of the last year.			Born during the year.			Fillies transferred to B. M.			Sold during the year.			Died during the year.			Cast during the eyar.			Remaining at the end of the year.										
										Colts.	Fillies.	Total.	Colts.	Fillies.	Total	Fillies.	Total.	Colts.	Fillies.	Total.	Colts.	Fillies	Total.	Colts.	Fillies.	Total.	Colts.	Fillies	Total.	Yearling.	One year old.	two years old.	Three years old.	Total.					
32	6	4	0	30	15	7	8	30	10	28	38	10	15	25	4	4	11	6	17	3	0	3	0	1	1	6	32	38	19	6	5	8	38					

S. Panthki

Superintendent, Paddock Rajkot.

APPENDIX

Statement of Expenditure and Income of the Paddock and Farm from April 1903 to March 1904

Months.	Paddock														Stud Farm						Remarks
	Expenditure											Income			Expenditure			Income			
	Establishment			Food charges			Contingencies			Total			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
April 1903	255	0	0	737	13	4	28	12	3	1021	9	7	23	0	0	58	8	11	271	9	9	Expenditure
May „	255	0	0	658	0	1	196	2	3	1109	2	4	183	0	0	72	5	9	464	0	2	Padoock 10135-0-1
June „	250	5	4	562	5	1	23	14	6	836	8	11	479	0	0	65	13	11	169	2	6	Do of Farm 1608-6-11
July „	249	13	5	487	14	8	19	0	5	756	12	6	157	0	0	61	12	2	181	10	1	Total 11743-7-0
August „	255	0	0	583	1	3	10	11	11	849	13	2	35	0	0	84	0	0	139	2	10	Income.
September „	255	0	0	531	4	2	229	5	5	995	9	7	708	2	9	707	0	5	93	2	1	of Padoock 4261-14-9
October „	254	8	9	501	12	7	11	2	9	767	8	1	20	0	0	83	13	6	48	12	6	of Farm 2648-11-9
November „	255	0	0	390	0	11	28	4	3	673	5	2	20	0	0	93	1	8	211	14	8	Total 6910-10-6
December „	252	0	0	502	13	6	25	11	4	780	8	10	20	0	0	116	15	8	243	5	10	Net Deficit Rs. 4832-12-6
January 1904	263	11	11	524	8	4	11	12	10	801	10	0	1410	0	0	87	9	6	193	4	5	
February „	258	3	1	489	2	7	24	7	2	771	12	10	520	0	0	94	12	1	179	12	2	
March „	257	2	1	503	4	4	11	13	7	772	4	0	686	12	0	82	11	6	452	14	9	
Total	3060	12	7	6472	0	10	602	2	8	10135	0	1	4261	14	9	1608	6	11	2648	11	9	

D. Panthaki

Superintendent, Paddock Rajkot.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the Stud Farm Outturns of different crops of the Rajkot State Paddock during the year 1903-04

Particulars.	April lbs.	May. lbs.	June lbs.	July lbs.	August lbs.	Sept-ember lbs.	October lbs.	Nov-ember. lbs.	December lbs.	January lbs.	February lbs.	March lbs.	Total lbs.	Remarks.
Lucerne	35,255	26,480	25140	13,120	12,465	7,570	6,790	3,100	35,860	35,160	45,960	52,290	2,99,190	5 acres.
Methi green	6030	...	...	...	...	...	5230	...	...	13,860	2,003	...	28,004	10¼ acres.
Oil seed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,649	...	...	...	34	1,683	8½ acres
gram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	360	360	
Linseed	182	389½	369	270	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	49	1,266½	9½ acres
Barley	4,230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,230	9 acres.
Methi	...	7,602½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,320	12,836½	
Castard Seed	...	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129	
Mustard Seed	...	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	337	
Chhastio	...	...	...	2,230	39,050	27,160	...	...	...	...	...	...	68,440	2 acres.
Kadbi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,220	8,890	2,170	2,380	910	31,570	
Kalthi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,350	...	...	...	...	1,350	6 acres.
Lucerne Seed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	...	...	...	...	77	
Raddish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	480	...	...	...	480	
Bajri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,505½	...	...	...	3,505½	17 acres.
Juwari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	988½	...	...	...	988½	16 acres
Miscellaneous	...	2-10-0	0-1-11	...	...	...	...	...	0-3-6	...	...	...	2-15-5	
Green Matha	...	...	17,270	33,620	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,890	3 acres.
Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,060½	3,060½	7½ acres
Total Rs.	271-9-9	464-0-2	169-2-6	181-10-1	139-2-10	93-2-1	48-12-6	211-14-8	243-5-10	193-4-5	179-12-2	452-14-9	2648-11-9	

D. Panthaki

Superintendent, Paddock Rajkot.

Report on the Administration of the Rajkot State for the year 1904-05, i. e., from 1st April 1904 to 31st March 1905.

No. 620 OF 1905-06.

MANAGER'S OFFICE, RAJKOT STA

Rajkot, 30th June 1905.

From,

Ganpatrao Narayan Laud, Esq.,
Manager, Rajkot State.

To,

Captain W. BEALE,
Political Agent, Halar Prant.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Rajkot State for the official year commencing from 1st April 1904 and ending with 31st March 1905.

2. Rajkot is a 2nd class State under the British Management on account of the minority of the Chief. The Government assumed the charge of the State on 11th April 1890 and it is administered under the general direction and supervision of the Political Agent, Prant Halar. The Thakore Saheb of Rajkot is a descendent of the house of Jam of Navanagar.

3. Rajkot is bounded on the north by the States of Vankaner and Dhrol and the Taluka of Gavridhar, on the south by the territory of Gondal and other Talukas, on the east by the Talukas held by the Kathi Chiefs and on the west by the States of Dhrol and Nawanagar and a few minor Talukas in Halar.

4. Area. The area of the State is 282·14 sq. miles.

5. The population according to the census taken on the 1st of March 1901, is 49,795 souls, made up of 25,487 men, and 24,308 women, showing a decrease of 143 souls as compared with the census of 1891 in the entire population of the State.

Population.

6. The Rajkot State consists of in all 63 villages. Were it not for the intervening villages it might have formed a compact territory. As they now exist, the villages are scattered with an extensive area—with a territory so broken up and scattered that the Bhagbatai system now obtaining in large number of villages in the State must, it is not difficult to conceive, be open to mal practices. I will say more on this subject in its proper place.

Villages.

7. The State pays to Government as tribute Rs. 21,321 which includes Rs. 2,320 of the Junagadh Zortulbi.

Tribute.

8. The requisite patraks have already been forwarded in the prescribed forms and I beg to give herein a general resume of important details of the Administration of the State for the year under report.

Patraks.

9. Changes in the personel. The following changes were of importance in the Administration.

(a) Mr. Laxmichand Javerchand Parekh, the Treasury officer, Rajkot State, being appointed by the Thakor Saheb of Sayla as his Karbhari, applied for 2 years' leave without pay, which was granted, as per Political Agent Halar Prant's No. 1031, dated 5th August 1904.

(b) Mr. Anupram Ramji Bhatt, B.A.,LL.B., Assistant Master in the Kathiawar High School, was appointed as Treasury officer and he took over charge of his duties on the 24th idem.

(c) The lien of Mr. Shivlal Purshotam Gosalia on the post of Shirastdar in the office of the Manager on his transfer to the Jamnagar State service, was retained, as per Political Agent, Halar Prant's office order, No. 1507 dated 29th October 1901. The leave granted having expired on the 28th February 1904, Mr. Shivlal again applied for an extension of his lien for two years without pay and the Political Agent, Halar Prant by his memo, No. 2532 dated $\frac{18}{20}$th February 1905, was pleased to order that as a special case, one year's further leave without pay might be granted.

(d) Since the dismissal of Mr. Jadavji Valji Vakil to the Court of the Political Agent, Kathiawar, on behalf of the Rajkot State, as per notification No. 82, dated 8th September 1898, of the Political Agent, the responsible work of the post was done by a Karkun. Considering that Rajkot is a State of importance under British Administration and that invariably in the interest of the State matters required the services of a capable and experienced officer, the appointment of Mr. Liladhar Keshavji was made as per sanction of the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, No. 1925 dated 29th idem.

(e) Mr. Adam Husan Fouzdar of the Rajkot City had applied for one year's leave without pay to join the service of the Muli State as Superintendent of Police. The leave was granted to him by the Political Agent, as per his endorsement No. 109, dated 15th April 1904, and Mr. Mahmod Bin Sayad, who had served as Fouzdar in the State of Chuda, Gondal and Dhrangadhra, and possessed good credentials as to his experience and capacity, was nominated as city Fouzdar on six months' probation, as per sanction of the Political Agent No. 248, dated 4th May 1904 and this was extended for a further period of six months as per office No. 6394, dated 4th December 1904 of the Political Agent, Prant Halar.

There were several minor changes in the various departments of the Administration but they are too insignificant to require special mention here.

Important Events.

10. In summarizing the events of the official year just closed, the one deserving of the most prominent mention is the visit of His Excellency Lord Lamington, our sympathetic and popular Governor of Bombay to Kathiawar, for presenting to His Highness the Maha Raja of Bhavnagar with the insignia of the Knight Commandar of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. After performing important functions His Excellency the Governor kindly proceeded to visit on 5th March 1905 the Lalpuri irrigation, one of the most extensive irrigational works in Rajkot. He was also pleased to visit the State Paddock and the cattle-breeding farm lately established as an adjunct to the horse-breeding establishment. His Excellency the Governor was also pleased to see the important places in Town and the Durbar. The occasion of his visit evoked joy and enthusiasm amongst all classes of the people and the happy event will long be remembered with feelings of loyalty by the subjects of the Rajkot State.

Education of the Thakore Saheb.

11. The minor Chief Lakhaji Raj continued his studies at the Rajkot Rajkumar College. He joined the College on the 14th January 1895 and is now in his 20th year. The Principal of the Rajkumar College has expressed high opinion as to his progress and conduct. He is now an officer of the College Squadron and is shortly to join the Imperial Cadet Corps recently formed by His Excellency the Governor General of India. In the prize-distribution by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay the minor Chief carried off prize and medals for his proficiency in athletics and good conduct.

Political relations.

12. The Political relations of the State with the neighbouring principalities were cordial and no friction of any sort arose to claim the time and attention of the Agency.

Divisions.

13. The Rajkot State is divided into 3 Mahals,—Rajkot, Sardhar and Kuvadva—and it consists of 63 villages. The Rajkot Mahal comprizes 21 villages of which 14 are Durbar villages, 4 Bhayati, 1 Jiwai and 2 Dharamada and the Revenue Management is conducted by a Vahivatdar.

The Sardhar Mahal consists of 26 villages of which 18 are Durbar villages, 5 Bhayati, 1 Jiwai, and 2 Dharmada. A Thandar is in charge of the Mahal. He performs the revenue duties and also exercises the powers of a 3rd class magistrate and hears civil suits upto Rs. 250.

In the Kuvadva Mahal, which is under a Vahivatdar, there are 14 villages of which 12 are Durbari, 1 is Bhayati and 1 Dharmada village.

Resumption of the village of Jetakuba.

14. In the previous year's report the number of Durbari villages under the Rajkot Mahal was 13. During the year under review there is an addition of one village caused by the resumption of the Jiwai village of Jetakuba consequent upon the death of Jiwaidar Jamadar Khubbhai Bawanji on the 6th October 1904 without male issue. In St. 1901, viz., A.D. 1845, the then Chief, Thakor Saheb Meramanji had granted in service tenure the village of Saipur to one Jamadar Lalji Malek, uncle of the deceased. This village was subsequently changed by the late Thakore Saheb Bawaji Raj and Jetakuba of the income of Rs. 1,800 was given. Now on the death of the Jiwaidar the village was resumed and it now forms a part of the Durbar villages; and having due regard to the long and faithful services of the deceased and his ancestors, his widow and the family members are allowed an allowance of Rs. 180 per year as per sanction of the Political Agent, No. 1769 dated $\frac{5}{10}$th November 1904.

Police Administration.

15. The department throughout the year was under the efficient control of Mr. Anandrao Yeshwantrao. The department is divided into 3 divisions, a Fouzdar being in charge of each Mahal in addition to the City Fouzdar at Rajkot. The following table gives the aggregate strength of the Police, both regular and irrigular—the latter including Stipendiary Passaitas or Village Police.

Classes.	Mounted Police.	Foot Police.	Total.
Regular or Stipendiary.	21	188	209
Arabs and Makranis....	...	14	14
Police Patels	...	30	30
Passaitas or village Police	...	165	165
		Total...	418

The total expenditure of the Department comes to Rs. 52,591 per annum.

During the year under review a most salutary change has been effected by converting land-holding into stipendiary system. In the Rajkot State the Puggy and Passaitas were in the enjoyment of lands containing 1,554 acres and 12 gunthas in lieu of service to the State. In former times, lands were granted to the officers and employees of the Durbar as their remuneration, because, money

being a very scarce article in those days, large and numerous tracts of lands remained uncultivated and assignments were therefore made in lieu of cash allowances for their livelihood. In those times not only was the State thus relieved of a heavy periodical outlay, but waste lands were by this judicious arrangement brought under cultivation which in a measure went to improve the unhappy condition of the country. Thus two-fold advantage then accrued to the State by adopting this mode of payment. But the aspect of affairs is now changed; commerce and industry have rendered the country prosperous and the grant of land once considered the most capital way of ridding the heavy periodical liabilities is now considered to be ruinous to the true interests of the State and justly deprecated on all hands.

Apart from the above consideration, the Puggis, Passaitas and Havildars, had naturally their time and attention so much given to their own cultivation that the legitimate duties of the State were neglected. The Puggis and Passaitas, who are watch and guard of the village, were found to be busy in their "khed" and the results were that crimes and offences remained undetected.

Again the system was by no means beneficial to the people. They had not the means of improving the land, either by means of irrigation or manure. They depended upon rain and took what bountiful nature gave them as the outturn of the year. In view of these circumstances the lands were resumed and added to the agricultural area of the respective villages and cash allowance is granted to the men in lieu of the old system. This will secure now to the State efficiency of service, descipline and order in the remote villages of the State.

A comperative statement of the working of the Police for the last 2 years is given below :—

Offences reported.		Accused arrested.		Accused sent for trial.		Accused convicted.		Accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convicted to accused arrested.		Percentage of convicted to accused sent for trial.	
1903–04	1904–05	1903–04	1904–05	1903–04	1904–05	1903–04	1904–05	1903–04	1904–05	1903–04	1904–05	1903–04	1904–05
182	126	189	124	189	124	122	99	60	24	64·55	79 83	64·55	79·83

These offences are analysed as below :—64 theft, 4 cattle-lifting, 69 hurt, 2 grievous hurt, 16 criminal force, 4 mischief to property, 10 criminal threat, 2 gambling, 6 criminal trespass, 61 contempt of lawful authority, 4 criminal mis-appropriation of property, 2 affray, 9 criminal breach of trust, 3 retention and disposal of stolen property, 1 murder, 28 house-breaking, 2 disobedience to the orders of authorities, 1 offence against public health, 3 offences against human

person, 7 offences against marriage, 4 cheating, 4 offiences against local laws, 8 miscellaneous offences. There was no offence as regards counterfeiting coins, miscarriage, kidnapping, robbery, dacoity and weights and measures or under the jail, Vagrancy, Opium, Salt, and Abkari Acts.

The total value of stolen property was Rs 2,271-8-0 as against Rs 8,730 3-6 in the previous year, out of which recovery of property was worth Rs 559-1-3, thus giving a proportion of 24·64 p. c. but showing a decrease of 9·23 p.c. compared with 33·87 in the preceding year. It is satisfactory to note that there was no case of outlawry in the State.

Administration of civil and criminal Justice.

16. The several grades of courts established for the administration of justice are given below with the ufnctions and powers excercised by each.

(1) The court of the State Manager.

(2) The court of the Sir Nyayadhish.

(3) The court of the Diwani Nyayadhish.

(4) The Thandar's Court at Sardhar.

(5) The Small causes Court at Rajkot.

(a) The Manager's court exercises the powers of hearing appeals from the decisions of the Diwani Nyayadhish and exercises the powers vested in it, of trying original suits. It enjoys criminal jurisdiction of a District Magistrate.

(b) The Sir Nyayadhish is vested with the powers of a 1st class Magistrate and disposes of cases coming under the jurisdictian of the court of Small Causes to the extent of Rs. 200.

(c) The court of the Diwani Nyayadhish exercises civil jurisdiction and hears civil suits to the extent of Rs. 300.

(d) The Thandar at Sardhar is vested with the powers of disposing of civil suits upto Rs. 250 and in criminal matters he has the powers of a 3rd class Magistrate.

The number of suits filed during the year under report is 951 and that of the claims remaining undisposed of at the end of the previous year was 75. Out of the total number of 1,026 suits, the balance undisposed of is 40, of which 2 have been referred to arbitration. Even this small number of civil cases would not have remained undisposed of but for the parties leaving Rajkot on account of the prevalence of plague. The number of original suits decided was 986 of the aggregate value of Rs 120,912-12-6 out of which 8 related to land and 971 suits related to money and 7 to miscellaneous matters. The number of civil appeals filed was 30 and the balance at the end of privious year was 4. The number of appeals disposed of were 20 of the value of Rs 4,987-7-4 out of which 18 related to money and 2 to miscellaneous matters. Out of the remaining 14 appeals 4 have been referred to arbitration and await awards and 10 have had to be adjourned. The prevalence of plague rendered it necessary on the part of the

people to leave the town at once and proceed to villages and other places in Kathiawar and consequently the adjournments had to be granted.

The number of applications for execution was 159 at the end of the previous year. Those presented during the year under review amounted to 1,412. Out of the total number of 1,571 applications, 1,400 have been disposed of, the balance on hand being 171. Even this small number would have become less but for the reason mentioned above.

The offences inquired into by the criminal courts came to 271, forming 180 cases. These were as under :—

3.	Offences against public place.
4	Contempt of lawful authority, false evidence and offences against public justice.
1	Offence against public health and safety.
1	Murder
1	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.
1	Grievous hurt.
85	Simple hurt, criminal force, assault, &c.
6	Criminal trespass.
7	Offences against marriage.
4	Offences against local and special laws.
90	Miscellaneous offences.

The number of offenders sentenced was 115 and the accused discharged were 206. There was only one case wherein the accused was committed for trial before the court of sessions. There were 4 other cases wherein 8 persons were accused but in the preliminary inquiry they were discharged by the Magistrate for want of evidence.

The number of offences taken cognizance of by criminal courts was 314 to which 7 were added as the balance of the previous year. The number of offenders was 331 of whom 140 were discharged, without investigation, 74 were acquitted, 115 were sentenced, 1 was committed to the sessions court and 1 awaits his trial. The balance of criminal cases at the end of the year under report is 1. The number of offenders sentenced to imprisonment over 6 months was 4 and under 6 months was 62 ; that of persons only fined was 34 and of accused whipped $\frac{15}{115}$. The amount of fine imposed was Rs. 428-6-0 and that recovered Rs. 289-7-3.

The above is a record of the judicial department and the result will be regarded as satisfactory, speaking of the able and efficient manner in which the duties are conducted by the Sir Nyayadhish. The Diwani Nyayadhish has also worked well.

Treasury Department.

17. The Treasury officer has the charge of the State Treasury, the accounts of the State and the Audit Department. The accounts were duly audited by the Agency auditors, Mr. Harilal N. Gosalia for St. 1959 and Mr. Odhavji D. Chohan for St. 1960. The State paid Audit Falo of Rs. 2,921 during the year under report.

18. The total revenue of the State for St. 1960 was Rs. 378,721 as against Rs. 274,448 of the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs 104,273. The increase is mainly due in the following heads.

Revenue.

Receipts and Expenditure.

Number.	Heads.	Receipts in 1902-03			Receipts in 1903-04.			Increase.			Decrease.
1	Land Revenue ...	190,189	5	5	253,033	5	3	62,843	15	10	
2	Taxes...	10,473	3	0	11,182	3	6	709	0	6	
3	Sayer...	38,750	12	10	43,900	4	1	5,749	7	3	
4	Law and Justice..	15,026	4	3	17,508	13	8	2,482	9	5	
5	Education	2,903	0	3	3,553	1	5	650	1	2	
6	Interest	6,999	12	0	10,595	6	3	3,595	10	3	
7	Miscellaneous ...	10,106	0	4	12,807	7	0	2,701	6	8	
					26,140	13	7	26,140	13	7	K. S. Karansinhji's amount appropriated in the State.
	Total....	274,448	6	1	378,721	6	9	104,273	0	8	

19. The gross receipts and expenditure for the financial year St. 1960 (1903-04 A. D.) were Rs. 447,842 and Rs. 401,441 respectively, the income showing an increase of Rs. 46,401 over the expenses.

Receipts and expenditure.

20 The following table shows the prices of food grain for the past five years.

Prices of Cereals.

Years.	Wheat.	Bajri.	Jowar.	Rice.	Gram.	Mag.	
	Pounds per rupee.						
1900-1901	30	30	34	13	25	$21\frac{1}{3}$	
1901-1902	24	24	28	$13\frac{1}{3}$	21	$20\frac{1}{2}$	
1902-1903	34	38	43	12	34	38	
1903-1904	35	38	46	12	38	43	
1904-1905	25	25	29	11	32	29	

The heavy rise in the prices of cereals is due to the scanty rainfall and the partial failure of the khariff crops and the subsequent prevalence of the inclement weather in the winter that damaged to a certain extent the raby crops. The year, though not one of actual famine, was one of scarcity. The total outturn of the year was about 12 annas in the rupee.

Irrigation.

21. The number of wells for irrigation in the beginning of the year was 1,651, and that of incomplete wells was 514. 16 new wells have been sunk during the year under report. The old wells are of the capacity of irrigating 36,240 Bighas of land and when the incomplete wells are finished, 4,000 Bighas of further land will come under irrigation.

Besides this, grants-in-aid are given to cultivators as an encouragement to well-digging ; Rs. 50 is granted for wells which secures the capacity of one *kos* of water and Rs. 25 for every other *kos*. It is a remunerative system, in asmuch as the State receives Rs. 20 as water-assessment per *kos* on the holding of a cultivator. Besides, it is an indigenous method of irrigation and it is more acceptable to the people than any modern irrigation system. I firmly believe that to promote well irrigation in the part of the Province where rainfall is so limited and precareous, is not only to increase the value of the land and the State revenue derivable from it but that we hereby provide, so far an insurance against famine.

Tanks and irrigational works.

22. Under this head, there are extensive irrigation tanks at Rajkot Halenda, Kuvadva, Sardhar, Pipalia and Nawagam. These tanks are capable of irrigating extensive areas in ordinary seasons and prove useful to cultivators on a total or partial failure of the monsoon.

Revenue system.

23. The question of the introduction of revenue collection whether cash assessment or Bhagbatai has been fully considered by me with due regard to the importance of the subject and by office No. 296, dated 6th May 1905, I have submitted my views. As observed therein the assessment system has many advantages over that of Bhagbatai. It is a system that from the time the ears of grain begin to form to the time of the removal of the " Khala" subjects cultivators to close espionage. The method is not only vexatious to the cultivators but it is unsatisfactory to the Durbar. For in the former case the cultivator can not cut his crop and remove his grain when most convenient to him but from beginning to end he has to please and obey Havildars, field-watchmen and the higher grade employees, while in case of Durbar the safe-guarding of the produce is from the commencement in the hands of the same low paid agency. From the time the grain begins to germinate until the removal of the produce from "Khala" or till its final disposal, at every stage, there is loss and waste. To secure against loss a great number of controlling elements is kept; and the greater the number the greater the chances for peculation. The Rajkot State has since some years past the three systems of Revenue collection—Vighoti, Udhad and Vaje. The merits and demerits of each system have been carefuly examined by the respective officers and the consensus

of opinion is that the Vighoti system is beneficial in the interest of the State and the Rayat. In introducing this system the important condition is that there should be settlement for a fixed period of ten years. If we take away this feature, the beneficial effect of this system is lost. If the holding is not guaranteed for a fixed term of years, the cultivator will be in the constant fear of change and this fear will paralize his energy and labour.

As a rule the masses of the cultivating class are extremely conservative. In my frequent discussions with them, they urged that it was an ancient system—that the rains were precarious—there were years of famine and scarcity—that the Bhagbatai system secured to them relaxation and indulgence, while the Vighoti tied them to a regulated and settled assessment—that under Bhagbatai the State intervened between the Rayat and the village Savkar and they were able to borrow money on the guarantee of the State "Chithi." No other class of people are so apathetic to their own interest as the cultivating class, yet I deferentially submit that no other class of subject has stronger claims for the sympathies of the State than the cultivator, whose toils and labours contribute towards the support of the fabric of the State. We have only to consider whether or not cash assessment system will contribute to the permanent happiness and prosperity of the Rayat and the weal of the State. In view of all they have urged, as observed in my report on the subject, I think it would be of the greatest importance to retain some of the customs of the village communities. The question of the advances is an indigenous and practical nucleus of an agricultural bank according to the rural system and has to be carefully fostered in the interest of the State and the people. There is then the fund technically called "Gam Jhampa"; all subscribe to it under recognized system and details are managed by the village Patels. This is then a patriarchal system—an indigenous germ of a sort of a local self-Government, under village system and has to be tenderly nourished rather than abolished. Then in the cash assessment system the question of remissions or postponement of State dues is of material importance and will have to be observed in all its integrity, not only for the protection of the Rayat but for the permanent welfare of the State.

Rainfall.

24. The rain which generally begins here at the close of the month of June, made its first appearance on the 10th of that month, when 14 cents were registered. The next day's guage recorded a good shower of 50 cents. But after these 2 days, it ceased and then the month remained practically dry except that 9 cents were measured on the last day of it. With such a scanty downpour, the sowing operations could not be commenced. But in the beginning of July we had a fair quantity of rainfall and this was sufficient for sowing operations. Then there was no rain and the prospects of the year were indeed gloomy. It was apprehended that the whole Province would again be in the grip of a famine but happily for the country the first rains were not only in time for the sowing operations but afforded moisture and helped the growth for some length of time till the rains in September. The total amount of rain at Rajkot was 10 inches and 86 cents, at Sardhar 12 inches and at Kuvadva 8 inches and 28 cents. This was much below the average. The distribution of the rain was again unequal and the fall was untimely.

However it is my pleasing duty to report that notwithstanding what was lost in Agtar Season, was made up by the Pachhtar crop and the total outturn of the year was about 12 annas in the rupee.

General condition

25. With the quantity of rainfall we had, there was a fair supply of fodder and the apprehensions of the dearth for water were removed. The labouring and agricultural classes of people had labour in the fields and the occupation of selling grass and fuel. The works of public utility and importance undertaken by the State afforded occupation to the industrial classes of the people. This general condition did not render it necessary on the part of the State to open any relief works.

During the year under report though the rains were not so favourable, what little was produced was safely and securely brought home. The harvest was not damaged by the ravages of locusts as in the preceding year or the visitations of any insects destructive to the seeds, or the standing crops. Before closing the summary relating to the Revenue Department of the State I consider it my duty to mention the efficient help rendered by the Revenue Assistant, Mr. Meghji Savji.

Plague.

26. For the first ten months of the year under report the Rajkot State enjoyed complete immunity from the epidemic. Plague was however committing its ravages in several places in the Province and there was an influx of people from infected areas. Consequently irruption of plague was imminent in Rajkot. The State lost no time in taking all possible measures for careful and vigilent inspection of all arrivals. As a safe-guard against the out-break of the disease, the owner or occupier of a house was required to give immediate information to the Chief Medical officer of the arrivals in his house of any persons from the infected areas, with the object of getting them examined by the medical officer. In order to watch the health of the people and the sanitation of the town, house to house visitation was arranged by the appointment of ward committees. In spite of these measures on the 21st February 1905, there were 4 indigenous cases for the first time in the Kunbi pura and its vicinity and then the epidemic lingered in a mild form in the town and the suburbs and the total number of cases upto the end of the official year under report is 4 imported and 74 indigenous; whereas that of plague deaths is 1 imported and 50 indigenous, showing death rate of about 66 p.c. When plague made its appearance the infected areas were promptly isolated by the people. Out of the population of 27,160 people nearly $\frac{2}{3}$ of it evacuated their dwellings spontaneously and went to reside in neighbouring villages. The State maintained patrol and guard throughout the town, the suburbs and in the villages. In addition to this arrangements were made to accept, when offered, in the safe custody of the State Jamdarkhanas the valuables of the citizens during their absence from the capital. The houses thus affected were cleaned, whitewashed and disinfected. From the 15th of May plague began to abate and when it was extinct on 30th May, the town and the suburbs of Rajkot were declared free from plague.

It is my pleasant duty to observe that the responsible leaders and all alike rigidly and promptly isolated the localities and co-operated in carrying out the suggestions necessary for the welfare of the people.

27. Except plague that prevailed during the last 3 months and small-pox, which was an imported epedemic, the public health during the year under report was good and the death rate was normal.

General Health.

28. It is satisfactory to report that mortality among cattle was not high and that there was no disease among them this year.

Cattle diseases.

29. The number of schools in the State is 30 and the number of pupils receiving education is 2,433 against 2522 of the previous year, showing an decrease of 89 students giving a proportion of about 5 p. c. of the whole population.

Education.

There are at Rajkot and Sardhar anglo-vernacular schools teaching upto 3rd Standard, 2 vernacular schools for boys and one for girls at the Rajkot town and 14 schools in the districts including the girls' school at Sardhar.

Amongst private indigenous institutions there is a Sanskrit Pathshala teaching 19 boys of Brahmins in advance reading.

The expenditure on account of the Educational Department amounts to Rs 16,552 and the fee receipts came to Rs. 3,552-14-0 showing an increase of Rs. 310-4-0 over the last year. It is contemplated to open schools at Thoralla, and Zeana. Proposal is already submitted and the matter is referred for further particulars.

The desirability of developing Kindergarten system in the Educational Department was not lost sight of. The State had deputed two of the teachers to Ahmedabad to learn the Kindergarten system of education. The experience and knowledge gained by them, they are now able to impart to other school-masters. Apparatus for practical teaching of the Kindergarten occupations, object lessons, and drawing are provided.

The Bawaji-Raj girl school is supervised and inspected by Miss E. Corkery, Lady Superintendent of the Barton Female Training College at Rajkot, who receives an allowance from the State.

The control of the schools remains with the State, whose efforts are unceasing to maintain them in an efficient condition. Besides the general supervision of the State Manager, the Deputy Educational Inspector looks to the internal management of the Educational Department of the State. Apart from this liberal educational machinery maintained by the State, it annually contributes Rs. 4,500 towards the deficit of the Kathiawar High School. Though

it is a central institution and the subjects of the Civil Station of Rajkot and of other States and Talukas of Kathiawar derive the benefit of education at this school, the Rajkot State alone at present meets the deficit and maintains this institution.

Medical.

30. The medical department is under the supervision of the Agency Surgeon, Kathiawar. There is a Dispensary at Rajkot and another at Sardhar. The former is in charge of the Assistant Surgeon and the latter that of the Hospital Assistant. There is also a Travelling Dispensary in charge of a Hospital Assistant, whose head quarters are at Kuwadwa but he is required to travel in the districts, visit villages and afford medical aid to the suffering people. The Dispensaries are annually inspected by the Agency Surgeon, Kathiawar. Besides these, there is one Native Dispensary, maintained at the joint expense of the several States in Kathiawar. The Native Dispensary treated 2,012 patients; the Rajkot City Dispensary 110,666, the Sardhar town Dispensary 13,051 and the State's Travelling Dispensary treated 5,450 patients during the year. The total expenditure on account of medical Department is Rs. 7,448-11-2 made up of Rs. 5,104-7-1 of the establishment charges, medical charges Rs. 1,365-4-6 and miscellaneous charges Rs. 978-1-7. In addition to this the Rajkot State contributes Rs. 899 to the West Hospital Benevolent Fund and Hospital Repairs as annual subscription.

Vaccination.

31. Along with the medical department of the Rajkot State the vaccination department is under the Agency Surgeon, Kathiawar. During the year under review there were 67 indigenous cases of small-pox with 10 deaths. The State paid its contribution of Rs. 515-5-0 towards the vaccination department.

Conservancy.

32. Sanitary arrangement is properly maintained at the town of Rajkot and in the suburbs. The establishment is managed by the Municipal Secretary. The cleaning of the town receives careful attention. The streets are properly lighted and the roads are watered during the hot season. There are permanent latrines outside the city and these are largely used by the people and urinaries are constructed at proper places in the town and the suburbs. Sanitary arrangement also exists at the villages of Sardhar and Kuvadva, the Sardhar Hospital Assistant and the Kuvadva Fouzdar being the ex-officio Municipal Secretaries of the respective places.

State Library.

33. The State library and the reading room is maintained by private subscriptions and by the State grant of Rs. 100 per annum. It is also patronized by gifts of books and newspapers. It is located over the Raiya gate in the middle of the town and is well attended. There are moreover libraries at Sardhar and at Kuvadva. These institutions are useful in their own ways and deserve the support of the State.

Jails and Lock-ups.

34. There is one central jail at Rajkot and a similar one at Sardhar. Besides there is a lock-up at Kuvadva. The total number of admissions in the Rajkot State Jail were 84 during the year under report. The balance at the end of the preceding year was 12. This made the number 96 as against 91 in the last year. The number of

prisoners at the end of the year under report was 16 as against 12 of the previous year. The expenditure for the maintenance of the Jail Department was Rs. 1,390-13-2

Sadavrat.

35. The State maintains a charity house or poor-house called Sadavrat which literally means daily contribution of charity in the shape of flour and pulse to the blind, old and infirm. Sadavrat is the most ancient institution of charity in Rajasthans. One can not sufficiently understand the extent to which this charity helps the feeble and infirm and it claims the sympathy and support of the State at all times. The total expenditure per year on this head amounts to about Rs. 1,500 and it is recovered from the cultivators with the income of the State at the rate of 4 pies per acre.

Public Works.

36. During the year under review the total expenditure on all sorts of public works was Rs. 88,345 against Rs. 22,939 in the previous year. The public works undertaken under the advice of the Agency Engineer, Kathiawar, are not only of public utility but most of the undertakings are recuperative and of permanent benefit to the State.

The details of the Public works are given in the table below.

No.	Name of Work.	Amount of expenditure.
		Rs. a. p.
1.	Kuvadva Irrigation Tank	123-12—2
2.	Nawagam Do. Do.	140—0—2
3.	Pipalia Do. Do.	85—8—0
4.	Sardhar Do. Do.	1414-15—4
5.	Lalpuri Do. Do.	6310—5-10
6.	Maintenance of Randarda lake bungalow...	60—0—0
7.	Combined Irrigation Tank works	3402—2—7
8.	City supply Rajkot	617-11—7
9.	Lalpuri Pump Installation...	5943-14—6
10.	Other irrigational work	1085—0-10
11.	District Roads Repairs	5787—8—1
12.	Construction of Beti Bridge	22681-15-10
13.	Extention of Sullage Drain	1387-14—2
14.	Construction of the Aji River wall	973—4—3
15.	Catch water Drain	7037—8—0
16.	Nalla Diversion work	3301—3—0
17.	Filling in quarry on the Gondal Road	4201—0—0
18.	Storm water Drain	1407—4—5
19.	Aji River Aqueduct	9275—0—0
20.	Construction of new Sardhar Dispensary...	849—5-10
21.	Addition to Guest House	952-14—2
22.	Police rooms	1017-14—2
23.	Post Mortem House	601—4—3
24.	Repairs to Travellers' Bungalow	190—9—3
25.	School Buildings Repairs	341-13-11
26.	Dispensary Repairs	504—7—4
27.	Well-Repairs	1030-13—2
28.	Other State buildings Repairs	4019—0—6
29.	Compensation for land acquired for public purposes...	3901—0—6
	Total...	88,345—3—2

By means of the reclamation of the quarry-holes on the Gondal Road, the Rajkot State has been able to sell about 30,000 sq. yards of land to the Porbandar State at the rate of annas 5 and 8 per sq. yard. Thus the realization on this head will be about Rs. 14,000.

I beg to explain here the utility and benefits of some of the public works referred to above. The construction of the Aji Aqueduct is carried out under the supervision of the Agency Engineer, Kathiawar. The Lalpuri lake has cost the State over Rs. five lacs and it is of the greatest importance to bring under irrigation as much area of the land as we possibly can and develop the revenue derived from the lake. We have already 1,547 acres of land irrigated by Lalpuri and it is proposed to have the channel extended about 3 miles further to bring in an extra area of 800 acres of land under the command of Lalpuri.

LALPURI PUMP INSTALLATION.—Hitherto in order to safe-guard a small supply of water for drinking purposes after the months of February and March, unnecessarily the whole of the lake water had to be retained, to the serious inconvenience and disadvantage of the cultivators. Now this project will leave Lalpuri free for irrigational purposes throughout the year and secure by a separate arrangement water for drinking purposes.

CATCH WATER DRAIN AND NALLA DIVERSION are works partly done last year. The scheme is undertaken for stopping the flow of water through the heart of the crowded suburbs and main Bazar and carrying the same from outside the town. The results of the scheme are beneficial both in sanitary and financial point of view. The old drain, in which holes and pools were saturated with dirt, is now being sold for building purposes, the purchaser undertaking to reclaim the same. The amount realized by the sale of the land is Rs. 2,896-6-8 during the year of report, and yet a vast area of land covered by the drain remains to be sold.

Another project undertaken last year and remaining to be completed is that of the construction of the Beti river bridge on the Rajkot Wadhwan road. The bridge was first built from the general fund of the States in the province and during the floods of 1900 the structure was swept away and ever since then over this important part of the trunk road poor cartmen laboured under no small hardship and delay. The cost estimated by the Agency Engineer of the work to be done in three years is Rs. 38,000. The traffic is at all times heavy; the bulk of the trade being stone from Bamanbore quarries which is used throughout Rajkot for building purposes. Besides stones, large quantities of firewood, hay, &c., come by this road to Rajkot. The expenditure has been large and the only way to recoup the heavy outlay is to levy a small toll and this matter will be submitted for your consideration in due course.

Another important project undertaken is the reconstruction of the Grain Market. Rajkot, which is becoming a centre of commerce, needed a commodious and neat market, in lieu of the old and delapidated structure with sheds and temparary booths around. The project was, therefore, taken in hand and the building is being constructed on the same position under the supervision of the Agency Engineer. The scheme has enabled us to widen the road. It has afforded means to sell land measuring about 126 sq. yards at the price of Rs. 82 to Rs. 125 per sq. yard which has brought to the State nearly Rs. 12,457. Such a price is never known to have been obtained in Rajkot any time before. Moreover, the purchasers agree to construct buildings according to the design of the Agency

Engineer. The Market shall provide premises for the custom-house as a befitting place for the collection of dues and the city Fouzdar's office, now situated over a lofty gateway, totally unsuited for a Police office, would be located in the premises of the present building of the custom house, which is in the centre of the town and to all intents and purposes the building is admirably adapted for Police Station. The average annual rent derived was Rs. 2,000 and the extention would bring in about Rs. 3,000 per annum. The entire cost would be Rs. 10,000, and I need hardly mention that it would remain as a standing monument of the work carried out during the period of administration.

In the last administrations report, the purchase of land for the extension of Fruit and Vegetable Market was referred to. Ever since the construction of the present market, demand for stalls and available place increased so considerably that it was necessary to enlarge the accomodation. The work of additional building is taken in hand. The annual revenue of the present market is Rs. 3,250 and the extention will serve public utility and prove financialiy beneficial to the State.

Regarding these Public-Works the thanks of the Administration are due to Mr. Davies for his hearty co-operation and skilful aid.

Survey.

37. The survey department is under the Revenue Assistant. There is one Head Surveyor, and four measurers to assist him in the work. Three of these work in the three Mahals of the State, and one is reserved for the city. They measure fields, when required by cultivators and also when houses and lands in dispute are sold by the State to the people.

Managed Estates.

38. The Rajkot State has under its management, on account of indebtedness, the half share of the village of Badpur of K. S. Ladhubha and the half share of Jadeja Dadbha in the village of Khambha. The State had also held under management the estate of Jasubha, another shareholder of Khambha, on account of his minority. During the year under review, as per your office order No. 422 dated 20th April 1905, he having attained his majority the estate is entrusted to him.

Financial position.

39. The financial position of the State is gradually improving. During the famine year of 1899–1900 debt amounting to Rs. 1,80,500 was incurred to carry out relief works, to maintain the State and keep up the cultivators by the grant of 'Takavi' and other reliefs; of this Rs. 82,000 have been paid and the amount now due is Rs. 98,500 to Government and Rs. 25,670 to the Agency Engineer as a portion of the supervision charges and if the next year is favourable we hope to liquidate the whole.

Investments.

40. The State has 2 laks of rupees invested in the J. R. Railway which brings an interest at the rate of 4 p. c. Of all other investments deriving equal amount of interest this is about the best investment. It is in the Railway which passes through its territory and it is a proud privilege of the State to possess a proprietory interest in the profitable institution.

41. The revenue outstandings at the end of the St. year 1960 stood at Rs. 62,892-8-7 on account of Takavi advances to cultivators; Rs. 8,907-1-4 of revenue arrears, Rs. 21,309-12-4 loans to Bhayats, and Rs. 4010-13-9 miscellaneous advances, making a total of Rs. 97,120-4-0. Since then Rs. 2,834-0-7 have been recovered within four months upto 31st March 1905. Our efforts are unceasing for the early collection of these outstandings but the successive bad years have rendered the condition of the people impoverished and it would not be in the interest of the State to resort to any coersive measures but by giving terms of instalments the outstandings could be recovered.

Outstandings.

42. Below is given the register of births and deaths for the last 6 years, which will give a fair record of these statistics.

Vital statistics.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Remarks.
1899-1900	1260	2022*	Famine year.
1900-1901	717	6953*	Famine year and Cholera.
1901-1902	1066	2028	
1902-1903	1217	3906*	On account of Plague.
1903-1904	1175	1336	
1904-1905	1601	1268	

The rate of births and deaths is respectively 3·4 and 2·5 p.c. This shows that while the death rate has decreased, the number of births on the other hand has increased. Upto the last year, the mortality always exceeded the birth, but the record of the year under review is otherwise.

43. There are at Rajkot within the State limits 3 printing presses owned by private individuals. They publish no newspaper, periodical or other journal but print books and do job work. The only periodical paper printed in one of the printing presses is the Wankaner Raj Gazette, which is issued under the authority of that State.

Printing Presses.

44. The principal manufactures are cotton and woolen fabrics, brass and copper utensils, wooden and ivory bangles, and wood work turned, &c. The cotton hand-loom industry is somewhat important. It produces articles such as chofals, turbans and coarse articles of clothing in common use amongst the cultivating and labouring classes and gives employment to a large number of Dheds, Boras, and Tarias. Industry in gold and embroidery work is backward, but as it commands a fair market it is a trade that needs fostering.

Trades and manufacture.

45. We have in Rajkot a ginning factory with 28 gins. It had done good work last year and it is also making fair business this year. The period of 10 years' monopoly having expired, the State has renewed the lease in favour of its present proprietors with some modifications in the terms to suit the times and requirements of the State. The factory provides occupation to a large number of poor people.

Ginning factory.

Exports and imports.

46. The chief articles of export consist of cotton, yarn, oil, molasses, wool, hide, skins, &c., while the import trade of the State comprises timber, cotton, woolen and silken cloth, silk, ivory, etc.

The export trade consisted of the total value of Rs. 323,638 against that of Rs. 311,782 of the previous year showing an increase of Rs. 11,856, while the import trade consisted of the total value of Rs. 1,266,448 against that of Rs. 997,372, last year, also showing an increase of Rs. 269,076. These are fair indications of the prosperity of the trade and the flourishing condition of the merchant class.

Registration of Documents

47. The offices for the registration of documents are amalgamated with the court of the Sir Nyayadhish, who is ex-officio registrar. The Sardhar Thandar is also a registrar with powers to accept documents for registration in the Mahal under his charge. During the year under review 78 documents of mortgage were registered and 120 of sale of properties realizing revenue of Rs. 3,055-9-0 and Rs. 325-4-0 respectively.

Hearth-tax or Chula Vero.

48. Though this levy is a recognized right of the State, yet owing partly to injudicious collections and partly to its being burdensome to the poorer classes, it had been a source of discontentment amongst the people. In 1898 when the matter was inquired into, it was found that the incidents of the levy were unsatisfactory. It appeared that while a rich merchant or well-to-do citizen paid the minimum rate of Vero, an impoverished trader or an infirm individual paid the maximum assessment; whilst a large number of people domiciled within the town and suburbs of Rajkot enjoyed complete immunity from the taxation. A committee was, therefore, appointed to fix an equitable amount of Vero with due regard to the income, property and the general condition of each individual. This system secured justice to the people and enhanced the income of Hearth-tax. Later on during my tenure of office at Palitana changes were effected in the rates fixed by the committee of 1898 and the principle of the recovery was also altered. It was laid down that as each person is supposed to occupy a house suited to his condition in life, the rental of houses should form the basis of taxation. The new system however created a deficit of Rs. 1,685 in the income and it was not deemed expedient to assess the Chula Vero according to the rental of houses but upon the general condition of the people. This system was acceptable to the people, it was free from complications, and it was allowed to exist as per your office No. 74 dated 11th April 1905.

Agriculture.

49. The area of culturable land in the State during the year under report was 132,897 acres 32 gunthas, and that of waste land 41, 883 acres 26 gunthas as during the last year. The area irrigated by wells was 6,680 acres and 16 gunthas as against 7,826 acres and 22 gunthas of the previous year. The decrease is due to the scanty quantity of rain received during the year.

Parks and Gardens.

50. There is at present one park at Rajkot situated near the Bedi gate for the recreation of the people, and is visited by all classes of the community.

Coronation park.

51. In order to perpetuate the memory of the auspicious occasion of the coronation of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor Edward VII suggestion was made for the planting of trees to commemorate the great occasion. A piece of plot to the east of the Morvi Railway station was selected but later on, on reconsideration of the matter the site chosen was considered to be remote from the town. It was, therefore, proposed that the Coronation park should be laid out near the Kotharia gate in the triangular spot. Thus while the Bedi gate garden was useful to the people living in the south of the town, the inhabitants residing in the north would have the benefit of the Coronation Garden. The scheme met with the approbation of the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, and he was pleased to accord his sanction to it.

Traffic and commercial resources.

52. The advantages of the development of Railways can hardly be exaggerated. Rajkot is linked with maritime and other important towns of the Province, and it forms a Junction Station. The influence of famine and scarcity has no doubt retarded the growth and progress to a certain extent; nevertheless the trade must receive stimulus and encouragement and the material resources and prosperity of Rajkot must develop.

Plantation of trees.

53. The plantation of trees is every where extended and a large number of trees have been planted on road sides and other suitable places. The scanty and irregular rainfall during the year greatly frustrated our efforts in this direction.

In my last year's report I pointed out the drawback in the constitution of the Administrative system. Under this, the Rayat may sow but he will not reap. However, looking to the treeless condition of the country and the innumerable advantages which trees afford, the question claims the best attention of the States in general.

In the absence of any better method to achive the object, arrangement is made that each cultivator should plant every year two trees in his Vádi where he has the means of obtaining water. The Khedut along with his cultivation has a small task before him of watering and bringing up two trees every year. This work to a Khedut is infinitisimal, but when all the people of the villages are animated by the laudable feeling the result of tree planting operation will in course of years show substancial gain throughout the State.

Sale of land.

54. The sale of land for building purposes forms one of the most important features in the item of extra-ordinary income. During the year under review land for building sites of the value of Rs. 45,372-11-6 has been sold, showing an increase of Rs. 40,234-12-6 in this head as compared with the receipt of the last year. The results of this measure are that waste land is being clothed with buildings, the town is being adorned, tradesmen receive encouragement, the labourers and artisans secure occupation, and above all it is a measure which contributes to enhance the revenue of the State.

Sale of land on the Movdi Road for residential quarters.

55. In the methods directed towards mitigating the severity of the epidemic, the measure of rigidly and promptly isolating the locality as soon as it was affected, was of the utmost importance. A scheme was, therefore, undertaken to set apart a vast area of land on a dry elevated and healthy locality within the distance of 3 miles from Rajkot for the construction of suburban villas by the citizens of Rajkot. As observed in the last year's report, the land was offered to the people at the rate of ½ anna per sq. yard with certain practical and sanitary and structural details. All this land was pure Kharabo which yielded no revenue to the State any time in the past, nor was it likely to do in the future. The result of this beneficial scheme initiated with the willingness of the well-to-do people created a strong desire amongst all classes to purchase large numbers of plots to which they can resort at the time of the plague, or otherwise make use of the premises in fair weather. In all upto this time 49 acres of land is taken up of the value of Rs. 8,787-12-4. It is too early to speak of the good results, but I believe, if the project is persevered in, the State will be relieved of the obligations which cannot be ignored, and above all it will prove conducive to the health and happiness of the people.

Cattle breeding.

56. During the year under review cattle-breeding establishment is opened, as an adjunct to the Paddock. The establishment is an adjunct to the stud and it is of importance as regards (1) benefits arising to the State (2) benefits arising to the peasantry. The interest of one is identical with the interest of the other. The State has its grazing grounds, permanent sheds for the cattle and the Superintendent of the Paddock on the spot to supervise the cattle-breeding in conjunction with the stud. The cost of keeping and rearing the cattle is inexpensive while the prices realized are encouraging. I may observe that improvement of cattle in any part of a pastural country affords every means of increasing agriculture and it lays the foundation of future wealth and prosperity. Now in a State like Rajkot with the resources and means at its command I believe the business would prove to be the most paying of all agricultural industries. Cattle is the mainstay of agriculture and on which depends the prosperity of the State and the subject. Consequently any capital or labour bestowed on the development of its breeding can never be regarded as an unnecessary waste. The Rajkot State like all other States and Talukas has to provide certain amount as 'Takavi' for the agriculturists and this scheme will in a great measure meet the essential demand of the agriculturists, if not immediately, in course of time.

Apart from these advantages whilst the stock of cattle will gradually increase, the milk of the cows would be given to the young stock at the Paddock which would contribute to their strength and growth.

In order to carry out the scheme we have purchased 20 cows of the best description. "Tharadri" or "Vadhiar" district has for many years been the nursery of this profitable animal and the bullocks were imported in the Peninsula of Kathiawar with no small advantage. They are found to impart length, breadth, and largeness of bone as compared with the indigenous cattle. It is a

grand and beautiful animal coupled with power and endurance. The State has therefore selected a "Vadhiar" bull to have large and well-developed progeny. The business was started from 1st February 1905 and we have now 23 young ones. Of these 2 are of the "Vadhiar" bull. The views I expressed as to the success of undertaking are too fully established to require further illustration.

Paddock.

57. I beg to annex herewith the report from the Superintendent of Paddock and Stud Farm, which will explain the working of the institution.

As per orders of the Government, No. 3922, dated 6th June 1903 the sum of Rs. 7,000 is sanctioned as net expenditure for the maintenance of the Paddock per year.

It is a recognized fact that horse-breeding does not pay in India except in climes and provinces favoured by nature with fertile valleys and juicy pastures and where green grass and herbs are not only abundant but perennial. The Government and the Agency have evinced no small interest in this stud and its continuance and its development would be watched with interest. It is not beyond the range of probabilities that the heavy deficit may afford some day reasonable ground to dismantle an institution reared with such solicitude. By my office No. 513, dated 2nd June 1905 I have submitted that the brood-mares may be utilized with steady and moderate work for the departments of the State in such a manner that its efficiency may not be impaired. The use of the animals for the stable and the Mounted Police would then in a small measure recompense the expenditure that is incurred on the Paddock.

It is proposed that the brood-mares from the stud may be used for carriage purpose by doing away with the number of stable horses and expenditure on that head. In short this institution should be kept both as a stud and a stable.

Second in importance I have proposed that in the Mounted Police the brood-mares should be supplied to the sowars instead of permitting them to keep their own horses under the "Seledári" system and the sowar should be charged the cost of food.

In both the departments the brood-mares in foal would be utilized upto four months before foaling and then other mares would be given in their stead. Thus the two items derived from the carriage department and the Mounted Police would in no small measure reduce the bulk of the present deficit and the scheme would contribute to secure the permanency of the Paddock.

Conclusions.

58. The above is a plain summary of the work of the official year 1904-1905. Though the financial year, on account of the unfavourable rainfall, was entered upon under not very auspicious circumstances yet I venture to submit that careful husbanding of all the resources of the State shows a year of progress and development. The total income from all heads has increased by Rs. 104,273-0-8 as compared with the revenue of the preceding year. The public works, which would contribute to the permanent income of the State and prove conducive to the happiness and prosperity of the people, have been inaugurated and after meeting the expediency of

having a fair opening balance, one third of the amount of the debt, *i. e.*, Rs. 50,000 has been paid.

If the record of the work shows prosperity and development it is entirely due to the support and solicitude which yourself, the Agent to the Governor, Major Wodehouse and the late Major Carnegy, vouchsafed to me in the administration of the State and I beg leave to express my sincere and warm acknowledgments for the same.

RAJKOT,
3rd June 1905.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

Manager, Rajkot State.

PRINTED AT THE RAJKOT S. B. OIL ENGINE PRESS BY DAMODAR GOVERDHANDAS THAKKAR.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the

No.	Heads.	Receipts in 1902-03.			Receipts in 1903-04.		
	OPENING BALANCE.	20,527	5	2	64,628	9	0
1	Land Revenue....	2,10,078	8	10	2,55,545	0	7
2	Taxes.	11,466	8	9	11,724	9	2
3	Sayer.	39,767	0	1	44,351	10	6
4	Law and Justice.	15,026	4	3	17,508	13	8
5	Education	2,903	0	3	3,553	1	5
6	Interest.	7,873	0	4	12,424	3	6
7	Miscellaneous.	10,120	5	1	43,475	12	4
8	Adjustments.	0	0	5	4	9	0
	Total Revenue...	2,97,234	12	0	3,88,587	12	2
9	Deposits.	16,029	3	5	18,748	2	7
10	Refunds of advances and recovery of outstandings...	37,885	12	9	40,066	6	3
11	Debts.	24,000	0	0	...	...	...
12	Refunds.	...	...	...	440	7	11
	Total Receipts. ...	3,75,149	12	2	4,47,842	12	11
	Grand Total. ...	3,95,677	1	4	5,12,471	5	11

year 1960, i.e., 1903-04 in the Rajkot State.

No.	Heads.	Expenditure in 1902-03.			Expenditure in 1903-04.		
1	General administration ...	38,411	7	0	35,481	15	6
2	Jail Expenses.	2,555	5	5	3,594	7	11
3	Police. „	44,605	3	2	43,726	10	11
4	Political. „	31,903	6	9	27,742	14	9
5	Bardashi. „	643	6	11	987	11	3
6	Education....	17,413	1	0	17,956	10	7
7	Forest.	2,261	1	7	3,598	0	2
8	Public Works....	46,410	1	2	58,406	4	2
9	Darbar charges...	49,380	4	7	46,148	0	10
10	Allowances.	3,570	11	2	5,559	8	7
11	Traveller's Bungalow. ...	60	2	9	80	1	10
12	Municipality.	29,787	15	3	17,774	7	10
13	Medical	7,227	13	11	6,914	11	2
14	Revenue Survey.	1,895	14	1	1,901	4	11
15	Miscellaneous.	1,986	6	1	670	13	9
16	Adjustment.	3,415	9	8	95	15	8
17	Refunds and Remissions...	156	10	3	1,329	11	9
	Total expenditure.	2,81,684	8	9	2,71,969	7	7
18	Debts.	683	12	6	86,652	11	4
19	Deposits.	13,424	10	4	25,200	10	11
20	Advances and outstandings	35,255	8	9	17,618	2	10
	Total charges. ...	3,31,048	8	4	4,01,441	0	8
	Closing Balance. ...	64,628	9	0	1,11,030	5	3
	Grand total. ...	3,95,677	1	4	5,12,471	5	11

Manager, Rajkot State.

No. 40 of 1904-05.

From,

The Superintendent, Paddock,

RAJKOTE.

To,

G. N. LAUD Esquire.

Manager, Rajkote State,

RAJKOTE.

Rajkote, 10th April 1905.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Report of the Paddock and Stud Farm of the year 1904-05 in duplicate.

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

D. S. PANTHAKI,

Superintendent, Paddock, Rajkote.

RAJKOTE STATE PADDOCK.

Stallions.

In the beginning of the year there were 2 stallions viz. Sultan, an Arab, and Tajanio, a Kathi. There being many stud bred fillies by Sultan admitted in brood mares, a change of Sultan was necessitated and consequently he was exchanged for Maroon, a bigger sized Arab than Sultan, from the Government stud at Ahmednagar. Also Tajanio, which had been very old, was cast and replaced by a blood Kathi horse named Reddo, bought from Jasdan, which is now the only home of good Kathiawar horses. This left 2 stallions at the end of the year.

There have never been such good stallions in the Paddock as in this year; their stock, as seen from the foals born during the year, is splendid and the future results are supposed to be highly promising. The Appendix A, attached herewith, shows the number of private and Darbari mares served at the Paddock and the number of young stock born by each stallion out of Darbari mares.

No stallion was kept in the Rajkot District, there being no mares remaining there after the last famine (vide Appendix B.)

Brood mares.

In the beginning there were 30 marse. During the year 3 mares were sold and 8 fillies transferred to brood mares, leaving 35 mares at the end of the year. Of these 6 mares are with foal at foot, and 12 mares are in foal. This with the fact that 16 young ones were born during the year and that 5 new fillies were served in March, the results can be considered fairly satisfactory.

Yong stock.

In the beginning of the year there were 80 young stock. During the year, 16 young ones were born, 3 colts were sold to Ahmednager Remount Department, 8 fillies were transferred to brood mares' register and 3 fillies died, leaving 40 young stock at the end of the year. There was no ample sale of the young stock on account of the bad year, and consequent scarcity of buyers.

The Appendix C will show the statement of casualties among brood mares and young stock.

General.

During the year the Paddock was visited by (1) His Excellency Lord Lamington, the Governor of Bombay, (2) the Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department of the Bombay Presidency, (3) the Remount Agent of the Bombay Presidency, (4) twice by Superintendent, A. R. D., D.C., (5) the local European officers of Rajkot and other Prants of Kathiawar, (6) Kathiawar Chiefs, (7) and very frequently by the Manager, Rajkot State, who is entrusted with the management of the Paddock from the month of November 1904 on account of the transfer of the then Kathiawar Agency Police Superintendent Mr. Souter who was supervising the institution and who has the major share in the improvement and the present satisfactory state of its working

The chief addition to the institution was the commencement of cattle-breeding which forms so important a factor of agriculture, the chief aim of this scheme being to produce big sized bullocks for farm use by a cross between the indigenous and Tharad breeds (vide Appendix F). This shall be in time a paying concern and ultimately an additional source of income to the Paddock.

The total deficit for the current year amounts to Rs. 8,746-4-11. This includes the price, Rs. 1,200, of buying Reddo, the Kathi stallion, and also Rs. 350, the price of buying 5 bullocks for farm. Thus deducting Rs 1,550, there remains as true deficit Rs. 7,196-4-11 as a result of bad year due to want of rain and also damage to the winter crops by immence cold.

D. S. PANTHAKI,

Superintendent, Paddock, Rajkote.

Appendix A.

Statement of Annual Stallion Service Return of the Rajkote State Paddock for the year 1904-5.

No.	Names of Stallions.	Breed.	Mares served.			Young stock of the Darbari Mares.									Remarks.
						Born.			Died.			Remaining.			
			Private.	Darbari.	Total.	Colts.	Fillies.	Total.	Colts.	Fillies.	Total.	Colts.	Fillies.	Total.	
1	Sultan.	Arab.	1	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	
2	Tajanio.	Kathi.	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Reddo.	Do.	24	19	43	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	
4	Maroon.	Arab.	5	28	33	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	
5	Master Largan...	T.B.E.	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Gold Mohar. ...		...	...	...	5	5	10	...	2	2	5	3	8	
	Total. ...		32	50	82	8	8	16	...	2	2	8	6	14	

D. S. Panthaki,
Superintendent, Paddock, Rajkote.

Appendix B.

Annual District Stallion Service Return of the Rajkote State Paddock for the year 1904-05.

No.	Name of Stallion.	Breed.	District.	From.	To.	No. of mares served.	No. of mares reported to be in foal.	Remarks.
	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	

D. S. Panthaki,

Superintendent, Paddock, Rajkot.

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the Annual Return of Brood-Mares and Young Stock at the Rajkote State Paddock for the year 1904-05.

Brood-Mares.											Young Stock.																					
Remaining at the end of the last year	Sold during the year.	Fillies transferred to Brood-Mares.	Died during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Breed.						Remaining at the end of the last year.			Born during the year.			Fillies transferred to Brood mares.			Sold during the year.			Died during the year.			Cast during the year.			Remaining at the end of the year.			Particulars of young stock according to age.					
					Country breed.	Kathi.	Stud breed.	Total.	Colts.	Fillies.	Total.	Colts.	Fillies.	Total.	Fillies.	Fillies.	Total.	Colts.	Fillies.	Total.	Colts.	Fillies.	Total.	Colts.	Fillies.	Total.	Colts.	Fillies.	Total.	Colts.	Fillies.	Total.	Yearlings.	One year old.	Two years old.	Three years old.	Total.
30	3	8	0	35	14	7	14	35	6	32	38	8	8	16	8	8	3	0	3	0	3	3	0	0	0	11	29	40	20	10	5	5	40

D. S. Panthaki,

Superintendent, Paddock, Rajkot.

Appendix D.

Statement of Expenditure and Income of the Paddock, Stud Farm and Cattle-breeding from April 1904 to March 1905.

Month.	Paddock Expenditure.					Income.	Stud farm.		Cattle-breeding.			Remarks.
	Establishment.	Food charges.	Contingencies.	Buying of animals.	Total.		Expenditure.	Income.	Buying of animals.	Other expenses.	Total.	
April 1904	238 15 5	494 8 0	15 9 10	1200 0 0	1949 1 3	37 4 9	67 15 2	493 0 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
May ...	247 1 6	637 9 6	143 12 5	0 0 0	1028 7 5	53 0 0	277 15 2	339 13 7	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	11884-3-1
June ...	254 1 1	572 15 11	39 0 2	0 0 0	866 1 2	45 0 0	130 2 8	261 5 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2532-7-0
July ...	255 0 0	584 4 9	43 5 6	0 0 0	882 10 3	46 0 10	740 1 0	240 7 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
August ...	253 12 4	547 7 2	29 13 4	0 0 0	831 0 10	55 4 0	90 6 3	117 14 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	14416-10-1
September...	243 0 0	516 11 3	78 15 9	0 0 0	838 11 0	480 0 0	183 9 8	290 3 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	5670-5-2
October ...	252 0 0	525 13 9	133 8 7	0 0 0	911 6 4	23 0 0	101 11 5	137 4 11	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
November...	252 2 2	529 0 4	29 5 4	0 0 0	810 7 10	12 2 0	101 3 5	315 0 11	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	8746-4-11
December ...	253 0 0	690 12 0	25 0 10	0 0 0	968 12 10	480 4 3	136 8 6	266 0 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1550-0-0
January 1905	270 11 10	694 8 6	15 7 6	0 0 0	980 11 10	0 0 0	254 14 0	297 0 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
February ...	253 0 0	548 7 10	16 9 10	0 0 0	818 1 8	475 0 0	294 8 3	190 9 9	1045 0 0	39 7 4	1084 7 4	7196-4-11
March ...	253 15 9	693 11 3	50 15 8	0 0 0	998 10 8	303 1 7	153 7 6	731 8 6	334 0 0	172 8 4	506 8 4	True Deficit
Total. ...	3026 12 1	7035 14 3	621 8 9	1200 0 0	11884 3 1	1990 0 8	2532 7 0	3680 4 6	1379 0 0	211 15 8	1590 15 8	

D. S. Panthaki,
Superintendent, Paddock, Rajkote.

Appendix E.

Detailed figures of Income of the Paddock for the Official year 1904-05 with the statement showing the number of animals sold and cast with dates and their sex and price received.

No.	Particulars.	Sex.	Date of sale	Amount.			Remarks.
1	Margueritte.	Mare	30-9-04	450	0	0	
2	Tartar....	Colts.	19-12-04	475	0	0	
3	Masher						
4	Rosicrusian. ...						
5	Mildred.	Mare	6-2-05	475	0	0	
6	Venture.	Do.	26-3-05	300	0	0	
			Total...	1700	0	0	
	Stallion Service fee. .	...	...	126	0	0	
	Sale of Medicine. ...	...	...	20	15	1	
	Sale of stable refuse. .	...	...	140	0	0	
	Dung cakes.	...	...	3	1	7	
			Total....	1990	0	8	

D. S. Panthaki,

Superintendent, Paddock, Rajkote.

Appendix F.

Statement of the Live Stock of cattle of the Rajkot State as to their casualties during the year 1904-05.

Cattle.														Young Stock.																								Grand Total.	Remarks.
No. of the last year.			Bought during the year.			Received from the Darbar.		Sent bach to the Darbar.		Remaining at the end of the year.				Received from the Darbar.			Born during the year.			Bought during the year.			Died during the year.			Sold during the year.			Remainning at the end of the year.									
Cows.	Buffaloes.	Total	Country Cows.	Tharad Cows	Buffaloes.	Bulls.	Total.	Cows.	Buffaloes.	Total	Cows.	Buffaloes.	Total.	Country Cows.	Tharad Cows.	Buffaloes	Bulls	Total.	Bull Calves.	Cow Calves	Baffalo Calves	Total.	Bull Calves.	Cow Calves	Buffalo Calves.	Total,	Bull Calves.	Cow Calves.	Buffalo Calves.	Total.	Bull calves.	Cow calves	Buffalo calves.	Total.	Bull calves.	Cow calves.	Buffalo calves.	Total.	Bull calves	Cow calves.	Buffalo calves	Total.		
...	...	...	11	5	1	1	18	1	...	1	1	...	1	11	5	1	1	18	1	3	1	5	...	...	...	...	7	8	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	11	2	21	39	

D. S. Panthaki,

Superintendent, Paddock, Rajkote

STUD FARM.

During the year, 83·24 acres of land was attached to the farm. Of these 83·24 acres, 45·3 acres, were under irrigation and 38·21 acres were utilized for rainy season crops. Under 45·3 acres of irrigation land, Lucerne, Mung and Matha, Chhastio, Guinea Grass, Bajri, Gram, Cotton, Oilseed and Barley were sown. Urad, and Caster-oil seeds were grown as mixed crop with cotton. In the 38·21 acres of land for rainy season crop, Juwari, cotton and oilseeds were sewn. On account of a want of rain no second crop was sewn. An experiment was made to grow ground-nut in a small plot of land but it did not prove successful on account of want of rain.

The Appendix A will show the outturn of different crops produced during the year with the extent of soil utilized for them and the receipts derived there-from.

Though the year was not favourable for agriculture on account of want of rain and also that a great damage was done to the winter crops by too much cold; on the whole the outturn of the farm products was good leaving 45·33 p.c. of gain on the expenditure incurred.

D. S. Panthaki,

Superintendent, Paddock, Rajkote.

APPENDIX A.

Statement Showing the Stud-Farm Outturn

No.	Particulars.	April lbs.	May lbs.	June lbs.	July lbs.	August lbs.	September lbs.	October lbs.
1	Lucerne ...	48990	32665	20610	11030	8065	8045	7160
2	Linseed ...	388	429¾	4421¼	545¼	487¼	1893½	...
3	Methi Seed.	1577	...	...	...	...	1223	...
4	Barley Seed.	6293	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Wheat. ...	4855	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Green Mung	...	2960	...	...	...	...	...
6A	Mung Seed.	...	...	405	...	...	...	...
7	Green Math	...	17630	13500	800	...	4180	7410
8	Chhastio. ...	...	...	8390	40040	9205	1800	...
9	Guinea grass	...	...	205	...	...	995	430
10	Juwari green	...	...	...	...	...	16615	20810
11	Bajri. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3868
11A	Bajri Kadbi.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
12	Green Meth.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Urad.... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	336
14	Oilseeds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Maze.... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Green Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Cotton Pods.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Gram.... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Caster oilseeds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Green grass.	...	...	...	...	2615	1135	...
21	Miscellaneous.	...	5-14-1	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.	493-0-1	339-13-7	261-5-3	240-7-9	117-14-1	290-3-0	284-14-1

of different Crops during the year 1904-05

November lbs.	December lbs.	January lbs.	Fabruary lbs.	March lbs.	Total lbs.	Amount realized			Remarks.
16830	31765	31105	22645	30312½	2,69,222½	1539	12	1	6 acres.
...	...	...	...	...	4,186	261	10	0	Last year's Produce.
...	...	...	...	...	2,800	74	6	2	
...	...	...	...	...	6,293	131	8	7	
...	...	...	...	...	4,855	134	6	5	
...	...	...	...	...	2,960	14	12	10	1½ acres.
...	...	...	...	...	405	8	6	2	
...	...	...	...	...	43,520	217	9	7	0-20
...	...	...	...	...	59,435	198	1	10	3 acres.
...	...	...	...	...	1,630	8	2	5	0-10
...	...	...	...	...	37,425	116	15	3	20 acres.
...	...	...	...	...	3,868	124	14	0	8 acres.
...	630	900	3165	14930	19,625	61	5	3	
...	...	3360	6270	...	9,630	60	3	0	0-26
...	...	...	...	...	336	11	0	5	
912½	...	...	...	...	912½	62	4	9	12 acres.
...	...	2070	...	...	2,070	10	5	8	
...	8645	10950	...	7282½	26,877½	167	15	9	1½ acres.
...	...	...	...	4070	4,070	177	12	0	16 acres.
...	...	...	...	7240	7,240	265	8	6	20 acres.
...	...	...	...	212	212	6	10	0	
...	...	...	...	...	3,750	9	3	9	
...	11-8-0	...	...	...	...	17	6	1	
167-7-9	266-0-6	297-0-2	190-9-9	731-8-6	5,11,322½	3680	4	6	

D. S. Panthaki,

Superintendent, Paddock, Rajkote,

No. 624 of 1905.

From

Colonel W. P. KENNEDY,
Agent to the Governor, Káthiáwár ;

To

The Honourable Mr. S. W. EDGERLEY, C.I.E.,
Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Political Department.

Ka'thia'wa'r Political Agency:

Rájkot, 27th July 1905.

Sir

In continuation of this office No. 574 of 14th instant, I have the to forward herewith the Administration Report of the Rájkot State for the year 1904-1905, together with twenty copies* of the same.

* By book-post.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. P. KENNEDY, Colonel,
Agent to the Governor, Káthiáwár.

Pol 831

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

RAJKOT STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1905-06.

Rajkot:

PRINTED BY

)AMODAR GOVERDHANDAS THAKKAR

PROPRIETOR OF THE

'VADESH BANDHAV' PRINTING WORKS.

1906.

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Report on the Administration of the Rajkot State for the year 1905-06, i. e., from 1st April 1905 to 31st March 1906.

No. 335 OF 1905-06.

MANAGER'S OFFICE, RAJKOT STATE.

Rajkot, 20th June 1906.

From,

Ganpatrao Narayan Laud, Esq.,

Manager, Rajkot State.

To,

Major W. BEALE,

Political Agent, Halar Prant.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Rajkot State for the official year ending 31st March 1906.

Chapter I.

General and Political.

Boundaries.

2. Rajkot is bounded on the north by the limits of the States of Wankaner and Dhrol and the Taluka of Gavridar, on the south by the territory of Gondal and other petty Talukas, on the east by the Kathi estates and on the west by the territories of Dhrol, Nawanagar and a few small Talukas of Halar.

Particulars of the State.

3. (a) The *area* of the State is 282·14 square miles.

(b.) The *population*, according to the census taken on the 1st of March 1901, is 49,795 souls made up of 25,487 men and 24,308 women, showing a decrease of 143 souls, as compared with the census of 1891, in the entire population of the State.

(c.) The *gross revenue* of the State, based on the average of the past five years, is Rs. 3,33,468.

(d.) The *tribute* payable by the State to the British Government is Rs. 18,991 and that to the Junagadh State as *Jortalbi* is Rs. 2,330, in all Rs. 21,321 per year.

Particulars about the Ruling Chief.

4. Kumar Shri Lakhaji Raj Bawaji Raj, the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot, is the minor Chief of the Jadeja tribe of Rajputs. Rajkot is a 2nd Class State under British management on account of the minority of the Chief. The Government assumed the charge of the State on 11th April 1890 and it is administered under the general direction and supervision of the Political Agent, Halar Prant. The minor Thakore Saheb is now in his 21st year and is unmarried.

The Thakore Saheb's admission into the Imperial Cadet Corps and tours made by him.

5. As intimated in the last year's Administration Report, Kumar Shri Lakhaji Raj joined the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun, on 13th June 1905. There were two vacations during the year, and the minor Thakor Saheb had spent the most part of the time in Rajkot and a portion of the holidays in visiting his relatives—the Chiefs of Jamnagar, Dharampur, Gondal and Kotda Sangani at their capitals, and left Rajkot for Dehra Dun on 28th April 1906. During the first vacation the Government were pleased by their Resolution No. 6430 dated 11th October 1905 to engage temporarily Mr. Nasarwanji Bezonji, then companion to Vala Bhima Desa of Bilkha, to act as Companion to the minor Thakore Saheb for the period of two months from 9th August 1905. The Thakor Saheb is fond of manly games and sports and at Dehra Dun he has made his name in Cricket and Polo and has made himself an agreeable companion. His progress in the Rajkumar College had been excellent. He had acted as an Officer of the College Squadron before he joined the Imperial Cadet Corps and had carried off prizes and medals for his proficiency in athletics and for good conduct.

Pilgrimage of the Rani-Dowager, Bai Shri Hajuba Saheb.

6. Bai Shri Hajuba is the only Dowager-Rani of the late Thakore Saheb Bawaji Raj, now living and she is the step-mother of the minor Chief Lakhaji Raj. The Bai Saheb being desirous of going on a pilgrimage to the holy places in Upper-India was granted Rs. 5000 from the State as per your sanction No. 1573 dated 8th November 1905 and she proceeded to Benares, Gaya &c., on 31st March last.

Changes in the personnel of the principal officers.

7. (a) Mr. Anandrao Yeshwant, Superintendent of Police, applied for 3 months' privilege leave which was granted to him in the month of June last, as per Agent to the Governor's order, No. 3959 dated 6th June 1905, and Mr. Meruji

Dosaji B.A.L.L.B., the then Acting Superintendent of Police of the Bhownagar State, was appointed to act for him during his absence on leave. Vide appendix I.

(b) Mr. Anandrai Himatram Dave B.A.L.L.B, the Sir Nyayadhish of the Rajkot State, being appointed as Manager of the Muli State as per Office Order No. 5 dated 30th January 1906 of the Agent to the Governor, Mr. Madhavlal N. Mehta B.A.L.L.B., the Diwani Nyayadhish, was appointed in his place on the salary of Rs. 175, and Mr. Anupram Ramji Bhatt B.A.L.L.B., the Acting Treasury Officer, was appointed as Diwani Nyayadhish with a promotion of Rs. 25 per mensem. It is my pleasaut duty to mention that Mr. Anupram Bhatt, as a judicial officer, has conducted his work with zeal and ability and has fully justified his nomination. Consequent on these changes, Mr. Laxmichand Jhaverchand, the permanent incumbent of the post of the Treasury Officer, who had been granted 2 years' leave to enable him to join the Sayla State service, was allowed to revert to his post, as per Political Agent's No. 2153 dated 10th February 1906. He resumed charge on 1st March 1906.

(c.) Mr. Adam Hussan, the City Foujdar of Rajkot, was granted leave without pay for a year and a half as per your office No. 195 dated 29th April 1905 to enable him to join the service of the Muli state as Superintendent of Police. On the expiration of his leave on 17th October 1905, he reverted to his post but on his proceeding on leave again without pay Mr. Maneklal Amritlal, the Rajkot Circuit Foujdar, was by your order No. 2230 dated 24th February 1906 appointed to act for him and K. S. Daji Raj, a near member of the Rajkot House, who had gained some experience of the working of the Police Department during his candidature in the State offices including the police office, was appointed as Circuit Foujdar.

Chapter II.

Administration of Land

Description of the Land Revenue System.

8. The State has three different systems of land assessment viz. Vighoti, Udhad and Vaje-Vero.

9. The Rajkot State is divided into three Mahals: Rajkot, Sardhar and Kuwadva and it consists of 63 villages. The Rajkot Mahal comprises 21 villages of which 14 are Durbar villages, 4 Bhayati, 1 Jiwai and 2 Dharmada, and tha revenue management is conducted by a Vahiwatdar.

10. The Sardhar Mahal consists of 26 villages of which 18 are Darbar villages, 5 Bhayati, I Jiwai and 2 Dharmada. A Thandar is in charge of the Mahal. He performs the revenue duties and also exercises the powers of a third class magistrate and hears civil suits upto Rs. 250.

11. In Kuwadwa Mahal which is under a Vahivatdar there are 14 villages of which 12 are Darbari, 1 Bhayati and 1 Dharmada village.

12. With reference to the three systems of Land Revenue alluded to above my views are as under :—

Vaje-Vero is a system that, from the time the ears of grain begin to form to the time of the removal of the 'Khala,' subjects cultivators to close espionage. The method is not only vexatious to the cultivators but is also unsatisfactory in the interest of the State revenue. For in the former case the cultivator can-not cut his crop and remove his grain when most convenient to him, but from beginning to end, he has to please and obey Havildars, field-watchmen and the higher grade employees, while the interets of the Darbar are not properly preserved by the guarding of the produce which has to be entrusted from the commencement to the same low-paid agency. From the time the grain begins to germinate till the removal of the produce from 'khala' or even till the final disposal of the Raj Bhág i.e. the State's share of the produce, at every stage, there is a loss and waste. In order to safe-guard the interests of the State it may be urged that a greater number of controlling elements may be employed ; but the greater the number, the greater the chances for peculation. But it is to be remembered that the Rajkot State has for some years past employed three systems of assessments concurrently, viz. Vighoti, Udhad and Vaje. The merits and demerits of each system have been carefully examined by the respective officers and the consensus of opinion is that the Vighoti system is beneficial in the interest of the State and the ryot. In introducing this system throughout the territory, the important condition is that there should be a settlement for a fixed period of ten years. If we take away this feature, the beneficial effect of this system would be lost. If the holding is not guaranteed for a fixed term of years, the cultivator would be in the constant fear of change which will paralize his energy and labour.

13. As a rule, the masses of the cultivating class are extremely conservative. In my frequent discussions with them, they urged that the levy of Vaje i.e. Raj Bhag was an ancient system, that it suited them owing to the uncertainty of rains in these years, that they have just passed through years of famine and scarcity, that the Bhagbatai system secured to them relaxation and indulgence, while the Vighoti tied them to a regulated and settled assessment, that under Bhagbatai the State intervened between the ryot and the village Savkar, and that they were able to borrow money on the guarantee of the State Chithi. No other class of people are so apathetic to their own interest as the cultivating class ; yet I deferentially submit that no other class of subjects

has stronger claims for the support and sympathies of the State than the cultivator, whose toils and labours contribute towards the up-keep of the machinery of the State. We have only to consider whether or not cash assessment system will contribute to the permanent happiness and prosperity of the ryot and the weal of the Sate as well. In view of all they have urged, as observed in my report on the subject, I think it would be of the greatest importance to retain some of the customs of the village communities. The system of advances by the State by way of Taccavi makes the State Treasury an indigenous and practical nucleus of an agricultural bank according to the rural system and has to be carefully fostered in the interest of the State and the people. There is then the village fund technically called "Gam Jhampa;" all subscribe to it under recognized system and details are managed by the village patels. This is a patriarchal system-an indigenous germ of a sort of a Local Self Government, under village system and has to be tenderly nourished rather than abolished. The hereditary professional services of the village community were the foundations of old Indian Society. Their genius developed this system and it stands this day as an institution of old; hence in dealing with such a problem the primitive position should be duly considered. Then in the cash assessment system the question of remissions or postponement of State dues is of material importance and will have to be considered in all its integrity both for the protection of the ryot and the permanent welfare of the State.

14. Before closing this subject, I beg to state that one of the most important features of the Rajkot Revenue Administration is that the state allows the surviving male heirs or decendants of a cultivator the right to retain the 'khed' on the same terms held by his father, disregardful of that false gain of *Shakar* or Nazrana, obtained at times by the change of 'kheduts'. This system was introduced in the liberal and sympathetic rule of Maramanji and has been scrupulously followed by the successive Rulers and Administrators. However, when the holder of the land is absolutely unable to pay the State the Raj Bhag or the cash assessment, with all possible indulgence allowed to him, and when the 'khed' is relinquished by the holder, then in such specialcases it becomes the imperative duty of the State to resume the land and give it over to others. It is needless to emphasise the vast and manifold advantages derived by this system in the interest of the Raj and the ryot. Holding therefore the welfare of the agricultural classes to be supreme, as on it depends the prosperity of the State, the administration has fostered this wise and beneficent principle.

15. On my report on the subject of cash assessment system, the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, was pleased, by his letter No. 3673 dated 22nd May 1905, to order that the introduction of the system of Vighoti in cash assessment

may be postponed until the condition of cultivators is improved, when a further report should be submitted for orders. The year under report, though not one of actual famine or scarcity, doubtlessly had not been a prosperous year and I have therefore deferred my report for the next year or until the ryots are restored to their normal condition.

16. Referring to the assessment system, I beg to mention the revenue settlement, carried out in the Rajkot State in connection with the land under the command of Lalpuri Lake and the Irrigation Tanks. In 1898 two systems were introduced for the collection of revenue of the land irrigated by the Lalpuri Lake viz. the consolidated rate system and the crop system. The rates of Rs. 6,7,8,9,10 & 11 were fixed per acre under the consolidated system according to the quality of the soil. These rates brought in an income of Rs. 15,297-10-0 at the average rate of Rs. 9-10-8 per acre. Under the crop system of assessment the total area of land was 176 acres and 33 gunthas. The rates fixed under this system by Mr. Booth, the then Agency Engineer, varied per every acre of land yielding crops according to the quantity of water which each crop required. These rates brought revenue of Rs. 983-14-9 per annum besides Vighoti Rs. 175. Thus the average per acre brought in Rs. 6-9-4. The area, watered by the Lalpari Lake and governed by the cousolidated rate system, was 1582 acres and 28 gunthas. The proposal for adopting the assessment per acre was duly sanctioned. This system is financially advantageous to the State. It brings in fixed revenue. There is minimum of interference and above all there is little likelihood of the soil being impoverished. On the other hand the crop system requires constant interference, the land has to be surveyed and resurveyed to ascertain the acres of crop, the income is fluctuating, the system entails expenditure and there is the danger of the land being exhausted. The period fixed for the settlement of 1898 was of 5 years. It expired in March 1903 and was extended for ten years, as per Agent to the Governor, Kathiawad's sanction No. 936 dated 3rd March 1904. The period of 10 years is fixed to afford greater security and incentive to the cultivators to carry on the cultivation with zeal and industry. In carrying out the new settlement, we have succeeded in arranging to get the cultivators of the fields on the other side of the Aji to bring further extent of 1500 additional acres under the command of the Lake, by constructing aqueducts and extending the irrigation channels. These measures have increased the revenue of the State on account of Lalpari Irrigation to about Rs. 2000 and our efforts are unceasing to secure to the State the full compliment of the lake-water and utilize the Lalpari undertaking to its fullest extent.

17. Referring to the administration of land, I beg to mention that no changes are effected either in the Bhagvati villages or in the villages in which

cash assessment is levied. The same assessment and the Raj Bhag is recovered during the year under review as was done in the previous year. There have been no complaints on the part of the ryots in regard to the incidence of taxation either in the form of Bhagbatai or cash.

Boundary Marks and Survey.

18. Survey establishment on a small scale is retained for the maintenance of the boundary marks. They afford means for correct measurement and act as a check against unauthorized encroachments by the cultivators. The Boundary work along with the work of survey of lands, fields, and crops is done by the Head Surveyor assisted by 4 measurers under general supervision of the Revenue Assistant. Three of these measurers work in the three Mahals of the State and one is reserved for the City.

Boundary Settlement.

19. The Political relations of the State with neighbouring principalities being cordial, no boundary dispute of note arose during the year.

Waste land taken up for cultivation.

20. The extent of land under cultivation has remained steady and unchanged except for the small increase of 7 acres and 2 gunthas of waste land newly brought under cultivation.

The total revenue for St. 1962 is estimated to be Rs. 2,54,717-15-2 against, Rs. 2,11,597-1-7 actually received in St. 1961 and Rs. 2,53,033-5-3 in St. 1960.

Area under cotton cultivation.

21. Great attention is paid to the increase in cotton cultivation and the area under cotton cultivation rose from 14,016 acres and 36 gunthas to 16,885 acres and 2 gunthas, showing an increase of 2868 acres and 6 gunthas over the last year.

Alienation.

22. In connection with the question of alienation, I beg to mention that in the Rajkot State, as observed in my previous report, the Pugees and Passaitas were in the enjoyment of lands containing 1,554 acres and 12 gunthas in lieu of rendering service to the State. In former times lands were granted to the officers and employees of the Durbar as their remuneration, because money was a very scarce article in those days, and large and numerous tracts of land remained uncultivated and assignments were therefore made in lieu of cash allowances for their livelihood. In those times not only was the State thus relieved of a heavy periodical outlay, but waste lands were by this judicious arrangement brought under cultivation, which in a measure went to improve the unhappy condition of the country. Thus two-fold advantage then accrued to the State by adopting this mode of

payment. But the aspect of affairs is now changed; commerce and industry have rendered the country prosperous and the grant of land, once considered the most capital way of ridding the heavy periodical liabilities, is now considered to be ruinous to the true interests of the State and justly deprecated on all hands.

23. Appart from the above consideration, the Pugees, Passaitas and Havildars, had naturally their time and attention so much given to their own cultivation that the legitimate duties of the State were neglected. The Pugees and Passaitas, who are watch and guard of the village, were found to be busy in their "Khed" and the results were that crimes and offences remained undetected.

24. Again the system was by no means beneficial to the people. They had not the means of improving the land, either by means of irrigation or manure. They depended upon rain and took what bountiful nature gave them as the out-turn of the year. In view of these circumstances the lands were resumed and added to the agricultural area of the respective villages and cash allowance is granted to the men in lieu of old system. This will secure now to the State efficiency of service, discipline and order in the remote villages of the State.

Takavi Advances.

25. The Takavi advances, made to the cultivators to help them to purchase seed, food grain, bullocks, and other means of husbandry, amounted to Rs. 3,291-15-3 as against Rs. 3,508-4-11 of previous year. Of this amount Rs. 858-8-0 were expended in purchasing 30 bullocks for 24 cultivators and the rest for other sundry agricultural purposes. The aid to cultivation in this direction is an absolute necessity. It saves the cultivators from falling into the hands of village merchants and becoming victims to their usury.

Outstanding arrears of Taccavi.

26. On account of the year of famine and the subsequent years of scarcity, Taccavi advances were given to the people. The balance of all sorts of Taccavi advances, outstanding against the cultivators for grain &c., at the close of the year St. 1961, was Rs. 60,726-9-5 The sum due on account of Taccavi at the end of the official year was Rs. 58,995-12-8.

Suspensions and remissions of revenue collection.

27. During the year under review, remissions of dues had to be ordered in some cases, having due regard to the condition of the people, to the extent of Rs. 17,471-6-5; also suspensions would be given to poor deserving ryots.

28. In St. 1961 (November 1904 to October 1905) the State dues on account of the land revenue for that year amounted to Rs. 2,34,144-14-7, of which Rs. 2.08,703-14-11 were recovered and Rs. 25,440-15-8 remained outstanding when the revenue year closed. Out of this balance, recovery to the extent of Rs. 3,601-2-4 has been made up to 31st March 1906, thus leaving Rs. 21,839-13-4 as the balance of the outstandings.

Land revenue demand and collection for St. 1961.

29. In St. 1962 (November 1905 to October 1906) the land revenue is estimated at Rs. 2,54,747-15-2 out of which Rs. 2,43,139-3-1 is expected to be realized during the year and the balance of Rs. 11,608-12-1 will have to be recovered by instalment.

Land revenue demand and collection for St. 1962.

30. The land revenue due is collected at the time when the *khalas* are deposited. Under the circumstances the State is not obliged to resort to any coersive measures for the revenue collection. But when in certain cases, cultivators are totally unable to pay the State dues or Rajbhag, the State demand has necessarily to be with-held, and attachments are resorted to against such property which is not the means of husbandry.

Coersive measures for collection of revenue.

31. The Rajkot State had, during the year under review, under its management on account of indebtedness, the half share of the village of Badpur of K. S. Ladubha, the Jiwai Village of Bedi and the half share of Jadeja Dadbha in the village of Khambha. The State had also held under management the Estate of Jadeja Jasubha, another shareholder of Khambha, on account of his minority. During the year, as per order of the Political Agent, Prant Halar No. 422 dated 20th April 1905, Jasubha having attained his majority, and Dadbha and his brother having guaranteed the payment of debt, their estates have been restored to their own management. At the end of the year the estates under management were only two. The revenue, expenditure and other particulars relating to the attached estates are given on the next page.

Attached Estates.

Detailed Statement of Attached Estates under the management of the Rajkot State for the Samvat year 1961.

No.	Name of Estate.	Name of the holder.	Age.	Place of birth.	Place of education.	Opening balance on 1st Nov. 1904.	Receipts from 1st Nov 1904 to 31st Oct. 1905.	Total.	Disbursement during the year st. 1961	Closing balance on 31 st Oct. 1905.	Area of Estate under management.	Reasons for attachment.
1	Badpur	K. S. Ladhubha. ...	46	Rajkot	Rajkot Raj Kumar College.	nil	979—0—0	979—0—0	979—0—0	Nil.	1½ nearly.	Indebtedness.
2	Khámbhá (share)	Jadeja Jasubha Samatsinhji. ...	21	Khámbha.	Khambha.	nil	882—7-10	882—7-10	488—5—1	394—2-9	4	Minority. A Bhayati village.
3	Do. (share)	Jadeja Dadbha Jalamsinh. ...	45	Do.	Do.	237-6-10	1017-11—2	1255—2—0	1245—6-10	9-11-9	4	Indebtedness Do.
		Jadeja Takhatsinh Jalamsinh. ...	32	Do.	Do.							
4	Bedi.	Jamadar Abhramkhan Sujadkhan...	33	Rajkot	Rajkot	nil	1876—7—4	1876—7—4	1851—5-11	25—1-5	4	Indebtedness. A Jivai village.
		Huldhor Ranaji Samatsinh. ...	50	Do.	Unedu							
		„ Banesing Jethiji	40	Do.	cated. Rajkot							
		„ Muluji Nathuji.	36	Do.	Do.							

Chapter III.

Protection.

Legislation.

32. The laws in force in the State are generally the principal enactments in force in British India. The Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code, Civil Procedure Code and Evidence Act have been introduced. The Courts are also guided by the Indian Contract Act, the Hindu and Mahomedan Laws and the Kathiawar Agency Limitation Rules of 1890. The State has got its own rules for Stamps, Registration and Court fees, framed in the time of the late Chief. The Rajkot State has also got special Rules for Arms and Ammunition, framed in 1901, for regulation of Public Conveyances, framed in 1905, for sale of Poisonous Drugs, brought into force in 1904, the Extradition Rules, adopted from the Agency Rules on the subject and Plague Rules, enforced from 1902. The Gambling Act and the Opium and Abkari Acts are taken for guidance (vide Appendix B).

33. The Rajkot State has also framed rules to regulate the levy of Customs at Rajkot and the Municipal Rules for the town and its suburbs. But these are not judicial but quasi-departmental rules.

Military Force.

34. There is no such a body as could be called a Military Force in the Rajkot State (vide Appendix III) but there is Foot and Mounted Police and Village Police.

Police force, strength, pay and efficiency.

35. The Police force consists of (1) Foot Police, (2) Mounted Police, and (3) Irregular Police, such as Arabs and Makranees. The strength of the Foot Police is 188, that of Mounted Police is 21 and of the Irregular Police is 14 (Appendix IV).

36. The Department is controlled by the Police Superintendent. It is divided into three divisions, a Foujdar being in charge of each Mahal, in addition to City Faujdar at Rajkot.

Constitution.

37. The following table gives the aggregate strength of the Police, both regular and irregular, the latter including stipendiary Pasaitas or village police.

Classes.	Mounted Police.	Foot Police.	Total.
Regular or Stipendiary....	21	188	209
Arabs and Makranees. ...	...	14	14
Police Patels. ...	...	30	30
Passaitas or Village Police.	...	165	165
		Total...	418

38. The salaries of the constables vary from Rs. 8 to 10; of Naiks from Rs. 10 to 12; of Havildars Rs. 13 to 15, Jamadar Rs. 25 and of Chief Constables from Rs. 25 to Rs. 40. The regular Police are taught drill at the headquarters under a trained Jamadar. The force is fairly efficient for maintaining order and detecting crimes and offences. The strength during the year under report remains the same as last year.

Arms.

39. The Police of this State have arms of the following description.

(a.) Muzzle loading Carbines.
(b.) „ „ Muskets.
(c.) „ „ Country match-locks.
(d.) Swords.

It will thus be seen that the Police do not possess arms of one uniform pattern. Most of the weapons are of obsolete model.

Cost of Police.

40. The total cost of the Police amounted to Rs. 45,413 as against Rs. 43,276 in the previous year.

Ratio.

41. The ratio of the force to area is ·72 man to one square mile and one Police man to 244 souls of population. The incident of cost comes to Rs. 203-10-4 per policeman or Rs. 0-14-7 per head of the population.

Working of the Police.

42. The total number of offences, reported to the Police, was 218 against 126 in the previous year. 164 persons were arrested. The percentage of convictions to accused arrested is 72·5 which is lower than that in the past year, when it was 79·83 (vide Appendix V). The total value of stolen property was Rs. 3,196 against Rs. 2,271 in the previous year, while the recovery amounted to Rs. 455 as

against Rs. 559 of the preceding year, showing the comparative percentage of 14·23 against 24·64 (vide Appendix VI). The low percentage in recovery of stolen property is due to a theft of Rs. 1,050, wherein one of the accused is the complainant's servant still at large with a large portion of property.

Village Police.

43. There are in all 165 Village Police under the State, of which 28 are Bhayati. There are also 30 Police Patels, 28 of whom are receiving pay and 2 are holding land. The total cost of all the village Police, combined together, comes to Rs. 14,787 a year.

Inspection of Chowkies or Police stations..

44. The Rajkot State has 4 Police stations viz. (1) Rajkot City, (2) Rajkot Mahal, (3) Kuwadwa and (4) Sardhar. There are no out-posts. There are, however, 17 Road Chowkies as under: 4 Rajkot Mahal, 5 Sardhar Mahal and 8 Kuwadwa Mahal. The Police Superintendent, during the year under report, examined the Daftar of the Mahals and City Police station and inspected the Chowkies. Rajkot being his head-quarters it is inspected by him oftener but regular examination of record is done once a year of all Thanas. The Foujdars hold weekly inspection of Station Police and monthly inspection of all the road chowkies.

Total number of offences committed.

45. The total number of offences committed in the State was 358 against 314 of the previous year. These are analysed as follows:—

Theft 117, Cattle-lifting 3, Hurt 59, Criminal force 9, Mischief of property 7, Criminal threat 7, Criminal trespass 5, Contempt of lawful authority 39, Grievous hurt 5, Affray 1, Criminal breach of trust 5, Receiving stolen property 8, Murder 7, House breaking 51, Offences against Government Coin and Stamp 2, Offences against public health 2, Offences against person 5, False evidence 1, Offences against marriage 3, Cheating 3, Robbery and dacoity 3, Offences against local laws 6, Illegal confinement 3, Disposal of stolen property 2 and Miscellaneous 5.

Criminal Justice.

No. of Courts.

46. There are three grades of Criminal Courts established for the administration of justice. Their functions and powers are stated below :—

(1.) The Court of the Manager, Rajkot State, exercising the powers of District Magistrate.

(2.) The Court of the Sir Nyayadhish who is invested with the powers of a 1st class Magistrate.

(3.) The Court of the Sardhar Thandar enjoying the jurisdiction of a 3rd class Magistrate.

The appeals against the decisions of the Sir Nyayadhish and the Sardhar Thandar are made to the Court of the Agent to the Governor represented by the Judicial Assistant, Kathiawar.

Offences inquired into by Criminal Courts.

47. The offences, inquired into by Criminal Courts, were 268 as against 271 in the previous year. (Appendix VII.) The number of 268 offences formed 197 cases. The details are specified below:—

1	Offence against public peace.
1	Contempt of lawful authority, false evidence, or offence against public justice.
2	Offences against Government Coin and Stamp.
5	Offences against public health and safety.
2	Murder.
1	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.
3	Attempt to commit murder.
5	Grievous hurt.
67	Simple hurt, criminal force, assault &c.,
1	Robbery.
99	Theft and offences against property.
4	Criminal trespass.
3	Offences against marriage.
6	Offences against local and special laws.
68	Miscellaneous offences.
268	

Results of dealing with offenders.

48. The number of offenders sentenced was 131 against 115 in previous year. The accused discharged or acquitted were 175. Three persons were committed to the Sessions Court. In all 309 persons were dealt with during the year.

Sessions Cases.

49. Two cases concerning 3 accused were committed for trial before the Court of Sessions. Five cases concerning 6 accused were not committed for want of evidence in the preliminary inquiry, wherein they were discharged by the Magistrate.

Offences taken cognizance of by Criminal Courts.

50. The number of offences taken cognizance of by Criminal Courts was 358 against 314 of the previous year. One was added to the balance of the preceding year. The number of offenders, thus reported, came to 309 against 327 in

the previous year. Of these, 105 were discharged without investigation, 70 were acquitted, 131 were sentenced and 3 were committed to the Sessions Court. It is satisfactory to remark that there was no case in balance at the close of the year (Vide Appendix VIII.)

Appeals.

51. The appeals against the decisions of the State Manager, the Sir Nyayadhish and the Sardhar Thandar are made to the Judicial Assistant, Kathiawar. There were four criminal appeals from the decisions of the Sir Nyayadhish to the Court of Sessions during the year under report. They incriminated 4 accused.

52. The results were as under : one confirmation, one modification and two reversals of the Magisterial decisions (Vide Appendix IX.)

53. The number of accused, sentenced to imprisonment over six months, was 11 and under six months was 69. That of persons only fined was 35 and of offenders whipped was $\frac{16}{131}$. $\left(\frac{\text{persons}}{\text{(stripes)}}\right)$ The amount of fine imposed was Rs. 516-8-0 and that recovered was Rs. 374-6-4.

Civil Justice.

Civil Courts.

54. There are in the State 4 Civil Courts which exercise the powers as below :—

(1.) The Manager's Court which exercises the jurisdiction of hearing appeals from the decisions of the Diwani Nyayadhish and the Sardhar Thandar, and entertains original suits beyond the value of Rs. 3,000.

(2.) The Court of the Diwani Nyayadhish which hears suits to the limit of Rs, 3,000.

(3.) The Court of the Sardhar Thaudar which disposes of suits to the extent of Rs. 250.

(4.) The Court of Small Causes with powers upto Rs. 200 which is presided over by the Sir Nyayadhish.

Suits filed in the Civil Courts.

55. The number of suits, filed during the year under report, was 615 against 951 of the previous year. The number of suits, remaining undisposed of at the end of the previous year, was 40. Out of the total number of 655 suits, 605 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 50 for disposal. The aggregate value of the suits, decided during the year, was Rs 75,450-15-11, out of which one related to land and 604 to money transactions. (Vide appendix X).

56. In the Civil Appellate Court of the State Manager, 10 appeals were preferred during the year as against 30 in the last year. The balance at the end of the previous year was 14. The number of appeals, disposed of during the year, was 16 as against 20 in the last year. The number of appeals in balance is 8 against 14 of the preceding year. The value of the appeals, disposed of during the year, was Rs 5,253-9-9 as against Rs 4,987-7-4 of the last year. All the appeals disposed of related to money transactions. (Vide Appendix XII).

Civil Appeals.

57. The number of applications for execution of decrees was 171 at the end of the previous year. Those presented during the year was 1,140. Out of the total number of 1,311 applications, 1,040 have been disposed of, the balance in hand being 271. (Vide Appendix XI).

Applications for execution of decrees.

58. There was no increase or decrease in the number of Courts of justice during the year under report. The average duration of suits and appeals is given in the statements X and XII.

Increase or decrease in the number of Courts of justice

59. The relations between this State and the neighbouring principalities being cordial, there is no want of reciprocity on the part of the neighbouring States or British Districts in this respect.

Extradition.

60. There were 5 cases in which this State has demanded the extradition of 10 accused (one from Nawagadh Station, one from Paliad Thana, one from Kotharia Taluka, 2 from Rajkot Civil Station and 5 from Chotila Thana). All these demands were complied with. All the accused were convicted except those extradited from Rajkot Civil Station, who were acquitted under section 345 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the complainant having withdrawn the complaint.

Demand for extradition by this State.

61. The demands, made on this State for surrender of accused persons to the Agency and the other Native States, came to 20 affecting 28 persons. In 4 cases the accused had to be released as the Police party did not come to receive them in their custody within the time prescribed by law in this behalf, and there was also no requisition to detain them longer. In 2 cases, the accused were discharged under section 253 of the Criminal Procedure Code. In 3 cases, the result is not known, and in 11 cases, the accused were convicted. Of the above mentioned 20 demands, 3 were made by the Baroda State, 7 by the

Demand for extradition from this State.

Rajkot Civil Station, 1 by the Lodhika Thana, 2 by Morvi, 1 by Nawanagar, 1 by Wankaner, 1 by Jasdan, and 1 by each of the Talukas of Mengni, Shahpur, Gadhka and Gavridar. In 2 out of the 3 cases, the Gaikwar's Government, and in 2 cases, the Rajkot Civil Station authorities, waived the demands. Out of the 2 cases Morvi discharged the accused in 1, and Gavridar discharged the accused in the other. In 2 cases Jasdan and in 1 case Gadhka have not informed the State of the result.

62. No person was extradited from other States without the intervention of the Agency and similarly no person was handed over for trial to another jurisdiction without such intervention.

Prisons.

63. There are two central Jails in this State, one at Rajkat and the other at Sardhar. There is also one Lock-up at Kuwadwa. The results of the numbers of prisoners during the year under report, as compared with that in the preceding year, are summarized in Appendix XIII.

64. The building of the Rajkot Jail is newly constructed in the time of the present administration and is spacious and comfortable.

65. The daily average number of prisoners was 18.04 as against 16.46 of the previous year. The Sir Nyayadhish is ex-officio Superintendent of Jail at Rajkot and the Sardhar Thandar of that at Sardhar. The Chief Medical Officer at Rajkot and the Hospital Assistant at Sardhar look after the health of the prisoners. The majority of prisoners are generally not troublesome and are well taken care of.

66. The total cost of maintenance of the Jails was Rs 2,724-15-11 against Rs 3,594-7-11 in the previous year. This amount includes the maintenance charges of the prisoners of this State, confined in the Jails of the British and other States' territories. The State had to pay Rs 1175-2-5 for the maintenance charges of the prisoners of this State, undergoing imprisonment at Andaman and the Agency Jails at Rajkot and Wadhwan Civil Station.

67. The expenditure on account of food charges of persons who committed crimes in this State but were apprehended in other States and Talukas was nil as against Rs 101-3-10 in St. 1960. The absence of expenses in this direction is due to the Agency order, disallowing such levy reciprocally and ordering all States and Talukas to bear their own expenses as regards persons apprehended in their limits.

Registration.

68. The office for the registration of documents at Rajkot is under the Sir Nyayadhish who is ex-officio Registrar. The Sardhar Thandar is also a Registrar with powers to accept

documents for registration in the Mahal under his charge. During the year under review, 157 documents were presented for registration as against 202 in the previous year. Of these, 70 related to mortgages and 62 to sale of immoveable property, 4 to testamentary disposal and 21 to miscellaneous matters. All these were allowed to be registered. The value of the property dealt with in them was Rs 1,00,211-12-0 as against Rs 1,34,815-10-10 of the previous year. (Vide Appendix XIV). The income to the State by the registration of deeds was Rs 2821-9-7 as against Rs 3411-1-0 of the previous year. (Appendix XV).

Municipalities.

69. There are three Municipalities, viz. the Rajkot City Municipality, the Sardhar town Municipality and the Kuwadwa village Municipality. For the management of the municipality at Rajkot, we have a Municipal Secretary under the general supervision of the State Manager. At Sardhar and Kuwadwa the Municipal Department is under the control of the Medical and Police Department respectively. The Hospital Assistant at the former town and the Foujdar at the latter village are ex-officio local Municipal Secretaries.

70. The expenditure for municipal purposes amounted to Rs. 21,568-10-9 as against Rs. 17,774-7-10 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 3,794-2-11 during the year under report. The receipts were Rs. 1,027-7-6, showing an improvement of Rs. 136-4-10 over those of the last year. (Vide Appendix XVI).

Chapter IV.

Production and Distribution.

Weather, rain and crops.

71. The rain, which generally begins here at the close of the month of June, made its first appearance on the 10th of that month like the preceding year, when 40 cents were registered. Then it ceased altogether for 18 days, when on the 28th it gave 43 cents more and on the 30th 25 cents. These were mere showers and quite insufficient for commencing the sowing operations. In the month of July we had 13 inches and 12 cents of rain which was quite sufficient for sowing operations. The rest of the month was quite dry. There was a fall of 1 inch and 35 cents on 21st and the next day registered a downpour of 9 inches and 45 cents. In the month of August there was no rain except a few showers. In the month of September we got rain only for four days, viz. on 2nd, 4th, 13th and 17th, being 20, 3, 1 and 4 cents respectively. This terminated the monsoon on which depended the prospects of year and the yield of the crops was from 12 to 13 annas in the rupee. (Appendix XVII.)

72. The subjoined table will show the average prices of the principal food-stuff for the past five years. (Vide Appendix XVIII which has reference to the prices of staple food grain prevalent in Rajkot during the month of March only.)

Prices of food-grains.

Years.	Wheat.	Bajri.	Juwar.	Rice.	Gram.	Mag.
	Pounds per rupee.					
1901–1902.	24	24	28	13⅓	21	20½
1902–1903.	34	38	43	12	34	38
1903–1904.	35	38	46	12	38	43
1904–1905,	25	25	29	11	32	29
1905–1906.	21	23	27	12	21	19

73. The rise in the prices of cereals is due to the scanty rainfall and the partial failure of *khariff* crops and the subsequent prevalence of inclement weather in winter that damaged, to a certain extent, the *rubi* crops, though for Rajkot, the year was not so bad. But Rajkot is no longer an isolated place. It has, by means of railways, become intimately connected with the whole of Kathiawar and Guzerat. A famine or scarcity in the remotest corner of the Peninsula makes itself felt here in a sudden rise of prices.

74. The wages, now paid to labourers, are, for adult, male or female, from 4 annas to 5 and for children 2 to 3 annas per diem. The wages have risen both on account of the increase in the prices of food stuff and also on account of the greater demand for manual labour, caused by the construction of the numerous buildings by the citizens in the new suburbs, and other public works, under-taken by the State.

Wages and labour.

75. The total area of the land under villages of the Rajkot State is 1,36,428, acres and 20 gunthas; of this, 89,275 acres and 24 gunthas are culturable, 8,850 acres and 8 gunthas comprize Birs; grazing ground consists of 29,529 acres and 22 gunthas and *rivers and streams* cover 7,203-10 and roads and waste land cover the area of 1,479 acres and 36 gunthas. The extent of arable land being thus limited, and the whole of it having been brought under the plough, the margin of cultivation has been almost reached.

Agriculture and agricultural stock.

76. The chief cultivating classes are as follow :—

Cultivating Classes.

(1) Kunbis, (2) Mumnás (a Mehomedan tribe), (3) Karadia Rajputs, (4) Ayars, and (5) Kolis. I have arranged them in the order of their importance as cultivators. The Kunbis are chiefly to be found in the Rajkot town and in almost all the villages of Rajkot State except Kunchiadud, Rampurá, Hirasar, Sátdá, Pipaliá, Bhandarki, Munzka, Khokhra, Lothda, Umrali, Lodhida and Bhayasar. They are the most industrious cultivators, wherever they are found, so far so, that the lower classes of cultivators in villages, where the right to effect land transfers is freely used, most jealously regard against their intrusion for fear of being ousted by them in course of time. The Mumnas are fairly industrious. They are only in Sanosrá and in no other villages.

77. The Rajputs and Ayars, as cultivators, are much on a par. They, as a class, never strive to do their best, preferring half a loaf to a whole one, earned with sweat of the brow. Rajputs are chiefly to be found in Rajkot and Khokhra and the Ayars are to be met with in Umrali, Bayasar, Rampura, Kharachia and Munzka.

78. Then we have the Kolis, who are indolent by nature, ever in an impoverished condition and always wanting in the methods of cultivation. These principally are in Lonthda, Lodhida, Satda, Kuchiadar, Ziana, Bhandarki, Parawala Pipalia &c.

79. The area, irrigated by wells, was 5,558 acres and 12 gunthas as against 6,680-16 acres of the previous year.

Irrigation.

80. The number of wells for irrigation, in the beginning of the year, was 1667, and that of incomplete wells was 514. 10 new wells have been sunk during the year under review. The old wells are of the capacity of irrigating nearly 36,500 *Bighas* of land and the new ones 125 *Bighas* and when the incomplete wells are finished, some 4000 *Bighas* of further land will come under irrigation.

81. Grants-in-aid are given to cultivators as an encouragement to well-digging. Rs. 50 are granted for a well, which can secure the capacity of one *kos* of water and Rs. 25 for each additional *kos* of water. It is a remunerative system inasmuch as the State receives Rs. 20 as water assessment per *kos* on the holding of a cultivator. Well-irrigation, as an indigenous method, is more acceptable to the people than any modern system of irrigation. The promotion of well-irrigation in a place, where rainfall is so limited and precarious, does not only increase

the value of land and the revenue derivable from it, but it provides a reliable safeguard against famine. Under this head, there are also irrigation Lakes and Tanks at Kuwadva, Sardhar, Pipalia, Navagam, Rajkot and Halenda and they are capable of irrigating large areas in ordinary seasons and prove useful to cultivators in the event of a total or partial failure of monsoon.

82. The following figures will give an idea of the material condition of the State from an agricultural point of view (Vide Appendix XX.)

AGRICULTURAL CATTLE.

Cows	3,786
Buffaloes	1,878
Bullocks	7,407
Horses and Ponies	823
Donkeys	930
Sheep and goats	69,490
Ploughs	2.819
Carts	2,920

Forest.

83. There is no forest, properly so called, in the State. There are, however, grass Birs covering nearly 8,954 acres of land, which realize to the State Rs. 4,949 per annum, including hay, taken for the consumption of State animals.

Trade.

84. The City of Rajkot, being the central place in Kathiawar on account of the head-quarters of the Agent to the Governor, the Civil and Military Departments &c and having enterprizing population, the trade is in a flourishing condition. The chief articles of export consist of cotton-yarn, oil, molasses, wool, hideskins, hard black stones &c., while the import trade mostly comprises timber, cotton, woolen and silken cloth, silk, ivory, iron, tin, furniture, glass crokery, dyes, writing materials, brass and copper vessels, sugar, spices, match-boxes, tea, coffee, tobacco &c.

85. The export trade amounted to the total value of Rs. 3,24,925 against Rs. 3,23,638 of the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,287 while the import trade reached the total value of Rs. 12,13,204 against 12,66,448, showing a decrease of 53,244.

Manufactures.

86. The principal manufactures are cotton and woolen fabrics, brass and copper utensils, wooden and ivory bangles and wood work. The cotton hand-loom industry is somewhat important. It produces articles such as *chofals*, turbans and coarse articles of

clothing in common use among the cultivating and labouring classes and gives employment to a large number of people, such as Bohras, Tarias, Dheds &c. The amelioration of the economic condition of the various classes of artizans can only be secured by the development of these indigenous industries.

Traffic and commercial resources.

87. Rajkot is linked with maritime and other important towns of the Province. It forms a Junction Station of Railways in Kathiawar. All this affords wide scope for the improvement of the condition of the people by new industry such as cotton mills, cotton presses, oil presses &c. The State is now equipped with re-productive Public Works. All necessary roads, bridges and public buildings have been constructed. Famine debt has been paid off and the time may be said to have arrived when the State can think of industries, which would secure engagement to thousands and substantial return to the State.

Road communications.

88. There are also good made roads over 51 miles of the territory and over 40 miles the *kutchà* cart roads. The construction of the bridge over the Beti River at the cost of Rs. 40,000 opens out now every facility for cart-traffic over the trunk road or for the construction of a tramway or any easy mode of locomotion.

Mechanical traction.

89. I now beg to refer to the important subject, now under contemplation, of having some method of mechanical traction from Rajkot to the Beti river—a distance of 16 miles within the limits of the State, to facilitate the traffic in that district. The Agency Engineer has estimated the cost at Rs. 1,50,000 for the entire project. The question whether the traffic on the road is sufficiently large so as to be of pecuniary benefit; whether mono-rail or double-rail system would prove successful as a transport; and whether it would be expedient for the Rajkot State, if the project is sanctioned, to undertake the scheme or to allow outside capitalists to carry it out, are matters at present under consideration. In my reports on the subject, I have submitted my humble opinion on all the points for your consideration and of the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar. I have explained the bulk of the general traffic and how the scheme would contribute to the agricultural interest of the State as regards Kuvadwa Mahal. I have submitted my views as to the drawbacks of the mono-rail system and the desirability of introducing light portable double line, which has been a recognized success—and lastly I have stated that if the project is sanctioned, the expediency of allowing some substantial capitalist to carry out the scheme, will have to be considered.

Ginning Factory.

90. We have in Rajkot a Ginning Factory with 28 gins. It is erected at a private enterprize. It had done good work last year and is making also a fair business this year. It provides occupation to a large number of poor people.

Stone quarries.

91. There are two kinds of stone—the black rubble stone which is found in the bed of the river and the lime stone in the ranges of the hills at the Betty. The demand is gradually increasing. With greater facilities of transport there is every reason to believe that it will reduce the bulk of the expenses for transport and secure sole monopoly of this trade to Rajkot.

Abkari.

92. There are in the State 4 shops for the sale of country liquor, which yielded to the State Rs. 5,664 in the year under report; 2 shops for sale of opium, giving the State the revenue of Rs. 1,015, and two shops of *ganja*, giving Rs. 205 to the State. There is no increase or decrease in the consumption of liquor (Appendix XXI.)

Public Works.

93. The Department of Public Works has had the benefit of the skilful and close supervision, throughout the year, of Mr. Davies, the Agency Engineer, Kathiawar.

94. During the year under review, the total expenditure of all sorts of Public Works was Rs. 1,00,817-10-0 against Rs. 88,345-3-2 in the previous year (Appendix XIX.) The Public Works, undertaken under the advice and skilful aid of the Agency Engineer, are not only of public utility but all of them are remunerative undertakings and of permanent benefit to the State.

95. The details of the Public Works I beg to give below :—

(1.)	Irrigation works, embracing the maintenance of the Randarda and the Lalpuri Tank Bungalows and the Tanks of Nawagam, Pipalia, Kuwadwa, Sardhar, Halenda and, the Lalpuri and the water-supply to the city of Rajkot.	15,404—3—1
(2.)	Filling land sold to Porbandar.	272—0—3
(3.)	Aji River Wall.	1,942—3—5
(4.)	Beti River Bridge.	22,612—8—1
(5.)	Catch-water drain and road.	5,312—3-11
(6.)	Storm-water drain.	4,526—3—5

(7.)	Aji River Aqueduct.	9,702-15—1
(8.)	Canals and culverts over the Aji.	4,399—6—3
(9.)	Vegetable Market.	11,288—2-10
(10.)	Additions to the Grain Market...	11,999-15—0
(11.)	Two Chowkies.	678-12—2
(12.)	Partition wall and a latrine to the Sardhar Dispensary.	90—0—0
(13.)	District Roads Repair.	5,789-10—4
(14.)	School buildings Repair.	324—9—7
(15.)	Repairs to Dispensaries.	568—3—4
(16.)	Repairs of Wells.	395—7—8
(17.)	Other State Buildings Repair.	2,880—9—7
(18)	Compensation for land acquired for public purposes.	2,630—8—0
	Total Rs....	1,00,817-10—0

96. I now beg leave to explain the utility and benefits which accrue to the State by each of these works.

97. The Vegetable Market will repay itself in five years. The development of the town indicated absolute necessity of the increased vegetable market and consequently the rear portion was finished. The front work is being carried out now by the Agency Engineer as per your orders, dated 10th December 1905. In carrying out the scheme, a portion of land was sold and it brought in to the State Rs. 8,522. The entire cost would be Rs. 24,300 and the annual rent would be about Rs. 6,000 per annum — giving interest at nearly 24 percent per annum. The Grain Market has turned out a standing monument of the good work, achieved during the British Administration. The total expenditure has been Rs. 14,450 and the investment realizes the State interest at the rate of 14½ percent per annum and likely to bring more in future since the market is just farmed out for the first year. In accomplishing this project, almost all the amount of the outlay is met with by the sale of the portion of land out of the market compound, admeasuring 143 square yards, sold at the average price of Rs. 95 per square yard—the highest value that was ever recovered in Rajkot.

98. The construction of the Beti bridge was undertaken in 1904 as per orders of the Agent to the Governor, contained in his remarks on the budget of this State for 1904-1905. This bridge is a work of great public utility and importance on the trunk road, passing within the limit of the Rajkot

State. The subject of levying the toll is now under consideration and a tariff would be fixed under your sanction which would bring in a fair interest to the State without allowing the incidents of the tax to fall heavily on the people.

99. Referring to the Storm-water Drain it may be pointed out that the reclamation due to the work has brought in a handsome amount to the State by the sale of land, covered by the Drain, aggregating to Rs. 7,262 and the same may be observed of the roads, south of Rajkot, because the sale proceeds of the lands here, set out for residential quarters, has fetched to the State the sum of Rs. 24,257.

100. The construction of the Aji River Aqueduct is a necessity to bring in a larger area of land under the cammand of the Lalpuri Lake and to develope that important source of revenue of the State. The Lalpuri Lake undertaking gives interest from 3 to 3½ p. c. It is a recuperative work and the extension, made in the canals to the north, has brought under the command of the Lake an extra 1,500 acres of land.

101. All the other works are ordinary annual repairs and upkeep, urgent and necessary, of the remunerative works conducive to the development of land revenue.

Post and Telegragh Offices.

102. There are 3 Government Post Offices in the State, one at Rajkot, 2nd at Sardhar and the 3rd at Kuwadwa. At Sardhar there is a Government Telegraph Office in the State limit.

Mint.

103. The State owes no mint of its own. The British coins are current in the State and all the money transactions are made through the medium of the British coins and *paper* currency notes.

Financial Position.

104. The financial position of the State is now restored to sound condition. During the Famine year 1899-1900, debt amounting to Rs. 1,80,500 was incurred to carry out Relief Works, to maintain the State and keep up the cultivators by the grant of Takavi. Of this, at the close of last year, Rs. 82,000 were due to Government and Rs. 25,670 to the Agency Engineer's Department as a portion of Supervision Charges. I had expressed hopes that the entire amount of the debt would be liquidated this year. It is now my pleasant duty to report that during this financial year the amount is paid off and the closing balance at the end of the year is expected to be Rs. 55,676.

Investments.

105. The State has 2 lacs of rupees invested in the Jetalsar Rajkot Railway—a branch of the Bhownagar, Gondal, Junagadh, Porbandar Railway. Of all the investments deriving equal amount of interest, this is the best investment. It is in the

Railway which passes through its territory, and it is a proud privilege of the State to possess a proprietory interest in the institution.

Chapter V.

Revenue and Finance.

Accounts are kept according to revenue year.

106. The revenue year in this State commences from 1st November and terminates on 31st October and the accounts are kept according to the revenue year.

The Revenue Department.

107. Land tax (under the Vighoti and Bhagbatai Systems) and other taxes, viz. Excise, Liquor, Salt, Bham, Markets, Agriculture, Forests, Boundary—inspection and miscellaneous revenue demands, are closely connected with Revenue and the collections are made by the Revenue Department. The Revenue Assistant, under the direct control and orders of the Manager, is Head of this Department.

Each Mahal, with a number of villages, is under the revenue administration of a Vahivatdar.

Revenue.

108. The gross total *revenue* for the St. year 1961 was Rs 3,08,615-13-6 as against Rs. 3,78,721-6-9, showing a decrease of Rs. 70,105-9-3. The increase in some heads and the decrease in others are shown with causes in the subjoined table.

Number.	Heads.	Receipts in 1903–04.			Receipts in 1904–05.			Increase.			Decrease.			Remarks.
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
1	Land Revenue.	2,53,033	5	3	2,11,597	1	7	...	...	...	41,436	13	8	
2	Taxes.	11,182	3	6	9,970	3	10	...	...	...	1,211	15	8	
3	Sayer.	43,900	4	1	48,294	13	9	4,394	9	8	...	...	...	
4	Law & Justice.	17,508	13	8	11,026	11	7	...	...	...	6,482	2	1	
5	Education. ...	3,533	1	5	3,074	10	0	...	...	...	478	7	5	
6	Interest	10,595	6	3	12,418	10	1	1,823	3	10	...	...	...	
7	Miscellaneous.	12,807	7	0	12,233	10	8	...	...	...	573	12	4	
		*26,140	13	7	...	...	...	...	...	..	*26140	13	7	* K. S. Karansingji's amount appropriated in the State.
	Total...	3,78,721	6	9	3,08,615	13	6	6,217	13	6	50182	9	2	
											*26140	13	7	

Reasons of increase or decrease of revenue in the above heads are repectively as under.

(1.) Due to insufficiency of rain.

(2.) Do.

(3.) Due to the rise in the prices of cereals on account of bad monsoon.

(4.) Due to insufficient rain and the prevalence of plague.

(5.) Due to prevalence of plague and to consequent closing of schools.

(6.) Increased monetary transactions on account of scarcity and the greater income from Railway earnings.

(7.) Due to fluctuating nature of income under this head.

109. The gross total *revenue* by taking average of the past 5 years comes to Rs. 3,33,468-3-1.

Gross receipts and expenditure.

110. The gross *receipts* and expenditure for the financial year St. 1961 were Rs. 3,32,605 and Rs. 3,42,484 respectively as against Rs. 4,47,872 and Rs. 4,01,441 of the preceding year. The income shows a decrease of Rs. 9,799 over the expenditure in the year under report.

Extraordinary income & extraordinary expenditure.

111. The extraordinary income during the year was Rs. 38,184-6-5 on account of the sale of the land for building purposes as against Rs. 42,832-0-5 of the preceding year. In St. 1962 it is estimated at Rs. 45,000. In St. 1961 the extraordinary expenditure was Rs. 65,911-13-8 for Public Works &c. while in St. 1962 it is estimated at Rs. 64,937.

Ordinary income and expenditure.

112. The ordinary income in St. 1960 was Rs. 3,45,751-2-9, that in St. 1961, Rs. 2,94,421-9-3 and that estimated for St. 1962 is Rs. 3,36,979. The ordinary expenditure for the above 3 years (for the two actuals and the third estimates) are respectively Rs. 2,40,356-12-6, Rs. 2,76,492-5-10 and Rs. 2,58,229.

113. The official year had opened with a cash balance of Rs. 70,568-7-3 and closed with Rs. 14,176-12-2.

114. The St. year 1961 opened with a cash balance of Rs. 87,927-8-5 and closed with Rs. 39,023-8-11. St. 1962 is expected to close with the general balance of Rs. 55,676. (Vide Appendix XXII.)

Recovery of outstanding arrears.

115. The amount of outstanding dues on 31st October 1905 was Rs. 1,00768-15-5 on account of revenue debt of past years, Taccavi to cultivators, loan to Bhayats &c, out of which Rs. 3,457-12-5 have been recovered up to 31st March 1906, the arrears for recovery being Rs. 97,311-3-0. The figure put in

the currest year's Budget for recovery of the past year's outstandings is Rs. 9,810. Efforts are unceasing for the early collection of these outstandings but looking to the successive bad years, it would not be in the interest of the State to resort to any coersive measures but the advances should be recovered by making easy instalments.

116. The form No. 22 being quite different from that of account kept in Managed States, it proved very difficult to fill it up. It has, however, been prepared by separating items from one major head as well as from one minor head to their corresponding heads and sub-heads of the new form, which process took a great deal of time.

Chapter VI.

Vital Statistics.

No. of Dispensaries and the Medical relief they afford.

117. The Medical Department is under the supervision of the Agency Surgeon, Kathiawar. There are three Dispensaries in the State viz. (1) the Rajkot City Dispensary, in charge of an Assistant Surgeon, (2) the Sardhar Town Dispensary, in charge of a Hospital Assistant, and (3) the Travelling Dispensary also in charge of a Hospital Assistant with head-quarters at Kuvadva. The Travelling Hospital Assistant is required to travel in the districts, visit villages and afford Medical aid to suffering humanity.

Cost of the Establishment and Medicine.

118. The cost of the Establishment, medicines &c., during the year under review had been Rs 6630-9-0. Besides, Rajkot State has contributed during the year under report Rs 933-3-4 to the West Hospital Benevolent Fund and to the Native Dispensary at Rajkot as an annual subscription as also towards Hospital Repairs.

No. of persons treated & the daily average attendance.

119. The total number of persons treated was 24,167 and the daily average attendance was 263·79. (Vide Appendix XXIII.)

Sanitation and conservancy.

120. Sanitary arrangements are properly observed in the town of Rajkot and the villages of Sardhar and Kuvadva. The establishment is managed by the Municipal Secretary in each of the aforesaid three places. The cleaning of the town receives attention. The streets and thoroughfares are properly lighted in Rajkot and the roads are watered during the hot season. There are permanent latrines outside the city and these are largely used by the people, and *pucca* urinaries have been constructed at certain places in the town and suburbs.

Prevailing diseases.

121. following diseases were prevalent during the year at Rajkot and in the Mahals under it:—

Rajkot.	Sardhar.	Kuvadva and the districts.
1 Scabies.	1 Malarial fever.	1 Malarial fever.
2 Intermittent fever.	2 Conjunctivities.	2 Ulcers.
3 Boils.	3 Scabies.	3 Scabies.
4 Conjunctivities.	4 Acute Bronchitis.	
5 Ulcers	5 Ordinary fever..	
6 Fever.		

Cattle-diseases.

122. It is satisfactory to note that mortality amongst cattle was not high and that there was no disease among them this year except foot and mouth disease among the Paddock animals.

Plague.

123. As reported in para 26 of my last Administration Report, the plague had broken out in Rajkot Town on 21st February 1905. After recording 4 imported and 74 indigenous attacks, and out of them one imported and fifty indigenous deaths up to the end of the last official year, it continued to linger on in Rajkot and in the villages of the Kuvadva Mahal. In Rajkot, from the 15th May 1905 plague began to abate and ultimately it disappeared altogether on the 30th of that month. It was, however, not so in the villages, where it remained up to November last. The total number of cases and deaths, registered during the year under report, was as below:—

Imported.		Indigenous.	
Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.
4	2	466	275

124. The death rate was nearly 59 p. c. The following measures were tried as precautionary as well as preventive.

(1). Inspection of arrivals from infected areas, (2) Examination by the Medical Officer of persons coming from infected places to private persons' houses, (3) Appointment of committees for house to house visitation, (4) Isolation of infected areas, (5) Maintenance of patrol and guard by the State, (6) acceptance in the State custody of the valuables of the citizens during their absence from the capital, (7) Cleaning, white-washing and disinfection of houses and (8) Segregation in rare cases.

125. It was a satisfactory feature to note that nearly $\frac{2}{3}$ of the whole population had evacuated their dwellings spontaneously and had gone to reside in the neighbouring villages.

Vaccination.

126. The primary and secondary vaccinations, performed during the year, are contrasted below with those of the previous year.

1904-1905.		1905-1906.	
Primary.	Secondary.	Primary.	Secondary.
1,666	45	1,969	82

127. The department is under the supervision of the Agency Surgeon, Kattyawar. Vaccination meets with fair reception. The State's Falo for the maintenance of this Department during the year was Rs 532-4-0 as against Rs. 515-5-0 of the previous year.

Small-pox.

128. The attacks and deaths from small-pox are compared as below :—

1904-1905.		1905-1906.	
Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.
67	10	60	12

Births and Deaths.

129. I beg to give below the register of births and deaths for the last seven years, which will give a fair record of these statistics. (Vide Appendix XXIV).

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Remarks.
1899-1900	1,260	2,022*	Famine year.
1900-1901	717	6,953*	Do. and Cholera.
1901-1902	1,066	2,028*	Year of great scarcity.
1902-1903	1,217	3,906*	Plague year.
1903-1904	1.175	1,336	
1904-1905	1,601	1,268	
1905-1906	1,407	1,596	

130. the rates of births and deaths are respectively 2·8 and 3·2 per cent against 3·4 and 2·5 of the preceding year. The fall in the birth-rate and rise in the death-rate is due to the prevalence of plague as mentioned above.

Accuracy of registration of vital statistics.

131. Great attention is paid to ensure accurate registration of births and deaths. In Rajkot, a member of the local Municipal staff is stationed at every cemetery and cremation-ground and no burial or cremation is allowed except on receiptby him of a death certificate from the Chief Medical Officer of Rajkot. These are collected and taken to the Municipal Office, where they are registered. The Police are also ordered to render aid in this work and with their co-operation the registration is maintained correctly.

132. The Municipal Departmentalso does the work of registering births. Every mid-wife in the town as well as every citizen is required, under pain of fine, to give information of the birth of a child in his house. The Inspectors on the staff are always on the look out about this matter in their daily rounds of their several beats.

133. In the districts, the work of registration of vital statistics is carefully done by Foujdars on the line above referred to. This system involves no extra expenditure to the State and no appreciable extra work to the officials concerned while on the other hand, the object is accurately achieved. The State fully realizes the necessity and the advantages of accurate registration, as the same gives a correct estimate of the general health of the town and forewarns the authorities to adopt timely precautionary measures against the outbreak and spread of any epidemic or abnormal sickness.

Chapter VII.

Education.

134. The number of Schools in the State is 20 as against 19 of the previous year. These are as under:—

No. of educational institutions.

2. Anglo- Vernacular Schools, teaching up to 3rd standard, one at Rajkot and the other at Sardhar.
2. Girl-schools, one at Rajkot and the other at Sardhar.
2. Vernacular schools at Rajkot.
14. Vernacular schools in the districts.

20

135. The increase of one School is due to the opening of a new primary school for boys at Hodthali, a village under the Sardhar Mahal. It is contemplated to trasfer the Ziana school, by reason of great paucity of pupils, to a more prosperous village of Thorala, the ryots of which have fervently requested for a school.

Opening of a new school at Hodthali & the proposed starting of a school at Thorala.

136. The number of pupils receiving education is 1904, of whom 339 are girls, showing a decrease of 11 as compared with the number in the preceding year. The average daily attendance was 1437 as against 1499 in the previous year. (Appendix XXV.)

Attendance.

The number of scholars in the Middle Schools has increased from 286 to 311.

137. There are also 12 private indigenous schools in the State. Amongst these, the Sanskrit Pathshala teaches 23 Brahmin boys in advanced reading. Two Vernacular Schools for boys and one for girls had on their roll 175 and 60 students respectively. There are besides 2 Urdu Schools for boys and 2 for girls respectively, attended by 90 boys and 144 girls. Besides the above, there are two Schools for boys and 2 for girls, not conforming to the departmental standards and teaching 141 and 106 pupils respectively.

Private indigenous Schools.

138. The State Schools and the private indigenous institutions, taken collectively, impart education to 2643 students in all, showing an improvement of 210 over the last year and giving a proportion of 5·3 per cent of the whole population.

Percentage of education amongst the populace.

139. The expenditure on education during the year was Rs. 16,444 as against Rs. 16,552 in the previous year and the fee receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 2,931 as against Rs. 3,552 in the last year. The Rajkot Middle School alone contributed Rs. 2123. The fee receipts fell off in the year by Rs. 621 in consequence of a decrease in the number of pupils on account of plague. Remissions were also made in School fee for the period that the Schools remained closed.

Expenditure and fee receipts.

140. The salaries of the last grade of low paid Assistants of the primary schools have been raised to Rs. 5 per month. The grade of the lowest-paid assistant has been fixed at Rs. 5 under orders of the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar. Formerly the emoluments were hardly sufficient for their decent living. Small increments were also given to some deserving Assistants, whose class results were satisfactory during several examinations. The reform, though small, has afforded encouragement to the teachers and it has placed primary education on better footing.

Raising the status of the low-paid Assistant Masters

141. Provision of Rs. 498 was made in the Budget to meet the needs of the several schools for furniture, cricket apparatus, library books for the schools, text-books, maps, wall-pictures &c. Again a special grant was sanctioned for Kindergarton materials and charts with a view to the improvement of quality of instructions in the new subjects, introduced in this Department. Prize-books of the value of Rs. 240 were also supplied in village-schools.

Furniture, cricket apparatus, books, Kindergarton gifts and prizes.

142. The desirability of developing Kindergarton system was not lost sight of. The State had deputed 2 of the teachers at State expense to Bombay and other important places to undergo training in the kindergarton system. The experience gained by them is utilized in imparting knowledge to other school-masters.

Development of kindergarton system.

143. Apart from this liberal educational machinary, maintained by the State, it annually contributes Rs. 4,500 towards the deficit of the Kathiawar High School. Though it is a Central Institution and the subjects of the Civil Station of Rajkot and of other States and Talukas of Kathiawar derive the benefit of education in this Institution, the Rajkot State alone is at present called upon to meet the deficit for the maintenance of the Institution,

Contribution towards the maintenance of the Kathiawar High School.

144. Rs. 720 are paid annually towards the supervision charges of Miss E. Corkery, the Lady Superintendent of the Barton Female Training College, for inspection of Bavaji Raj Girls' School. The inspection of all the rest of the schools is entrusted to the Head Master of the Rajkot Middle School, who is also *ex officio* the Deputy Educational Inspector. He is paid an annual allowance of Rs. 120 for the extra work.

Supervision and Inspection charges.

145. Looking to the examination results, it may briefly be stated that 1,732 students presented themselves at the last examination, out of whom 1,444 passed, the result being 83 percent on the whole as against 79 p. c. of the previous year. It will thus appear that the efficiency of the schools has not declined despite the difficulties and troubles of plague and the year of scarcity.

Examination results.

146. The gymnasia, attached to the Middle School and to the Taluka School, have worked satisfactorily during the year. There is a teacher with a special allowance to teach drill, cricket, footoall and other games.

Physical Education.

147. The State endows Rs. 60 a year to the Barton Female Training College towards one scholarship. There are also two scholarships, given to the students of the Bavaji Raj Girls' School from an endowment, made by Mr. Laxmichand Gopalji and Mr. Govindji Savji to perpetuate the memory of their deceased relations.

Scholarships.

148. Besides the general supervision of the State Manager, the Deputy Educational Inspector and the Lady Superintendent of the Barton Female Training College, a School Committee exists for every School, which supervises the working of the School.

School Committees.

149. All the Girls' schools and village schools, except those at Halenda, Sardhar, Sanosra and Kuvadva, are solely maintained as Free Schools.

150. The primary schools teach higher standards of instruction except the four Bhayati schools which are rural ones.

151. The control of the Schools is with the State, whose efforts are unceasing to maintain them in an efficient order.

152. All the Schools were inspected during the year by the Deputy Educational Inspector, who reported satisfactory and good results of the schools examined by him.

Inspection.

153. The above briefly-sketched is the educational history of the State. The summary shows that the year under review has been one of useful work. It also shows healthy progress and onward growth of education in the State.

Results.

Chapter VIII.

Miscellaneous.

Change of jurisdiction in regard to the village of Sulia.

154. The Dharmada village of Sulia, which is dedicated in charity to the Haveli of Shri Bálkrishnalálji, was upto now under the Kuvadva Mahal. The representative of this religious Institution, having found the arrangement inconvenient for revenue management, requested for its transfer in the Rajkot Mahal The interests of the State not being affected any way thereby, the request was granted. This arrangement makes a decrease of one Dharmada village in Kuvadva Mahal and a corresponding increase in the Rajkot Mahal.

Treasury, Account and Audit Departments.

155. The Treasury Officer has the charge of the State Treasury, the Accounts of the State and the Audit Department. The accounts were duly audited by Mr. Blakeman, the Superintendent of the Accountant General's Department, Bombay, for St. 1961. The State paid Audit Falo of Rs. 2,845-10-10 during the year under report as against Rs. 3,339-0-0 (Rs. 418 for the audit by the Government Auditor and Rs. 2,921 for audit by the Agency Auditor) in the previous year.

Libraries.

156. The Rajkot Town Library is maintained by private subscriptions and by the State grant of Rs. 100 per annum. It is also patronized by gifts of books and newspapers. It is located over the Raiya Gate in the middle of the Town.

157. There are libraries at Sardhar and at Kuvadva. These Institutions are useful in their own way and deserve the support and sympathy of the State, which they have been receiving for some years past.

Sadavrat or State Charity.

158. The State maintains a charity-house, or poor-house, called Sadavrat, which literally means daily distributiou of alms in the shape of flour and pulse to the blind, old, maimed, infirm, and destitute. Sadavrat is the most ancient institution of charity in Native States. We cannot sufficiently understand the extent to which this sort of charity helps the feeble and decrepit and it claims the sympathy and the support of the State at all times. The total expenditure per year on this head amounts to about Rs. 1,500 and it is recovered from the cultivators with the land revenue at the rate of 4 pies per acre.

Printing Presses.

159. There are at Rajkot, within the State limits, three printing presses, owned by private individuals. They publish no newspaper, periodical or journal, but print books and do other job-work.

160. There are two public parks in the State limits of Rajkot—one near the Bedi gate and the other, called Coronation garden, near the Kotharia gate, for the recreation of the people. They are frequented by all classes of the people.

Parks and gardens.

161. As observed in my foregoing reports, no pains are spared every year to increase the plantation of tress in the capital and throughout the districts. Numerous trees have been planted on road sides on the bank of the river. The success attained in this is testified to by the ever green appearance of the roads in the new suburbs. The arrangement that each cultivator should plant every year two trees in his Vádi, where he has the means of obtaining water, is maintained. The task is not much upon the Khedut and the work is very small, but when all the village people are animated by the laudable feeling, the result of tree-planting operation will, in course of years, show substantial advantage throughout the State. The number of trees, during the year, was 18,196 as against 16,981 in the previous year, showing an increase of 1,215 new trees.

Plantation of trees.

162. The sale of land for building purposes forms one of the most important features in the item of extraordinary income. During the year under review land for building sites ad-measuring 44,999-4-9 square yards of the value of Rs. 33,342-7-11 has been sold.

Sale of land.

163. The Rajkot City was densely crowded and it was unhealthy. In the town we have narrow tangled streets,—ill-designed and congested dwellings—where cholera or plague epidemic must find abiding homes. Though the late Chief and the respective State Managers have done much to lay out the existing suburbs and main Bazar outside the city walls, and thus relieved the congested areas, yet the increasing population indicated the necessity of further expansions.

164. The results of these measures are that the Rajkot City is rapidly extending, waste land is being clothed with buildings, tradesmen receive encouragement, labourers and artizans secure occupation, and above all, it is a measure which greatly contributes to enhance the revenue of the State.

165 In view of these facts, in the methods directed towards mitigating the severity of the plague epidemic, a scheme was undertaken to set apart a vast area of barren land, on a healthy and elevated locality, within a distance of 3 miles from Rajkot, for the construction of suburban villas by the citizens of

Sale of land on the Mavdi Road for residential quarters.

Rajkot. As observed in my foregoing report, the land was offered to the people for reasonable price with certain practical sanitary and structural details. The land was pure *Kharabo* which brought no income in the past nor was it ever likely to do it in the future. The scheme created a strong desire among all classes to purchase plots, to which they can resort in the time of plague or in fair weather. Under this scheme, in all, land measuring 49 acres was sold of the value of Rs. 8,787-12-4 and the purchasers have commenced building houses thereon.

166. Now having laid this scheme within easy distance of the town on the Mavdi Road with a view to relieve the congested area of the town, the scheme for extending the outskirts of the town was undertaken. Main thoroughfare was opened out by the Catch-water channel, providing arteries and wide passages, with the plantation of trees along the sides of the road. Time was not wanted to attract the attention not only of the advanced community but even the backward classes of people began to take up the plots for residential quarters. There was a time when the conservative habits of the people kept them attached to their ancestral dwellings within the City-walls but greater security to life and property have induced the people to abandon their old prejudices and construct residential quarters on these whole some sites. Then the satisfaction is, that people have begun to construct houses on these plots with the imposing structure of the Kathiawar Masonic Lodge.

167. Before closing this, I beg leave to observe that if the scheme is adhered to, the day shall not be distant when the suburb, referred to above, on the Mavdi Road and the one under reference would be joined together-contributing in no small measure to the prosperity of the Rajkot State.

Street Improvements.

168. During the year under report, further improvements were carried out in the construction of new buildings in the main Bazar in the place of the old and low shops, which were in an insanitary condition. These schemes are effected quietly and gradually and we need not fear in respect to their ultimate realizalion, if carried out with the good will and co-operation of the people.

Paddock.

169. I beg to annex herewith the report from the Superintendent of Paddock, Stud-farm and Cattle-breeding with appendices, which will explain the working of the establishment. As per orders of the of the Government No. 3922 dated 6th June 1903, the sum of Rs. 7000 is sanctioned as net expenditure. It is a recognized fact that horse-breeding does not pay in India except in places, favoured by nature with fertile pastures and where green grass and herbs are abundant and perennial.

170. In order to reduce the net expenditure as much as possible, the brood mares are utilized in moderate work for the departments of the State. The careful use of the animals for the stable and mounted Police, to a certain extent recompenses the expenditure that was otherwise charged on the Paddock. The brood mares are supplied to the Sowars, for their use in State service, the Sowars undertaking to feed the animals with the fixed ration under proper supervision.

171. The brood mares in foal are utilized upto 4 months before foaling and then other mares are given in their stead. The system is introduced gradually and steadily without allowing the efficiency of of the stud being in any way impaired and the results, so far, are satisfactory since the deficit has, under this arrangement of of utilizing animals, been reduced to Rs. 5642-2-10.

Cattle breeding.

172. As an adjunct to the Paddock, cattle-breeding establishment has been opened from 1st February 1905. As the State has its grazing grounds, permanent sheds for the cattle and the Superintendent of the Paddock on the spot to supervise the establishment, the cost of the keep and rearing of the cattle is inexpensive, while the results are encouraging. The improvement of cattle in any part of pastural country affords means of increasing agriculture. Cattle is the main stay of agriculture and any capital or labour bestowed on the development of its breeding can never be regarded as waste. By meeting the essential demands of the agricultural class, it will greatly lessen the amount of Tuccavi for the purchase of bullocks. The milk of the cows is given to the young stock of the Paddock, which contributes to their strengh and growth.

173. We started with the scheme on 1st February 1905 with 28 cows. We have now 23 cows and 31 young ones. The views I expressed as to the success of cattle-breeding in general are too fully established to require further illustration, but we have yet to see whether the Vadhiar bull, mated with indigenous cows, would produce good stock. We have, of course, the young ones by the Vadhiar bull, but it is too early to express an opinion as to their power of endurance, largeness of size &c.

Stud-farm.

174. The Paddock has also a stud-farm with an extensive area of culturable land under it. The Paddock pays Vighoti for the cultured land like other cultivators of the State. The land is utilized in growing green fodder for horses and other animals of the Paddock and in a measure it reduces the net expenditure of the Stud.

175. The State is not infested by any wild animals or poisonous snakes. No special measures are therefore adopted for their destruction. Wild pigs are at times to be seen in the villages of Sanosra, Sajadiali, Chibhda &c., but they have never given any trouble.

Extermination of poisonous snakes & wild animals.

177. These are the general particulars in regard to the Administration of the State during the year under review. The record will show that works of public utility and importance are carried out, yielding permanent income to the State—that the scheme for the extension of the suburbs has been carried out by dint of unceasing labour—that the resources of the State are developed—and the record is marked by the full repayment of the large famine debt and restoration of the financial condition of the State on sound basis. I beg to submit most deferentially that if the reforms have been successfully carried out, such success is due to the unswerving support and solicitude, which yourself and the Agent to the Governor have accorded to me in the Administration of the State and I beg to express my sincere and warm acknowledgments for the same.

Conclusions.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

GANPATRAO N. LAUD,

Manager, Rajkot State.

PRINTED AT THE RAJKOT S. B. OIL ENGINE PRESS BY DAMODAR GOVERDHANDAS THAKKAR.

Appendix I.

Names of high Officials in the Rajkot State and Residency Officials showing changes in personnel during the year 1905-06.

Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From.	To.	
*Mr. Anandrao Yeshwantrao. ...	Superintendent of Police.	20th March 1901.	19th June 1905.	Was on three months privilege leave.
Mr. Meruji Dosaji. ...	Acting Supdt. of Police.	20th June 1905.	19th Septr. 1905.	
Mr. Anandrai Himatram. ...	Sir Nyayadhish.	1st March 1904.	7th Feb. 1906.	Consequent on the appointment of Mr. Anandrai Himatram as Manager of the Muli State.
Mr. Madhavrai Narayanbhai....	Diwani Nyayadhish.	21st Novr. 1902.	7th Feb. 1906.	
*Mr. Anupram Ramji. ...	Treasury Officer, sub protem	24th August 1904	7th Feb. 1906.	
Mr. Laxmichand Jhaverchand.	Treasury Officer.	1st March 1890.	13th August 1904	Resumed charge on 1st March 1906.
K. S. Vijaysinhji.* ...	Companion to the Thakore Saheb.	1st March 1899.	13th June 1905.	The place was abolished when the Thakore Saheb proceeded to join the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun.
Mr. Nasarvanji Bezonji. ...	Do.	17th Sepr. 1905.	3rd October 1905.	The post was temporary and was abolished.

The Agency Officials attached to the State are marked with asterisks. The first belongs to the Agency Police Department and the other to the Agency Educational Department. There is also another officer Mr. Dahyabhai Khetsi, working as Sardhar Thandar, also belonging to the latter Department, as to whom there was no change of personnel.

G. N. Laud

Manager, Rajkot State.

Rajkot, 15th June 1906.

Appendix II.

List of Laws in force in the Rajkot State in 1905-06.

No.	Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
1	Indian Penal Code XLV of 1860.	Yes.		
2	Criminal Procedure Code V of 1898.	,,		
3	Indian Evidence Act I of 1872.	,,		
4	Civil Procedure Code XIV of 1882.	,,		
5	Limitation Act, Kathiawar Agency Law of 1890.	Nil.		
6	Stamp Rules, Local.	,,		
7	Registration Rules, Local.	,,		
8	Court Fee Act, Local.	,,		
9	Moffusil Small Causes Court Act XI of 1865.	Yes.		
10	Arms and Ammunition Rules, Local of 1901	Nil.		
11	Public Conveyances Rules, Local of 1905.	,,	Yes.	
12	Poisonous Drugs Rules, Local of 1904.	,,		
13	Extradition Rules, Kathiawar Agency Law of 1902.	,,		
14	Contract Act IX of 1872.	Yes.		
15	Hindu Law.	,,		
16	Mahomedan Law.	,,		
17	Gambling Act IV of 1887.	,,		
18	Whipping Act VI of 1864.	,,		
19	Plague Rules of 1902, Local.	Nil.		
20	Opium and Abkari Laws, Kathiawar Agency Rules of 1883 and 1896.	,,		
21	Cattle Trespass Rules, Agency Law of 1880	,,		

G. N. Laud

Rajkot, 15th June 1906.

Manager, Rajkot State.

Appendix III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Rajkot State, 1905-1906.

Arm of Service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at the end of the current year						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of the last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	No. of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	No. of Guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted &c.				European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	This State maintains no military force.
Sappers. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Artillery.* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*There are two unserviceable guns without ammunition.
Infantry. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Imp. Service Troops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

G. N. Laud

Rajkot, 15th June 1906.

Manager, Rajkot State.

Appendix IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, disclipine and education of the Police in the Rajkot State in the year 1905-06.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total cost (yearly).	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmently.	Punished judicially.	By promotion	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Superintendent of Police ...	1	150+25	Rs. 45,413-0-0.	19	70	1	26	4	76	There is no reserve	
Foujdars. ...	4	$\frac{40}{1}+12$, $\frac{30}{1}+8$, $\frac{25}{2}+(\frac{10}{1}$ and $\frac{8}{1})$									
Jamadar. ...	1	25									
Havildars. ...	5	$\frac{15}{3}$, $\frac{14}{1}$, $\frac{13}{1}$									
Naiks. ...	6	12									
Bugler. ...	1	12									
Lance Naiks. ...	15	10									
1st Class Constables. ...	32	10									
2nd do. do. ...	42	9									

3rd Class Constables.	...	53	8	
Chowky Sepoys.	...	33	$\frac{8}{3}$, $\frac{7}{26}$, $\frac{6}{4}$	
Duffedar.	...	1	36	
Naik. (Mounted Police)	...	1	32	
Sowars siledari.	...	15	$\frac{30}{2}$, $\frac{27}{11}$, $\frac{20}{2}$	
Revenue Sowars.	...	4	24	
Pasaitas.	...	128	$\frac{18}{1}$, $\frac{10}{1}$, $\frac{7}{10}$, $\frac{6\frac{1}{2}}{1}$, $\frac{6}{88}$, $\frac{5}{25}$, $\frac{3}{1}$, $\frac{2\frac{1}{2}}{1}$	
*Arabs and Makranis.	...	14	$\frac{15}{1}$, $\frac{10}{1}$, $\frac{8}{1}$, $\frac{7\frac{1}{2}}{3}$, $\frac{6\frac{1}{2}}{8}$	*Perfoming non-police duty.
†Police Patels.	...	30	From Rs. 12 to 6	†Performing revenue as well as Police duty.
Bhayati Passaitas.	...	28	From Rs. 7 to 5	There are moreover 9 Passaitas on service land-tenure.
Total.	...	414		Out of 28 Bhayati Passaitas, 16 are stipendiary and 12 are holding land.

G. N. Laud

Rajkot, 15th June 1906.

Manager, Rajkot State.

Appendix V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Rajkot State during the year 1905-1906.

Number.	State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5).		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
		1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Rajkot.	126	218	124	164	124	*164	99	119	24	42	79·83	72·5	79·83	72·5	*Out of this number three accused have been committed to the Court of Sessions.

G. N. Laud

Rajkot, 15th June 1906.

Manager, Rajkot State.

Appendix VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Rajkot State during the year 1905-06.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rajkot.	Rs. 2,271-8-0.	Rs. 3,196-10-3.	Rs. 559-1-3.	Rs. 455-7-4.	24·64.	14·23.	

Rajkot, 15th June 1906.

G. N. Laud

Manager, Rajkot State.

Appendix VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Rajkot State during the year 1905-06.

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			No. of cases disposed of during the past year.	No. of cases disposed of during the present year.	No. of persons apprehended.	No. of persons convicted.	No. of persons sentenced.							No. of persons acquitted or discharged.	No. of persons confined being insane.	No. of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.										Remarks.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months.	„ 2 to 3 months.	„ 3 to 6 months.	„ 6 to 12 months	„ 1 to 2 years.	„ 2 to 3 years.	„ 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.	Awaiting trial.	
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
302(2), 304(1), 392(2), 396(1) 379(42), 380(63), 457(41), 454(12), 406(5), 411-414(8) 332(2), 353(2), 325(1), 323 (3), 147(2), 294(1), 447(1), 426(2), 435(3), 307(3), 249 (1), 250(1), 381(3), 326(3), 309(2), 372(1), 506(1), 384 (1), 337(2), 225(1). PoisonousDrugsAct Sec3(1) Arms & Amtn. Act Sec. 23(3)	50	218	268	76	126	*164	119	2	75	0	11	15	16	119	42	0	0	43	13	8	13	8	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	*3 persons have been committed to the Court of Sessions.

G. N. Laud

Rajkot, 15th June 1906.

Manger, Rajkot State.

Appendix VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various courts in the Rajkot State during the year 1905-1906.

Number.	Names of Courts of the State.	No. of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.															
				Remaining at the end of the year.	Brought to trial in 1905-06					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Persons remaining at the end of the year.	No. of criminal cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.	Remarks.
		1904-05.	1905-06.		Arrested by Police	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	1904-05.	1905-06.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	The Manager's Court. ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*5 accused were received by extradition.
2	The Sir Nyayadhish Court	287	334	1	*147	12	117	1	0	298	278	95	67	113	3	0	0	0	* Do.
3	The Sardhar Thandar Court	27	24	0	*21	0	10	0	0	29	31	10	3	18	0	0	0	0	
	Total. ...	314	358	1	168	12	127	1	0	327	309	105	70	131	3	0	0	0	

G. N. Laud

Manager, Rajkot State.

Rajkot, 15th June 1906.

Appendix IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against the dicisions passed by the Criminl Courts in the Rajkot State during the year 1905-06.

State.	Tribunal.	Number of persons and cases.																		Remarks.
		Number of applications.	Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further inquiry &c ordered.		Pending.		
					Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed										
			Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
Rajkot.	There is no court in this State having appellate criminal jurisdiction. The appeals in criminal matters are made to the Court of Sessions, Kathiawar.	4	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Four appeals were made to the Court of Sessions from the decisions of the Sir Nyayadhish.

G. N. Laud

Rajkot, 15th June 1906.

Manager, Rajkot State.

Appendix X.

Civil work.—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Courts of the Rajkot State during the year 1905-06.

Number.	Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during the present year.										Suits disposed of during the present year.							Remarks.
		1904-05	1905-06	1904-05	1905-06	1904-05	1905-06	1904-05	1905-06	1904-05	1905-06	Value.	Suits relating to landed property.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	No. of suits under Rs. 100.	No. of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	No. of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1000	No. of suits above Rs. 1000 & under Rs. 5000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5000.	Exparte.	Otherwise disposed of admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration y. m. d.	
1	The Manager's Court. ...	5	6	7	2	12	8	6	5	6	3	11283—8—6	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	0	1	15783—8—6	1—5—4	
2	The Small Causes Court. ...	4	0	499	252	503	252	503	249	0	3	11464—6—11	0	252	0	213	39	0	0	0	43	56	5	145	11226—2—11	0—0—15	
3	The Divani Nyayadhish Court	39	28	293	217	332	245	304	211	28	34	46442—13—6	0	215	2	142	49	18	8	0	27	125	17	42	41503—12—6	0—1—26	
4	The Sardhar Thandar Court.	27	6	152	144	179	150	173	140	6	10	7227—11—3	0	144	0	120	24	0	0	0	17	72	1	50	6937—8—0	0—0—28	
	Total....	75	40	951	615	1026	655	986	605	40	50	76418—8—2	0	613	2	475	112	18	9	1	87	257	23	238	75450-15-11	0—1—6	

Rajkot, 15th June 1906.

G. N. Laud
Manager, Rajkot State.

Appendix XI.

Civil work.—Results of applications for execution of decrees filed in the Courts of the Rajkot State during the year 1905-06.

No.	Tribunals.	Opening balance of applications.		Value of applications pending at the close of 1904-05.	Applications brought to registers.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of 1905-06.			Remarks.
		1904-05.	1905-06.		1904-05.	1905-06.	Value for 1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	Value.	1904-05.	1905-06.	Value.	1904-05.	1905-06.	Value.	Within 6 months.	Within 12 months.	Above 1 year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	The State Manager's Court.	10	12	...	15	13	...	25	25	...	13	11	...	12	14	...	4	2	8	There being no column of value in the Register of applications for execution of decrees the same has not been mentioned. The necessary column has been ordered to be added.
2	The Small Causes Court.	19	2	...	274	225	...	293	227	...	291	210	...	2	17	...	13	2	2	
3	The Diwani Nyayadhish's Court.	85	108	...	703	549	...	788	657	...	680	463	...	108	194	...	181	8	5	
4	The Sardhar Thandar's Court.	45	49	...	420	353	...	465	402	...	416	356	...	49	46	...	35	7	4	
	Total...	159	171	...	1412	1140	...	1571	1311	...	1400	1040	...	171	271	...	233	19	19	

G. N. Laud

Rajkot, 15th June 1906.

Manager, Rajkot State.

Appendix XII.

Civil work.—Number and result of appeals in civil suits in the Rajkot State during the year 1905-06.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during.		How disposed of.										Average duration.						Remarks.
													Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for re-trial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.		1904-05			1905-06			
	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	yr	m.	d.	yr	m.	d.	
Manager's Court.	4	14	30	10	34	24	20	16	14	8	7,594-13-5	3,821-6-9	10	9	4	3	...	1	...	...	6	3	...	5	19	...	8	9	The Manager's Court is the only Appellate Court in the State as regards civil matters.

Rajkot, 15th June

G. N. Laud

Manager, Rajkot State.

Appendix XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Rajkot State during the year 1905-06.

Stations.	Number of prisons.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.							
				1904-05	1905-06	1904-05	1905-06				
Rajkot City Jail.	1	15	74	91	89	16.33	17.61	26	1565-14—5	12.64	
Sardhar Thana Jail.... ...	1	1	11	5	12	.13	.43	...	30—3—5	4.16	
Kuvadva Lock-up.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total. ...	3	16	85	96	101	16.46	18.04	26	*1596-1-10	16.80	*This does not include the amount of maintenance charges of prisoners of this State, undergoing imprisonment in the Agency and British Jails.

G. N. Laud

Manager, Rajkot State.

Rajkot, 15th June 1906.

Appendix XIV.

Statement showing the details of registration of documents in the Rajkot State during the year 1905-06.

Name of Registering offices of the State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale-deeds.		Wills.		Money-bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	1904-1905	1905-1906	1904-1905	1905-1906	1904-1905	1905-1906	1904-1905	1905-1906	1904-1905	1905-1906	1904-1905	1905-1906	1904-1905	1905-1906	1904-1905	1905-1906	1904-1905	1905-1906	1904-1905	1905-1906	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rajkot Sir Nyayadhish Court.	198	157	78	70	85	62	9	4	...	...	26	21	198	157	132101—6-10	100211-12—0	...	...	...	...	
Sardhar Thandar Court	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2714—4—0	...	...	...	...	...	
Total...	202	157	82	70	85	62	9	4	...	...	26	21	202	157	134815-10-10	100211-12—0	...	...	...	...	

G. N. Laud

Rajkot, 15th June 1906.

Manager, Rajkot State.

Appendix XV.

Statement showing the receipt and expenditure on account of Registration in the Rajkot State during the year 1905-06.

Description.	1904-05								1905-06								Remarks.
	No. of deeds	Value of property.			Fees realised.				No. of deeds	Value of property.			Fees realised.				
Mortgages.....	82	60,267	0	9	355	8	0		70	51,431	4	0	289	0	0		
Sale-deeds. ...	85	74,548	10	1	2,949	1	0		62	48,780	8	0	2,435	14	8		
Wills. ...	9	...	...	...	25	8	0		4	...	...	...	11	4	0		
Miscellaneous	26	...	...	...	81	0	0		21	...	...	...	85	6	11		
Total...	202	134815	10	10	3,411	1	0		157	100211	12	0	2,821	9	7		
Deduct expenditure. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Net profit. ..	...	...	...	..	3,411	1	0		...	...	...	...	2,821	9	7		

G. N. LAUD

Rajkot, 15th June 1906.

Manager, Rajkot State.

Appendix XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Rajkot State during the year 1905-06.

Names.	Opening balance on 1st April 1905.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year		Balance on 31st March 1906.	Remarks.
		1904-05.	1905-06.		1904-05.	1905-06.		
Rajkot City Municipality. Sardhar Town Municipality. Kuvadva Village Municipality. ...	0-0-0	891-2-8	1,027-7-6	1,027-7-6	17,774-7-10	21,568-10-9	0—0—0	There is no separat Municipal fund. Th excess of expenditur over income is met wit from the general rev nues of the State.

LIBRARY
OF THE
ROYAL
BRANCH
OF THE
ASIATIC

Rajkot, 15th June 1906.

G. N. Laud

Manager, Rajkot State.

Appendix XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Rajkot State during the year 1905-06.

Stations.	April. 1905		May. 1905		June. 1905		July. 1905		Aug. 1905		Sept. 1905.		October. 1905.		Nov. 1905.		Dec. 1905.		January. 1906.		February 1906.		March 1906.		Total.		Total of the past year.		Average of the last 5 years.		Remarks.
	Inches	Cents.	Inches	Cents.	Inches	Cents.	Inches	Cents.	Inches	Cents.	Inches	Cents.	Inches	Cents.	Inches	Cents.	Inches	Cents.	Inches	Cents.	Inches	Cents.	Inches	Cents.	Inches	Cents.	Inches	Cents.	Inches	Cents.	
Rajkot. ...	...	...	...	...	1	8	13	12	1	97	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	66	...	...	17	20	12	11	21	25	
Sardhar. ...	...	25	...	...	...	8	20	91	1	60	5	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	...	29	18	13	71	27	34	
Kuvadva. ...	...	...	...	...	...	10	14	40	1	50	1	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	17	80	9	69	16	90	

G. N. Laud

Rajkot, 15th June 1906.

Manager, Rajkot State.

Appendix XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food grain in Rajkot State during the year 1905-1906.

Articles.	During March 1905. Quantity in seers per rupee	During March 1906. Quantity in seers per rupee	Remarks.
Bajri, first kind. ...	24	22	
Do. second kind. ...	27	...	
Wheat. ...	27	20½	
Juvar, first kind. ...	30	24½	
Do. second kind. ...	32	26	
Gram, first quality. ...	26½	19	
Do. second quality. ...	31	20	
Mag. ...	27	16½	
Urad. ...	27	17	
Math. ...	32	20	
Sessamum (Tal) ...	12½	16	
Rice, first quality. ...	10	10¼	
Do. second quality. ...	14	14	
Do. third quality. ...	20	18	
Toowar Dal, first quality...	14	10	
Do second quality. ...	18	12½	
Kamod, first quality. ...	26	26	
Do. second quality ...	28	28	
Pulse of Mag. ...	22	16	
Do. of Urad ...	22	16	
Do. of gram. ...	24	16	
Do. of Math ...	26	18	
Do. of Masur. ...	18	11	
Vál. ...	14	16	
Vatáná. ...	17	16	

Rajkot, 15th June 1906.

G. N. Laud

Manager Rajkot State.

Appendix XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works carried out in the Rajkot State during the Samvat year 1961 (1st November 1904 to 31st October 1905).

Description of work.	State funds.			Local funds.			Total.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
Irrigation works. ...	14,904 0 3	...	14,904 0 3	...	...	...	14,904 0 3
Filling land sold to Porbandar State. ...	272 0 3	...	272 0 3	...	...	...	272 0 3
River wall. ...	1,942 3 5	...	1,942 3 5	...	...	...	1,942 3 5
Betty Bridge. ...	14,368 7 7	...	14,368 7 7	...	...	...	14,368 7 7
Catch-water drain. ...	7,436 9 2	...	7,436 9 2	...	...	...	7436 9 2
Storm-water drain. ...	4,476 3 5	...	4,476 3 5	...	...	...	4,476 3 5
Aji acquiduct. ...	13,878 7 3	...	13,878 7 3	...	...	...	13,878 7 3
Vegetable market. ...	8,269 13 2	...	8,269 13 2	...	...	...	8,269 13 2
Canals and culverts on the west bank of Aji river. ...	3,999 6 3	...	3,999 6 3	...	...	...	3,999 6 3

Grain market.	...	14,499	15	0	...	...	...	14,499	15	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,499	15	0	
Chowkey.	...	678	12	2	...	...	...	678	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	678	12	2	
Sardhar Dispensary.	...	90	0	0	...	...	...	90	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	0	0	
Road repairs.	...	...	...	...	5,539	6	4	5,539	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,539	6	4	
School buildings.	...	...	...	...	324	9	7	324	9	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	324	9	7	
Hospitals.	...	...	...	...	568	3	4	568	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	568	3	4	
Wells.	...	...	...	...	439	12	7	439	12	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	439	12	7	
All other State buildings.	...	...	...	...	2,925	15	10	2,925	15	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,925	15	10	
Total.	...	80,815	14	0	9,797	15	8	90,613	13	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*90613	13	8	*These are the total expenses for the revenue year Sr. 1961. The net expenditure on Public Works during the official year 1905-06 (1st April 1905 to 31st March 1906) is Rs. 1,00,817-10-0exclusive of Rs. 1039-4-3 of pay, contingency and allowance of the subordinate staff.

G. N. Laud

Manager, Rajkot State.

Rajkot, 15th June 1906.

Appendix XX.

Agricultural stock in the Rajkot State for the year 1905-1906.

District.	year.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes. Male.	Buffaloes. Female.	Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With two bullocks	With four bullocks	Riding.	Load-carrying.	
Rajkot City. ...	1605–1906.	1,700	525	165	260	26	30	20	500	10,900	675	...	0	1,750	
Rajkot Mahal. ...		1,600	1,950	100	375	300	200	100	50	30,000	400	...	200	200	
Sardhar Mahal. ...		2,500	876	10	564	21	30	17	169	11,960	1,020	...	10	450	
Kuvadva Mahal. ...		1,607	435	100	304	27	32	20	211	16,630	724	...	0	310	
Total. ...		7,407	3,786	375	1,503	374	292	157	930	69,490	2,819	...	210	2,710	

G. N. Laud

Rajkot, 15th June 1906.

Manager, Rajkot State.

Appendix XXI.

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue in the Rajkot State for the year 1905-06.

Stations.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Toddy.		Total.		Remarks.
	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	
Rajkot City.	3	5,650-0-0	1	965-0-0	1	351-0-0	...	...	5	6,966-0-0	
Rajkot Mahal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	205-0-0	1	205-0-0	
Sardhar Town.	1	14-0-0	1	50-0-0	1	15-0-0	...	...	3	79-0-0	
Total....	4	5,664-0-0	2	1,015-0-0	2	366-0-0	1	205-0-0	9	7,250-0-0	

G. N. Laud
Manager, Rajkot State.

Rajkot, 15th June 1906.

Appendix XXII.

Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements of the Rajkot State during the year 1904-05 (1st November 1904 to 31st October 1905) corresponding with St. year 1961.

Receipts.																		Disbursements.												Remarks.
Nature of Demand.	Demand.									Collection during the current year.			Collection during the previous year			Remission during the current year.			Balance.			Nature of Expenditure.	Budget Estimate.		Actual Expenditure.						
	Arrear.			Current.			Total.																Current year.	Previous year.	Current year.			Previous year.			
Cash balance at the commencement of the year....	...	...	...	111030	5	3	111030	5	3	111030	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	A.1. Tribute. ...	21321	21321	21321	0	0	21321	0	0
A. Land Revenue.																						2. General Falo.	1700	1837	1583	3	10	1821	15	11
																						3. Agency Audit Falo. ...	3700	4289	2845	10	10	3339	0	0
1. Fixed. ...	...	...	...	112206	6	3	112206	6	3	91081	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	21125	3	4	4. Udhad to other Taluka.	343	343	342	13	8	342	13	8
2. Fluctuating. ...	...	...	...	126003	15	7	126003	15	7	124380	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1623	9	5	Total...	27064	27790	26092	12	4	26824	13	7
3. Miscellaneous (collection charges &c.) ...	...	...	...	495	7	5	495	7	5	495	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Total. ...	...	...	...	238705	13	3	238705	13	3	215957	0	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	22748	12	9	B. Refunds.								
B. Forest Revenue.																						1. of Revenue. ...	20600	1350	42	0	0	...	...	...
																						2. of fees, fines & forfeitures. ...			4	3	6	1329	11	9
1. Timber duty. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									

Jungle produce. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Koila Rasam (charcoal fees.) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
C. Excise Revenue.																									
Opium license fee. ...	...	...	...	1421	10	8	1421	10	8	1421	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madatt. Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Country spirit license fee	...	...	...	5714	0	0	5714	0	0	5714	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tari license fee. ...	...	...	...	205	0	0	205	0	0	205	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ganja Do. ...	...	...	...	366	0	0	366	0	0	366	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Duty on sale of Ganja...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	...	...	...	7706	10	8	7706	10	8	7706	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
D. Stamp Revenue.																									
Sale proceeds of adhesive and impressed court fee stamp. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sale proceeds of plain papers. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stamp duty on plaints shortly stamped or unstamped. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sale proceeds of Hundi stamps and stamp papers and stamp duty on documents unstamped. ...	...	...	...	2106	...	...	2106	...	...	2106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total. ...	...	...	...	2106	...	...	2106	...	...	2106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

3. of lapsed deposits. ...								
4. Remission. ...			20000	8	8			
Total...	20600	1350	20046	12	2	1329	11	9
C. Administration	88992	84791	12743	5	8	81337	12	1
1. General Dept.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. AccountDept.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Miscellaneous account Dept.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Tanzi. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Treasury store	...	...	3400	3	5	...	...	...
6. CriminalDept.	...	...	4168	9	5	...	...	...
7. Revenue and Civil Dept. ...	...	...	13707	1	2	...	...	...
8. Record room Dept. ...	...	...	480	0	0	...	...	...
9. Process Dept.	...	...	432	13	5	...	...	...
10. Police Dept...	...	...	43677	2	3	...	...	...
11. Jail Dept. ...	...	...	2724	15	11	...	...	...
12. Law charges..	...	...	82	8	0	...	...	...
13. Postal Dept. charges.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14. Printing charges. ...	...	...	549	3	6	...	...	...
15. Forest Dept.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Contingencies and stationery for Manager's office. ...	...	...	1496	14	9	...	...	...
17. Travelling allowance of Revenue and								

E. Law and Justice.																															
1. Sale proceeds of unclaimed property.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Sale proceeds of intestate property.	...	...	...	...	223	9	1	223	9	1	223	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Process server's fees realized in cash.	...	...	...	...	1212	0	0	1212	0	0	1212	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Amin's fees realized in cash.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Other items (Mutation fees &c. realized in cash.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Civil forfeitures.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Criminal forfeitures.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Civil Court fines.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Criminal (Magisterial) fines.	...	...	...	...	310	4	6	310	4	6	310	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Other fees forfeitures and fines.	...	...	...	...	3619	15	3	3619	15	3	3619	15	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total....	...	...	...	...	5365	12	10	5365	12	10	5365	12	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
F. Miscellaneous ordinary Receipts.																															
1. Ghatkar (ferries).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Machhadia (fishery).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Falkar (orchard revenue)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Jail manufactures.	...	...	...	...	140	1	5	140	1	5	140	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Hide license.	...	...	...	...	2840	0	0	2840	0	0	2818	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Miscellaneous.																															
(a.) Other taxes.	...	...	...	...	5910	13	2	5910	13	2	5610	4	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b.) Sáyer.	...	...	...	...	37937	13	11	37937	13	11	37770	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	167	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c.) Education.	...	...	...	...	3074	10	0	3074	10	0	3074	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Judicial officers of Head quarters office	...	...	...	...	565	9	1	...	...	...																					
18. Miscellaneous unforseen Administrative charges.	...	...	...	...	231	4	11	...	...	...																					
19. Subdivisional office establishment at Bysinga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																					
20. Settlement Dept.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																					
Total...	88992	84791	84259	11	6	81337	12	1																							
D. Public Instruction. ...	19030	18584	18367	2	2	17956	10	7																							
E. Dispensary charges. ...	6390	6712	6370	14	9	6549	11	2																							
F. Domestic charges.																															
1. (a) Dress & toys for the minor Raja. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																							
(b) Allowance to Kumar. ...	898	898	897	8	0	897	8	0																							
2. Maintenance allowance of the Dowager Rani	9697	9585	9563	4	6	9337	9	9																							
3. Domestic servants. ...	3217	3191	3153	15	1	3159	14	6																							

(d.) Railway. ...	...	...	...	9155	13	4	9155	13	4	9155	13	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4. Elephant Estt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(e.) Miscellaneous. ...	...	...	...	7743	14	6	7743	14	6	7743	14	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	0	5. Minor Raja's Education charges. ...	14977	11907	12275	8	4	11215	7	1
Total....	...	...	...	66803	2	4	66803	2	4	66302	15	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	3	1	6. Berdashi charges. ...	950	1000	846	4	4	987	11	3
G. Extraordinary miscellaneous receipts.																						7. Stable Do.	10590	7076	10099	11	3	6699	7	10
																						8. Paddock. Do.	16335	14925	14812	9	8	13010	7	9
1. Pound fees. ...	...	...	...	629	2	9	629	2	9	629	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9. Viva Vadhavo &c. ...	1278	594	1204	5	3	423	14	10
2. Copying and searching fees. ...	...	...	...	548	0	0	548	0	0	548	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total....	57942	49176	52853	2	5	45732	0	7
3. Registration receipts. ...	...	...	...	2230	10	7	2230	10	7	2230	10	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
4. Sale proceeds of Government securities. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	G. Religious charges. ...	4780	5500	4442	0	4	5163	1	9
5. Interest.																														
(a.) On Government securities. ...	...	...	...	344	9	1	344	9	1	344	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H. Public Works Dept.								
(b.) On loans. ...	...	...	...	2653	1	8	2653	1	8	2653	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
(c.) On kist *khelapi*. ...	...	...	...	735	6	5	735	6	5	265	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	470	4	5	1. Etablishment's travelling allowance & contingencies. ..	1080	895	1009	3	0	883	8	10
6. Sale proceeds of old stores, materials, livestock &c. ...	..	...	...	2307	11	11	2307	11	11	2170	9	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	137	2	0	2. Original works.	81804	81865	80815	14	0	46204	14	8
7. Miscellaneous receipts.																						3. Repair works. }	10427	14260	9797	15	8	10934	12	8
(a.) Refunds. ...	...	...	...	5603	7	10	5603	7	10	5603	7	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4. Petty. Do.... }								
(b) Salaries of Govt. & State servants refunded by parties citing them as witnesses. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5. Survey Expenses. ...	1935	1950	1883	0	2	1901	4	11
(c.) Other miscellaneous receipts. ...	...	...	...	2494	9	2	2494	9	2	2360	13	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	133	11	11	6. Compensation for removing huts. ...	6400	500	6115	7	11	383	0	0
8. Granary receipts. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
9. Agricultural receipts. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total....	101646	99470	99621	8	9	60307	9	1
Total....	...	...	...	17546	11	5	17546	11	5	16805	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	741	2	4									

H. Debts.																				
1 (a). Revenue and Civil Deposits. ...	...	...	...	40230	15	7	40230	15	7	40230	15	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b.) Judicial (Criminal Court) deposits. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c.) Miscellaneous deposits. ...	...	...	...	2321	11	8	2321	11	8	2321	11	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Advances recovered. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By cash. ...	...	...	...	8327	1	5	8327	1	5	8327	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By work done. ...	...	...	...	41527	14	2	41527	14	2	41527	14	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Loans recovered. ...	...	...	...	6304	5	0	6304	5	0	3733	2	9	...	...	...	2571	2	3	...	...
4. Cash recoveries of service payments made during the current years. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Outstandings of past years. ...	97120	4	0	...	...	...	97120	4	0	2912	0	4	...	...	...	17429	6	5	76778	13	3
Total....	97120	4	0	98711	15	10	195832	3	10	99052	13	11	...	...	...	20000	8	8	76778	13	3
Total Receipts...	97120	4	0	436946	2	4	534066	6	2	413296	14	3	...	...	...	20000	8	8	100768	15	5
General Total....	97120	4	0	547976	7	7	645096	11	7	524327	3	6	...	...	...	20000	8	8	100768	15	5

I. Stamp Dept.								
1. Purchase of stamps including contingencies. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Discount paid in the sale of stamps &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
J. Pension.	490	2200	428	0	0	2166	8	0
K. Conservancy charges.	22912	22788	21568	10	9	17774	7	10
L. Miscellaneous charges.								
1. Purchase of Govt. securities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Payment of interest. ...	2199	1653	2198	8	11	1652	11	4
3. Value of Police clothing &c. supplied. ...	1744	2830	1736	0	0	2827	6	0
4. Copying fee	50	50	...	...	...	36	11	0
5. Granary Estt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Registration charges. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Agricultural charges. ...	6353	4084	6252	8	4	3598	0	2

8. Rent of Nayapatna Bunglow land. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Subscription toward Famine relief fund. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Donation for the maintenance of General Hospital. ...	365	365	365	0	0	365	0	0
Total...	10711	8982	10552	1	3	8479	12	6
Total of Heads A to L. ...	360561	326343	344602	12	5	273622	2	11
M. Debts.								
1(a). Repayment of deposits of revenue & civil deposits. ...								
(b.) Of Judicial (criminal court) deposits. ...	10754	12000	40481	7	1	11506	13	10
(c.) Of miscellaneous deposits. ...	...	...	2336	15	9	13693	13	1
2. Advance made.	2620	2500	49411	12	7	4955	3	10
3. Loans given. ...	55900	90000	47138	5	10	88389	6	11
4. Cash payment out of receipt under service head of the current year. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Total. ...	69274	104500	139368	9	3	118545	5	8
Total Expenditure.	429835	430843	483971	5	8	392167	8	7
Surplus at the end of the year. ...	13529	18260	600356	6	6	111030	5	3
Grand Total...	443364	449103	544327	12	2	503197	13	10

G. N. LAUD

Manager, Rajkot State.

Rajkot, 15th June 1906.

Appendix XXIII.

Statement of medical relief afforded in the Rajkot State during the year 1905-06.

No.	Dispensaries.	No. of patients.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average (both out-door and in-door.)	Remarks (short notes for sanitation and epidemic generally.
		In-door.	Out-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining.			
1	Rajkot City Dispensary. ...	...	19,223	...	...	...	...	Rs. 4,459—1—6	217·8	Sanitation and water-supply are good. There was very mild epidemic of plague in April and May 1905.
2	Sardhar Town Dispensary...	9	3,789	8	1	...	...	Rs. 1,334-11—6	38·65	Besides these three dispensaries, there is a native dispensary at Rajkot maintained at the joint expense of several Native States of Kathiawar.
3	Travelling Dispensary. ...	...	1,146	...	...	...	...	Rs. 836-12—0	8·6	
	Total....	9	24,158	8	1	...	...	Rs. 6,630—9—0	263·79	

G. N. Laud

Rajkot, 15th June 1906.

Manager, Rajkot State.

Appendix XXIV.

Vital Statistics of the Rajkot State for the year 1905-1096.

Name of State.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1000 of population.				Remarks.
										Births.		Deaths.		
		1904-1905	1905-1906			1904-1905	1905-1906			1904-1905	1905-1906	1904-1905	1905-1906	
Rajkot.	49,795	1,601	1,407	...	194	1,268	1,596	328	...	32·15	28·26	25·45	32·05	The decrease in birth and in crease in death rate is account ed for by the prevalence o plague in April and May 190

Rajkot, 15th June 1906.

G. N. Laud

Manager, Rajkot State.

Appendix XXV.

Particulars as to the schools maintained by the Rajkot State for the year 1905-06.

No. of schools.		Description of Schools.	No. of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.				Remarks.
1904-1905	1905-1906		1904-1905	1905-1906	1904-1905	1905-1906	High Schools.	Secondary.	Primery.	Total.	
19	20	2 Middle Schools.	286	311	225	243	...	4,832	...	4,832	Besides the State Schools, there are 12 private indigenous Schools in the State.
		16 Primary Boys' Schools.	1,270	1,254	1,031	972	...	...	7057	7,057	
		2 Primary Girls' Schools.	3,59	339	243	222	...	...	1861	1,861	
		20									
		Total...	1,915	1,904	1,499	1,437	...	4,832	8919	13750*	*This does not embrace all educational expenditure such as Supervision and Inspection charges, scholarships High School deficit, Central Institution Falo, Repairs, furniture &c.

G. N. Laud

Manager, Rajkot State.

Rajkot, 15th June 1906.

No. 1 of 1906-07.

FROM,

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PADDOCK,

RAJKOT STATE.

TO,

THE STATE MANAGER,

RAJKOT.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward here-with in duplicate copies the annual report of the Paddock, Stud-farm and Cattle-breeding for the official year 1905-06.

RAJKOT.
19th April 1906.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant.

D. S. PANTHAKI
Paddock Supperintendent, Rajkot State.

To be incorporated in the Annual Administration Report for the year 1905-06.

RAJKOT
15th June 1906.

G. N. LAUD
Manager, Rajkot State.

PADDOCK.

Stallions.

In the beginning of the year, there were 2 stallions viz. Maroon, an Arab, and Reddo, a Kathi. The Arab Maroon throws very good stock and the results of his services can be said as satisfactory ; however, on account of his old age (he being 15 years old), a younger stallion would be more welcome.

The Kathi-Stallion Reddo has not done anything satisfactory this year. Mares are not filled by him and that is supposed to be due to his having been used too much as a stallion by his former owner. For the present, he is given rest to see if he improves in future.

The appendix A, attached herewith, shows the number of private and Durbari mares, served at the Paddock, and the number of young stock, born by each stallion out of the Darbari mares.

No stallion was kept in the Rajkot State District, there being only 2 stallions at the Paddock.

Brood Mares.

In the beginning there were 35 mares. During the year, 9 mares were sold, 1 mare died (of serpent bite), 1 mare was cast, being unfit for breeding on account of extreme old age, and five young fillies from young stock were admitted as brood mares, leaving 29 mares at the end of the year.

Young Stock.

In the beginning of the year there were 40 young ones. During the year, 14 young ones were born, 15 were sold, 5 fillies were transferred to brood-mares' register, and one young filly (6 weeks old) died of pneumonia, leaving at the end of the year 33 young ones.

The appendix C will show the statement amonl casualties amang brood mares and young stock.

General.

During the year, the Paddock was visited by the Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department and the Remount Agent of the Bombay Presidency, the local European Officers of Rajkot, Kathiawar Chiefs and Princes, and very frequently by the Manager, Rajkot State. Two young mares were sent to Wankaner Paddock for serving them by T. B. E. Stallion Master Largan, but they did not hold.

During the year a scheme of utilizing the brood mares' services as carriage and Police Sowar horses was put, but not fully, in force.

As Police Sowar horses they are doing very well and satisfactory results are expected in future as that will assist a greal deal in lessening the expenditure of the establishment. As for their utility as carriage horses, little advantage can be done by it. Some of the young brood mares were sent to the stable to be trained in harness but they were brought back either having injured themselves very badly or keeping in a very low condition. I think the love towards their foals, left behind, and the liberty they enjoyed at the Paddock, together with quite the new work (of harness) which they are put to, upsets their nerves a great deal and that is likely in some case to result in a serious accident. Also the present number of brood mares at the Paddock is not sufficient to supply the want as Police Sowar horses, when all the Sowars will be mounted on Paddock animals, and in that case their number will require to be increased to some extent. With these facts the utilization of brood mares as carriage horses ought to be stopped for the present.

The total deficit, as will be seen from the appendix D, for the current year, amounts to Rs. 5,642-2-10.

This can be said as extremely satisfactory, as it is extremely less than the Government sanction, which is Rs. 7000. However great deal of further deficit could have easily been made up,if some better arrangements for supplying water to the fields would have been made (Vide Stud-farm report.)

STUD FARM.

In the beginning of the year, there were 83½ acres of land attached to the farm. Of this, 45 acres were under irrigation and 38½ acres were utilized in the rainy season crops.

During the year Lucerne, Methi, Barley, Cotton, Bajry, Muth, Arad, Kalthi, Wheat, Juwari, Gram, and Linseed were sown, Of these, Lucerne, Methi Barley, Wheat and Muth crops were mostly used as green fodder for horses and cattle. Linseed is harvested but not thrashed and turned out of the Khala.

Appendix F will show the out-turn of different crops produced during the year and the receipts derived there-from.

From the appendix D. of the Paddock report, it will be found that the net profit of the farm for the year is only Rs. 437, which is only 22 percent on the expenditure incurred.

Comparing with the p.c. of profits of the former years this p.c. is very little. Most of the profit for this year is made up in the last 6 months only, there being very little income, almost none, from May to October 1905 and that was due to the want of water in the Lake. During the year, a well was dug. On the whole, the results are fairly satisfactory, though with special arrangements for supplying irrigation water in the fields for the whole year, the profit would have been a great deal more than that derived this year and that would have greatly decreased the deficit as regards the expenses of the Paddock.

CATTLE-BREEDING.

Big stock.

In the beginning, there were 16 cows, 1 buffalo and 1 bull, in all 18 in number. During the year, 5 cows and 1 bull were bought, one cow and one indigenous bull, though old, but serviceable), were received from the Kotda Darbar. 1 Cow was sent to Kotda, 2 heifers were admitted in the cows, 1 buffalo and 1 bull were sold, leaving at the end of the year 23 cows and 2 bulls (vide appendix G.)

Young Stock.

There were 21 young-stock of the last year; during the year 12 young ones were born, 3 were bought with the cows, 1 died, 2 were sold and 2 heifers were admitted in cows, leaving 31 young ones at the end of the year (vide appendix G.)

General.

Cattle-breeding was commenced with a view to produce big sized farm bullocks as a mixed breed of Tharad and indigenous ones. But now it is found that this view will not hold good. The Tharad cattle do not thrive here, perhaps due to the climate, disagreeable to them. I think there remains a great deal in the way of improving the indigenous breed itself and if that is properly attended to, the time and money spent after it will not be said to have been thrown away.

From the appendix H, attached herewith, it will be seen that the expenses of keeping cattle is much less that it ought to be and that is due to the cattle having been allowed to graze withoutany cost in the Darbari Vidi, a mile away from the Paddock.

During the year, foot and mouth disease had broken out among the herd. There was no mortality but the young calves and Tharad animals suffered the most.

D. S. Panthaki.

Superintendent, Paddock Rajkot State.

Appendix A.

Statement of Annual Stallion Service Return of the Rajkote State Paddock for the year 1905-06.

No.	Names of Stallions.	Breed.	Mares served.			Young stock of the Darbari Mares.									Remarks.
						Born.			Died.			Remaining.			
			Private.	Darbari.	Total.	Colts.	Fillies.	Total.	Colts.	Fillies.	Total.	Colts.	Fillies.	Total.	
1	Reddo.	Kathiawar.	21	25	46	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	
2	Maroon.	Arab.	3	38	41	4	9	13	...	1	1	4	8	12	
3	Master Largan...	T. B. E. of the Wankaner Paddock.	...	2	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total. ...		24	65	89	4	10	14	...	1	1	4	9	13	

D. S. Panthaki

Snperintendent, Paddock, Rajkote State.

Appendix B.

Annual District Stallion Service Return of the Rajkote State Paddock for the year 1905-06.

No.	Name of Stallion.	Breed.	District.	From.	To.	No. of mares served.	No. of mares reported to be in foal.	Remarks.
	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	No stallion was kept in the districts, there being only 2 stallions at the Paddock.

D. S. Panthaki

Superintendent, Paddock, Rajkote State.

Appendix C.

Statement showing the Annual Return of Brood-Mares and Young Stock at the Rajkote State Paddock for the year 1905-06.

Brood-Mares.										Young Stock.																										Remarks.
Remaining at the end of the last year	Sold during the year.	Fillies transferred to Brood-Mares.	Died during the yeay.	Cast during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Breed.					Remaining at the end of the last year.			Born during the year.			Fillies transferred to Brood mares.		Sold during the year.			Died during the year,			Cast during the year.			Remaining at the end of the year.			Particulars of young stock according to age.					
						Country breed.	Kathi.	Stud breed.	Total.		Colts.	Fillies.	Total.	Colts.	Fillies.	Total.	Fillies.	Total.	Colts.	Fillies.	Total.	Colts.	Fillies.	Total.	Colts.*	Fillies.	Total.	Colts,	Fillies.	Total.	Yearlings.	One year old.	Two years old.	Three years old.	Total.	
35	9	5	1	1	29	8	7	14	29	11	29	40	4	10	14	5	5	7	8	15	0	1	1	0	0	0	8	25	33	11	8	13	1	33	

D. S. Panthaki,

Superintendent, Paddock, Rajkot State.

Appendix D.

Statement of Expenditure and Income of the Paddock, Stud Farm and Cattle-breeding from April 1905 to March 1906.

Months.	Paddock Expenditure.															Income.				Stud farm.						Remarks.
	Establishment			Food charges.			Contingencies.			Buying of animals.			Total.							Expenditure.			Income.			
April 1905.	248	4	5	538	7	6	20	7	9	0	0	0	807	3	8	140	0	0		107	2	7	99	4	0	
May ,,...	257	1	7	620	8	2	25	12	7	0	0	0	903	6	4	140	0	0		681	3	9	12	15	6	
June ,,...	256	11	2	515	0	8	23	7	11	0	0	0	795	3	9	10	0	0		101	8	3	4	2	0	
July ,,...	270	2	7	483	4	8	9	7	0	0	0	0	762	14	3	577	0	0		107	4	6	0	0	0	
August ,,...	260	0	0	509	7	9	33	8	7	0	0	0	803	0	4	910	0	0		120	12	11	0	0	0	
September,,...	280	0	0	551	11	8	14	4	7	0	0	0	846	0	3	15	0	0		77	9	0	1	15	0	
October ,,...	257	15	6	451	4	0	47	2	5	0	0	0	756	5	11	705	0	0		124	9	11	0	0	0	
November,,...	260	12	3	390	11	7	24	5	0	0	0	0	675	12	10	5	0	0		130	0	9	277	0	6	Annual deficit is this year Rs. 5642–2–10.
December ,,...	261	0	0	445	0	9	43	8	5	0	0	0	749	9	2	0	0	0		168	15	1	271	12	10	
January 1906	261	0	0	553	15	8	52	11	11	0	0	0	867	11	7	360	0	0		95	15	5	526	4	4	
February ,,...	259	9	2	577	11	8	50	8	9	0	0	0	887	13	7	0	0	0		145	9	7	829	13	1	
March ,,...	253	0	0	539	14	8	18	11	6	0	0	0	811	10	2	725	0	0		121	10	3	396	11	9	
Total. ...	3125	8	8	6177	2	9	364	0	5	0	0	0	9666	11	10	3587 *	0	0		1982	6	3	2419	15	0	* This includes the sale of mares and other minor items.

D. S. Panthaki,

Superintendent, Paddock, Rajkote State.

Appendix E.

Detailed figures of Income of the Paddock for the Official year 1905-06 with the statement showing the number of animals sold and cast with dates, their sex and price received.

No.	Particulars.	Sex	Date of sale	Amount.			Remarks.
1	Blossom.	Mare.	April. 1905	60	0	0	
2	Strife.	Do.	Do. Do.	50	0	0	
3	Fire-fly.	Do.	May. Do.	50	0	0	
4	Mul	Do.	Do. Do.	50	0	0	
5	Fairy Queen	Do.	Do. Do.	30	0	0	
6	Blinkbony.	Filly.	July. Do.	400	0	0	
7	Ducal	Colt	Do. Do.	27	0	0	
8	Tartlet	Filly.	Do. Do.	27	0	0	
9	Strike.	Do.	Do. Do.	27	0	0	
10	Virtue.	Do.	Do. Do.	27	0	0	
11	Veracity	Colt.	Do. Do.	27	0	0	
12	Eheu.	Do.	Do. Do.	27	0	0	
13	Madge.	Filly,	August. Do.	300	0	0	
14	Flyaway....	Mare.	Do. Do.	300	0	0	
15	Temptress.	Do.	Do. Do.	300	0	0	
16	Mylady.	Filly.	October. Do.	400	0	0	
17	Mulberry...	Mare.	Do. Do.	300	0	0	
18	Rosette.	Colt.	January 1906	140	0	0	
19	Marksman.	Do.	Do. Do.	120	0	0	
20	Bhimnath....	Do.	Do. Do,	100	0	0	
21	Melody.	Mare.	March. Do.	250	0	0	
22	Kesarina	Filly.	Do. Do.	100	0	0	
23	Kaser.	Do.	Do. Do.	75	0	0	
24	Sunflower.	Colt.	Do. Do.	300	0	0	
			Total....	3487	0	0	

D. S. Panthaki

Superintendent, Paddock, Rajkote State,

Appendix

Statement Showing the Stud-Farm Outturn

No.	Particulars.	April lbs.	May lbs.	June lbs.	July. lbs.	August lbs.	September lbs.	October lbs.
1	Lucerne ...	8305	2075	...	...	...	...	...
2	Green Methi.	1810	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Barley ...	448	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Cotton Pods.	222	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Bhindi ...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Castoroilseeds	563	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Methi seeds.	...	...	110	...	...	...	...
8	Bajry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Green Muth.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Urad... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Kalthi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Green wheat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Kadbi... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Juvari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Green Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Gram. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Cotton ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Magothu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Dur... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Cost...	99-4-0	12-15-6	4-2-0	...	...	1-15-0	...

F.

of different Crops during the year 1905-06.

November lbs.	December lbs.	January lbs.	Fabruary lbs.	March lbs.	Total lbs.	Amount realized.			Remarks.
...	6205	10405	2335	17365	67390	421	3	0	5 acres.
...	...	...	...	11970	13780	111	1	0	4 acres.
...	...	...	...	...	448	16	7	2	Last year's remainder.
...	...	...	...	...	222	1	6	2	
...	...	...	...	234	314	7	1	7	Mixed in other crops.
...	...	...	89	...	652	21	12	4	Do.
...	...	...	...	...	110	4	2	0	Last year's
6852½	...	...	...	...	6852½	273	0	6	9 acres.
800	...	...	...	...	800	4	0	0	¼ acre.
...	1065	1320	937½	...	3322½	148	4	8	8 acres.
...	22	528	...	2110	2660	83	2	0	12 acres.
...	8665	19390	5825	...	33880	282	5	4	3½ acres.
...	2972	57	3200	...	6229	95	9	2	
...	2054½	...	...	...	2054½	65	4	4	8 acres.
...	...	17160	24220	13480	54860	461	8	0	10 acres.
...	...	...	308	...	308	15	0	7	4 acres.
...	...	...	3715	...	3715	351	10	8	8 acres.
...	9500	...	...	...	9500	29	11	0	Mixed crops.
...	...	8130	...	...	8130	25	6	6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15	0	
277-0-6	271-12-10	526-4-4	829-13-1	396-11-9	215227½	2419	15	0	

D. S. Panthaki

Superintendent, Paddock, Rajkote State.

Appendix G.

Statement of the Live Stock of cattle of the Rajkot State as to their casualties for the year 1905-06.

Cattle.							Young Stock.						Remarks.
No. of last year.	Bought during the year.	Admitted from heifers.	Received from the Kotda Darbar.	Sent to the Kotda Darbar	sold during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.	No. of last year.	Born during the year.	Bought during the year.	Heifers admitted in Cows.	Died during the year.	Sold during the year.	Remainig at the end of the year	
Indigenous cows.														
Tharad cows.														
Buffalo.														
Bull.														
Total.														
Indigenous cows.														
Bull.														
Total.														
Cows (Indigenous)														
Total.														
Indigenous cows.														
,, Bull.														
Total.														
Indigenous cows.														
Total.														
Buffalo.														
Bull.														
Total.														
Indigenous cows.														
Tharad cows.														
Bulls.														
Buffalo.														
Total.														
Bull-cows.														
Cow-calves.														
Buffalo-calves.														
Total.														
Bull-calves.														
Cow-calves.														
Total.														
Bull-calves.														
Cow-calf.														
Total.														
Heifers.														
Total.														
Cow-calf.														
Total.														
Bull-calf.														
Buffalo-calf.														
Total.														
Bull-calves.														
Cow-calves.														
Buffalo-calf.														
Total.														
11	5	1	1	18	5	1	6	2	2	1	1	2	1	1
1	1	2	18	5	2	...	25	8	11	2	21	9	3	12
2	1	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	18	12	1	31	

D. S. Panthaki,

Superintendent, Paddock, Rajkote,

Appendix H.

Statement of Expenditure and Income of the cattle-breeding from April 1905 & March 1906

Months.		Expenditure.						Total.			Income			Remarks.
		Buying of animals.			Maintenance									
		Rs	as	p.	Rs	as.	p.	Rs	as.	p.	Rs	as.	p.	
April	1905	120	0	0	99	10	11	219	10	11	2	4	0	
May.	...	...	...	...	77	12	6	77	12	6	100	13	9	
June.	...	...	...	...	72	13	5	72	13	5	32	9	6	
July.	...	...	...	...	86	11	2	86	11	2	32	0	2	
August.	...	10	0	0	48	6	0	58	6	0	43	10	4	
September.	...	30	0	0	32	14	0	62	14	0	39	3	10	
October.	...	...	...	...	50	13	0	50	13	0	21	1	0	
November.	...	...	...	...	60	10	7	60	10	7	32	4	7	
December.	...	...	...	...	174	0	2	174	0	2	12	0	0	
January.	1906	...	...	...	106	2	9	106	2	9	20	14	2	
February.	...	81	0	0	73	14	6	73	14	6	17	10	1	
March.	...	...	...	...	43	0	0	48	0	0	16	8	8	
	Total....	241	0	0	926	13	0	1167	13	0	371	0	1	

D. S. Panthaki,

Superintendent, Paddock, Rajkote State.

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Annual Administration Report of the Rajkot State

for the year 1906—1907.

No. 188 of 1907-08.

From,

Dayashankar B. Munshi Esquire

Manager, Rajkot State.

To,

Captain H. W. Berthon,

Political Agent, Halar Prant.

Rajkot 26 April 1907.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Rajkot State for the official year ending 31st. March 1907.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

Boundaries.

2. Rajkot is bounded on the north by the limits of the States of Wankaner and Dhrol and the Taluka of Gavridad, on the south by the territory of Gondal and other pretty Talukas, on the east by the Kathi estates and on the west by the territories of Dhrol, Nawanagar and a few small Talukas of Halar.

Particulars of the State..

3. (a) The *area* of the State is 282. 14 square miles.

(b) The *population* according to the census taken on the 1st of March 1901, is 49,795 souls, made up of 25,487 males and 24,308 females, showing a decrease of 143 souls, as compared with the census of 1891, in the entire population of the State.

(c) The *gross revenue* of the State, based on the average of the past five years, is Rs. 3,45,765-6-5.

(d) The *tribute* payable by the State to the British Government is Rs. 18,991 and that to the Junagadh State as Jortalbi is Rs. 2,330, in all Rs. 21,321 a year.

Divisions of the State.

4. The Rajkot State is divided into three Mahals, Rajkot, Sardhar and Kuvadva and it comprises 63 villages.

(a) The Rajkot Mahal comprises 21 villages of which 14 are *Khalsa*, 4 Bhayati, 2 Dharmada and 1 Jiwai and the revenue management is conducted by a Vahivatdar.

(b) The Sardhar Mahal comprises 26 villages of which 18 are *Khalsa*, 5 Bhayati, 2 Dharmada and 1 Jiwai. There is a Thandar in charge of the Mahal, who collects the revenue and is invested with the powers of a 3rd class Magistrate in criminal matters and hears Civil Suits up to Rs. 250.

(c) The Kuvadva Mahal comprises 14 villages of which 12 are *Khalsa*, 1 Bhayati, and 1 Dharmada and the revenue management is conducted by a Vahivatdar.

Particulars about the Ruling Chief.

5. Kumar Shri Lakhaji Raj of Rajkot is the minor Chief of the Jadeja tribe of Rajputs. He is now in his 22nd year and is unmarried. As mentioned in the last year's Administration Report, Kumar Shri Lakhaji Raj joined the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun on the 13th June 1905. Having completed his course, he has returned from Dehra Dun at the close of the year. He is fond of mainly games and sports and at Dehra Dun also he made a name and has borne an excellent character. He acted as an Officer of the College Squadron before he joined the Imperial Cadet Corps and carried off prizes and medals for his proficiency in athletics and for good conduct.

Changes in the personnel of the principle officers.

6. (a) Mr. Ganpatrao N. Laud, the permanent incumbent of the post of Manager, was in charge of the State till the 16th March 1907, when he proceeded on three months' privilege leave, making over charge of his office to Mr. Madhavlal N. Mehta, Sir Nyayadhish of the State, who remained incharge till the close of the year; and I received charge of the Manager, Rajkot State, from Mr. Mehta on 15th April 1907.

(b) Owing to the prevalence of plague in the city, Dr. Ratanji Adarji, Medical Officer, Rajkot State, was placed on special duty, connected with plague, and Dr. Ratilal R. Baxi R. C. P. has been placed in charge of the City Dispensary.

(c) In view of the increase of population from the neighbouring villages in the town and suburbs of Rajkot, for the better administration of Police, the post of an Inspector in the Police on a salary of Rs. 50+Rs. 10 horse-allowance was created in the month of September 1906 and it has been filled up by the appointment of Mr. Ratanshah Cooverji Chowdry, formerly in the service of the Jamnagar State.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of Land.

Description of land revenue system.

7. The Rajkot State has three different systems of land assessment viz. Vighoti, Udhad and Vaje-Vero.

Vaje-Vero is a system in which from the time the ears of grain begin to form to the time of their removal from the "Khala" subjects cultivators to close espionage. In the Vaje Vero system, the cultivator cannot cut his crops and remove his grain when most convenient to him. In the Rajkot State, for several years different kinds of system for the collection of the revenue are in force viz-Vighoti, Ubhad, & Vaje. The merits and demerits of each system have been carefully examined and the consensus of opinion is that the Vighoti system is beneficial in the interest of the State and the *ryot*. In introducing this system throughout the territory, the important condition to be borne in mind is that there should be a settlement for a fixed period of ten or more years, If the holding is not guaranteed for a fixed term of years, the cultivator would be in the constant fear of change which will paralize his energy and labour.

8. As a rule, the masses of the cultivating class are extremely conservative. In the frequent discussions with them, they urged that the levy of Vaje i. e. Rajbhag was an ancient system, that it suited them best owing to the irregular and capricious fall of rain subsequent to the year of famine, that the Bhaghatai system secured to them relaxation and indulgence, while the Vighoti tied them to a regulated and settled assessment, that under Bhaghatai the State intervened between the ryot and the village *Sahukar*, and that they were able to borrow money on the guarantee of the State *Chithi*. No other class of people are so apathetic to their own interests as the

cultivating class. In determining the question of preference, we have only to consider what system of land revenue collection has been found to contribute to the happiness and prosperity of the ryot and the financial benefits of the State as well. With all its advantages in the cash assessment system, the question of remissions or postponement of the State dues is of material importance and has to be considered in all its integrity both for the protection of the permanent welfare of the State, and the interests of the cultivators, while on the other hand no such question arises under the Vaje system, where the State, and the cultivators take their respective shares of what is actually realized in times of prosperity as well as scarcity and famine. The third system in force is of Udhad or lump sum payment per field. This is prevalent in about 15 villages and the cultivators in those villages are of an inferior class, Sindhis, Kolis etc. nor are they so hard-working as the Kunbi cultivators.

9. One of the most important features of the Rajkot Revenue Administration is that the State allows the surviving male heirs or descendants of a cultivator the right to retain the "Khed" on the same terms as were made to their ancestors, disregardful of the false gain of " Sakar " or Nazrana, obtained at times, by the change of "Kheduts." This system was introduced in the liberal and sympathetic rule of Thakor Saheb Mehramanji and has been scrupulously followed by the successive Rulers and Administrators. In cases wherein the holder of the land is absolutely unable to pay the State the Raj Bhag or the cash assessment with all possible indulgence allowed to him, and when the "Khed"is relinquished by the holder, then in such special cases it resumes the land and gives it to other cultivators.

10. In connection with the land under the command of the Lalpuri Lake and the Irrigation Tanks, two systems for the collection of their revenue prevail in the State viz. the Consolidated Rate System and the Crop System. The former is an assessment system of so much per acre, including water-cess and land rate, while the latter is a levy of water tax of so much per crop, excluding land assessment and the rates fixed under it vary per every acre of land yielding crops, according to the quantity of water which each crop generally requires. The Consolidated Rate System is financially advantageous to the State. It brings in fixed revenue. There is minimum of interference and likelihood of wastage or dishonesty and above all there is little probability of the soil being impoverished. The Crop System, on the

other hand, requires constant interference, the land has to be surveyed and re-surveyed to ascertain the area of crop, the income is fluctuating, the system entails expenditure and again there is the danger of land being exhausted. In view of all this, when the original period of five years, fixed for the settlement of the land under command of the Lalpuri Lake, expired in 1903, the experiment of consolidated rate system being found satisfactory, it was extended for ten years, which has afforded greater security and incentive to cultivators to carry on cultivation with zeal and industry, as is demonstrated by the further extent of 1500 acres having been freshly brought under the command of the Lake, making an addition in the revenue of the State. Further efforts are being made for securing to the State the full compliment of the water of the Lakes and utilize the irrigation undertaking to its fullest extent.

11. Referring to the administration of land, I beg to mention that no changes have been effected either in the Bhagbatai villages or in the villages in which cash assessment is levied or where lump sum payment are made. The same assessment and the Raj Bhag were recovered during the year under review. There have been no complaints on the part of the ryots in regard to the incidence of texation either in the form of Bhagbatai or cash.

12. The water of the Lalpuri Lake is also supplied to the Rajkot City for drinking purposes. In order to safe-guard a small supply of water to the town after the months of February and March, when the level of the Lake water goes down, the whole of the surplus quantity had unnecessarily to be retained to the serious inconvenience and disadvantage to the cultivators. In order to obviate this difficulty, a project was started for the Lalpuri Pump installation, which now leaves Lalpuri free for irrigation of land through out the year aud secures by a separate arrangement water for drinking purposes to the citizens of Rajkot.

Boundary marks and survey.

13. Survey establishment on a small scale is retained for the maintenance of the boundary marks. They afford means for correct measurement and act as a check against unauthorized encroachments by the cultivators. The bonndary work along with the work of survey of lands, fields, and crops is done by the Head Surveyor, assisted by 4 measures, under general supervision of the Revenue Assistant. Three of these measurers work in the three Mahals of the State and one is reserved for the City.

14. The political relations of the State with the neighbouring princi-

Boundary Settlement

palities being cordial, no boundary dispute of any note arose during the year under report. The one dispute, connected with Chibhda and Lodhika, has recently cropped up and is before the Political Agent, Halar Prant, for settlement.

15. The extent of land under cultivation has remained steady and unchanged except for the small increase of one acre and 36 gunthas of waste land, newly brought under cultivation. The total revenue for St. 1963 is estimated to be Rs. 284,653 against Rs. 8,01,062-4-4, actually received in St. 1962 and Rs. 2,11,597-1-7 in St. 1961.

Waste land taken up for cultivation.

16. Great attention is paid to the increase in cotton cultivation and the area under cotton cultivation rose from 16,885 acres and 2 gunthas to 20,741 acres and 12 gunthas, showing an increase of 3856 acres and 10 gunthas over the last year and 6724 acres and 16 gunthas over 1904-1905.

Area under cotton cultivation.

17. The State being under the Agency management, no alienation was made either in charity, Jiwai or Inam tenure during the year under report.

Alienation.

18. The Taccavi advances, made to cultivators to help them to purchase seed, food grain, bullocks, and other means of husbandry, amounted to Rs. 6253-2-6 as against Rs. 3291-15-3 in the previous year. The aid to cultivation in this direction is an absolute necessity. It saves the cultivators from falling into the hands of village merchants and becoming victims to their usury.

Taccávi advances.

19. On account of the year of famine and the subsequent years of scarcity, Taccavi advances had to be given to the ryots. The balance of all sorts of Taccavi advances, outstanding against the cultivators for grain &c. at the close of the St. year 1962, was Rs. 56,435-6-11 as against Rs. 60,726-9-3 in the preceding year. The sum due on account of Taccavi of all sorts at the end of the official year 1906-1907 was Rs. 54,383-11-6 against Rs. 58, 995-12-8 of the previous year.

Outstanding arrears of Taccavi.

20. The year St. 1962 being one of normal revenue, no remissions or suspensions of dues had to be made during the year under review.

Suspensions & remissions of revenue collection.

21. In St. 1962, the State dues on account of the land revenue for that year, amounted to Rs. 3,01,062-4-4, of which Rs. 2,87,811-11-6 were recovered and Rs. 13,250-8-10 remained outstanding when the revenue year closed. Out of this balance, recovery to the extent of Rs. 6,140-9-1 has been made upto 31st March 1907, thus leaving Rs. 7109-15-9 as the amount outstanding.

Land revenue demand and collection for St. 1962 and St. 1963.

In St. 1963, the land revenue has been estimated at Rs. 2,84,653, of which Rs. 2,65,000 are expected to be realized during the year and the balance of Rs. 19,653 will remain outstanding.

22. The land revenue dues are collected while the crop is in the the "Khalas" or grainyards. The State is not therefore obliged to resort to any coersive measures. In cases, wherein cultivators are totally unable to pay the State dues or Raj Bhag, the State demand has necessarily to be withheld.

Coersive measures for collection of revenue.

23. The Rajkot State had during the year under review, under its management, on account of indebtedness, the half share of the village of Badpur of K. S. Ladhubha and the Jiwai village of Bedi. The revenue, expenditure and other particulars, relating to attached estates, are given on the next page.

Attached Estates.

Detailed Statement of Attached Estates under the management of the Rajkot State for the St. year 1962.

No.	Name of Estate	Name of the holder	Age	Place of birth	Place of education	Opening balance on 1st November 1905.	Receipts from 1st November 1905 to 31st October 1906	Total	Disbursement during the year St. 1962	Closing balance on 31st October 1906	Area of Estate under management	Reasons for attachment
1	Badpur	K. S. Ladhubha	47	Rajkot	Rajkumar College Rajkot	...	1499-15-0	1499-15-0	1499-15-0	...	1½ nearly	Indebtedness.
2	Bedi	Jamadar Abhramkhan Sujadkhan	34	Do	Rajkot	...	2923-14-1	2923-14-1	2923-14-1	...	4	Indebtedness A jiwai village.
		Haldhor Ranaji Samatsinghji	51	Do	uneducated							
		„ Banesing Jethiji	41	Do	Rajkot							
		„ Muluji Nathuji	37	Do	Do							

Chapter III.

PROTECTION.

Legislation.

24. The laws in force in this State are generally the principal enactments in force in British India. The Indian Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code, the Civil Procedure Code, and the Evidence Act have been introduced. The Courts are also guided by the Indian Contract Act, Hindu and Mahomedan Laws, and the Kathiawar Agency Limitation Rules of 1890. The State has got its own Rules for Stamps, Registration, and Court Fees, framed in the time of the late Chief. The Rajkot State has also got special Rules for Arms and Ammunition, framed in 1901, for the regulation of Public Conveyances, framed in 1905, for sale of Poisonous Drugs, brought into force in 1904, the Extradition Rules, adopted from the Agency Rules on the subject and Plague Rules, enforced from 1902. The Gambling Act and the Opium and Abkari Acts are taken for guidance (Vide appendix II)

The Rajkot State has also framed rules to regulate the levy of Customs at Rajkot and the Municipal Rules for the town and its suburbs. But these are not judicial but quasi—departmental rules.

Military force.

25. There is no force which could be called a Military Force in the Rajkot State. (Vide appendix III), but there is Foot and Mounted Police and the Village Police.

Efficiency of Police force, its strength and pay.

26. The efficiency of the Police force is maintained on the same high level as before. Their work is good with regard to the preservation of order and the prevention and detection of crime. The department is controlled by the Superintendent of Police. It is divided into three divisions, a Fouzdar being in charge of each Mahal, in addition to a City Fouzdar at Rajkot and a City Police Inspector, newly appointed.

The Police Force consists of (1) Foot Police, (2) Mounted Police and (3) Irregular Police, such as Arabs and Mukranis. The strength of the Foot Police is 188, that of Mounted Police is 21 and of the Irregular Police is 14. (Vide appendix IV).

The salaries of Constables vary from Rs. 8 to 10; of Naiks from Rs. 12 to 10; of Hawaldars Rs. 13 to 15, of Jamadar Rs. 25 and of Chief Constables from Rs. 25 to 30. The Police Inspector's pay is Rs. 50. The Chief Constables and the Police Inspector also get horse-allowance at Rs. 10 P. M.

The regular Police are taught drill at the head quarters under a trained Jamadar. The strength during the year under report remains the same as last year.

Constitution.

27. The following table gives the aggregate strength of the Police, both regular and irregular, the latter including stipendiary Passaitas or village Police.

Classes	Mounted Police	Foot Police	Total.
Regular or stipendiary	21	188	209
Arabs and Mukranis	...	14	14
Police Patels	...	30	30
Passaitas or Village Police	...	165	165
		Total	418

Arms.

28. The Police of this State have arms of the following description:—

(a) Muzzle loading Carbines.
(b) „ „ Muskets.
(c) „ „ country match-locks.
(d) Swords

It will thus be seen that the Police do not possess arms of one uniform pattern. Most of the weapons are of obsolete model.

Cost of Police

29. The total cost of Police amounted to Rs. 45,396 as against Rs. 45,413 in the previous year.

Ratio.

30. The ratio of the force to area is .72 man to one square mile and one policeman to 244 souls of population. The incident of cost comes to Rs. 203-9-1 per policeman or Rs. 0-14-7 per head of population.

Working of the Police.

31. The total number of offences, reported to the Police was 201 against 218 in the previous year. 190 persons were arrested. The percentage of convictions to accused arrested is 68.42 which is lower than that in the previous year when it was 72.5 (Vide

appendix V). The total value of stolen property was Rs.6433 against Rs 3196 in the preceding year, while the recovery amounted to Rs. 718, as against Rs. 455 of the previous year, showing the comparative percentage of 11.7 against 14.23 (Vide appendix VI). The low percentage of recovery of property is accounted for by the Superintendent of Police to a case of theft of cash, amounting to Rs. 2000, alleged to have been stolen from an unoccupied house. The owner had gone to live at Gondal during the time of plague The Police Superintendent doubts the genuineness of this complaint and of another one, reported at Sardhar. He further states that the Rajkot complainant had lodged his jewelry and cash at the Swami Narayan temple before his departure to Gondal and that it is therefore highly suspicious how he neglected the stolen purse of Rs. 2000 in an unoccupied house. Had it not been for this unlucky incident, the endeavours of the Police in the recovery of stolen property would have compared favourably.

Village Police.

32. There are in all 165 Village Police under the State, of which 28 are Bhayati. There are also 30 Police Patels, 28 of whom are stipendiary and 2 are holding land. They have done their work well during the year and are a loyal and a most hard-working class of State servants. The protection of life and property in the moffusil depends mainly on them. The total cost of all the Village Police, combined together, comes to Rs. 14,787 a year.

Inspection of Chowkies or Police Stations.

33. The Rajkot State has four Police Stations viz. (1) Rajkot City, (2) Rajkot Mahal, (3) Sardhar and (4) Kuvadva. There are no out-posts. There are, however, 17 Road-Chowkies as under:– 4 Rajkot Mahal, 5 Sardhar Mahal, and 8 Kuvadva Mahal. Among other duties the principal duty to be performed by them is to accompany the Government Mail. The Police Superintendent, during the year under report, examined the *daftar* of the Mahals and City Police Station and inspected the Chowkies. Rajkot being his head-quarters, it is inspected by him oftener but regular examination of record is done once a year of all Thanas. The Fouzdars hold weekly inspection of Police Stations and monthly inspection of all the road *Chowkies*.

Total number of offences committed.

34. The total number of offences, committed in the State during the year under review, was 300 as against 358 of the previous year, showing a decrease of 58 offences. These are analysed as follows:—

Theft 45, Cattle-lifting 3, Hurt 60, Criminal force 12, Mischief of

property 9, Criminal threat 13, Gambling 4, Criminal trespass 5, Insult intended to provoke a breach of peace 53, Grievous hurt 1, Criminal force with intent to commit rape 1, Misappropriation of property 5, Affray 4, Criminal breach of trust 1, Receiving stolen property 4, Murder 1, House-breaking 18, Disobedience to lawfully promalgated order 1, Offences against public health 17, Offences against person 2, Cheating 2, Robbery and dacoity 3, Offences against local laws 19, Disposal of stolen property 3, and Miscellaneous 14.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Number of Courts.

35. There are three grades of Criminal Courts, established for the administration of justice. Their functions and powers are stated below:—

(1). The Court of the Manager, Rajkot State, exercising the powers of a District Magistrate.

(2). The Court of the Sir Nyayadhish, who is invested with the powers of a 1st class Magistrate.

(3). The Court of the Sardhar Thandar, exercising the powers of a 3rd Class Magistrate.

The appeals against the decisions of the Sir Nyayadhish in criminal matters are made to the Court of the Agent to the Governor, represented by the Judicial Assistant, Kathiawar.

Offences inquired into by Criminal Courts.

36. The offences, inquired into by Criminal Courts, were 300 as against 268 in the previous year. (Vide appendix VII). The number of 300 offences formed 223 cases.

The details are specified below:—

6 Offences against public peace.

6 Contempt of lawful authority, false evidence, and offences against public justice.

17 Offences against public health and safety.

1 Murder.

1 Grievous hurt.

77 Simple hurt, criminal force, assault &c,

1 Dacoity.

2 Robbery.

72 Theft and offences against property

24 Criminal trespass.

19	Offences against Special and Local laws.
74	Other miscellaneous offences.
300	

Results of dealing with offenders.

37. In all, 363 persons were concerned. Of these, 149 were convicted as against 131 in the previous year. 132 were discharged as against 105 and 71 were acquitted as against 70 in the previous year. Eight were committed to the Court of Sessions as against 3 in the previous year and 3 persons in 2 cases were pending trial at the close of the year.

Offences taken cognizance of by Criminal Courts.

38. The number of offences, taken cognizance of by Criminal Courts, was 300 against 358 of the previous year. The number of offenders reported, was 363 against 309 in the previous year. Of these, 132 were discharged, 71 were acquitted, 149 were convicted and 8 were committed to the Court of Sessions. 3 accused, involved in 2 cases, were pending trial at the close of the year. (Vide appendix VIII).

Sessions Cases.

39. Four cases, involving 8 accused, were committed for trial before the Court of Sessions, Kathiawar. One case, in which 3 persons were concerned, was not committed for want of evidence in the preliminary inquiry, and the accused were discharged by the Magistrate. The results were as under:—

In the first case, the accused was sentenced to 3 year's rigorous imprisonment under section 326. I. P. C. In the second case there was conviction with 7 years' rigorous imprisonment under section 201 I. P. C. In the third case two accused were acquitted and discharged while the third one got 3 months' rigorous imprisonment under section 323 I. P. C. In the fourth and last case, one accused was acquitted and discharged and the second accused was sentenced to one day's imprisonment under section 323 I. P. C.

Criminal appeals.

40. The appeals against the decisions of the State Manager and the Sir Nyayadhish, are made to the Judicial Assistant, Kathiawar. There were four criminal appeals from the decisions of the Sir Nyayadhish to the Court of Sessions in Kathiawar during the year under report. They incriminated 5 accused.

The results were as under:- 3 confirmations and 1 reversal of the magisterial decisions (Vide appendix IX).

The number of accused, sentenced to imprisonment over six months, was 4, and under six months, 35. That of persons, only fined, was 91 and of offenders whipped was $\frac{19}{149}$ $\frac{\text{persons}}{\text{stripes}}$. The amount of fine imposed was Rs. 1317-8-0, out of which Rs. 866 were recovered.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Civil Courts.

41. There are in the State 4 Civil Courts which exercise the powers as below:—

(1) The Manager's Court hears appeals from the decisions of the Diwani Nyayadhish and the Sardhar Thandar and entertains original suits beyond the value of Rs. 3000.

(2) The Court of the Diwani Nyayadhish hears suits to the limit of Rs. 3000.

(3) The Court of the Sardhar Thandar disposes of suits to the extent of Rs. 250.

(4) The Court of Small Causes has powers to entertain claims upto Rs. 200 and it is presided over by the Sir Nyayadhish.

Suits filed in the Civil Courts.

42. The number of suits, filed during the year under report, was 606 against 615 of the previous year. The number of suits, remaining undisposed of at the end of the previous year, was 50. Out of the total number of 656 suits, 588 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 68 for disposal. The aggregate value of the suits, filed during the year, was Rs. 92012-9-5, while that of the suits, decided during it, was Rs 71252-10-6. From amongst the claims filed, 4 related to land, 593 to money transactions and 9 to other miscellaneous right, (Vide appendix X), while out of those decided, 2 related to land, 583 to money matters and 3 to other miscellaneous rights.

Civil Appeals.

43. In the Civil Appellate Court of the State Manager, 30 appeals were preferred, including 2 readmissions, as against 10 in the last year. The balance at the end of the previous year was 8. The number of appeals, disposed of during the year, was 13 as against 16 in the last year. The number of appeals in balance is 25 against 8 of the preceding year. The large balance of undisposed of appeals can be attributed to the prevalance of plague in the Rajkot town for a great length of time and the consequent dispersion of parties in remote parts of the Province. The value of the appeals, filed during the year, was Rs. 8694-7-3 and that of the appeals, disposed of, was Rs. 4525-5-7 as against Rs. 5253-9-9 of

the last year. All the appeals, disposed of, related to money transactions [Vide appendix XII).

Applications for execution of decrees.

44. The number of applications for execution of decrees of Civil Courts was 271 at the end of the previous year. Those presented during the year was 1348. Out of the total number of 1619 applications, 1272 have been disposed of as against 1040 of the preceding year, the balance on hand being 347. The value of the applications for execution, presented in 1906-1907, amounted to Rs. 2,82,547-14-3, while that of those disposed of was Rs. 1,80,583-0-11.

Increase or decrease in the number of Courts of justice.

45. There was no increase or decrease in the number of Courts of justice during the year under report. The average duration of suits & appeals is given in the statements X & XII.

Extradition.

46. The relations between this State and the neighbouring principalities being cordial, there is no want of reciprocity on the part of the neighbouring States or British Districts in this respect.

Demand for extradition by this State..

47. There were 3 cases in which this State demanded the extradition of 4 accused (1 from the Rajkot Civil Station, 2 from the Amreli Taluka under Baroda State and 1 from the Junagadh State). All these demands were duly complied with. All the accused were convicted except those, extradited from the Amreli Mahal, who were discharged under Section 253 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Demand for extradition from this State.

48. The demands, made on this State for surrender of accused persons to the Agency and other Native States, came to 9, affecting 12 persons. In one case, the complainant having withdrawn the complaint, the accused were acquitted under section 345 of the Criminal Procedure Code. In 2 cases, the accused were discharged under Section 253 of the same Code. In another case the result is not known and in 5 cases the accused were convicted. Of the above-mentioned 9 demands, 2 were made by the Lodhika Taluka, one by Baroda, one by Jamnagar, one by Wankaner, one by Rajkot Civil Station, one by the Talukdar of Kotda Pitha, one by Kotharia and one by Khirasra.

No person was extradited from other States without the intervention of the Agency and similarly no person was handed over for trial to another jurisdiction without such intervention.

Prisons.

49. There are 2 Central Jails in this State, one at Rajkot and the other at Sardhar. There is also one Lock-up at Kuvadva. The result of the numbers of prisoners during the year under report, as compared with that in the preceding year, is summarized in Appendix XIII.

The building of the Rajkot jail is newly constructed during the present Administration and is spacious enough and comfortable.

The daily average number of prisoners was 16.24 as against 18.04 of the previous year. The Sir Nyayadhish is *ex-officio* Superintendent of Jail at Rajkot and the Sardhar Thandar of that at Sardhar. The Chief Medical Officer at Rajkot and the Hospital Assistant at Sardhar look after the health of the prisoners. The majority of prisoners bore good conduct.

The total cost of maintenance of the jails was Rs. 2,562-7-2 as against Rs. 2,724-15-11 in the previous year. This amount includes the maintenance charges of the prisoners of this State, confined in the jails of the British territories. The State had to incur an expenditure of Rs. 1474-13-10 for the maintenance charges of the prisoners, confined in the jails of this State, and the balance represents the food expenses of convicts under-going imprisonment at Andaman and the Agency Jails at Rajkot, Wadhwan Civil Station &c.

Registration

50. The office for the registration of documents at Rajkot is held by the Sir Nyayadhish who is *ex-officio* Registrar. The Sirdhar Thandar is also a Registrar with powers to accept documents for registration in the Mahal under his charge. During the year under review, 148 documents were presented for registration as against 157 in the year before it. Of these, 72 related to mortgages, 47 to sale of immoveable property and 29 to miscellaneous matters. All these were allowed to be registered. The value of the property, dealt with in them, was Rs. 1,48,440-13-3 as against Rs. 1,002,11-12-0 of the previous year (Vide appendix XIV). The income to the State by the registration of deeds was Rs. 3282-9-10 against Rs. 2821-9-7 of the previous year (Vide appendix XV).

Municipalities.

51. There are three Municipalities viz. the Rajkot City Municipality, the Sardhar Town Municipality, and the Kuvadva Village Municipality. For the management of the municipality at Rajkot, there is a Municipal Secretry under the general supervision of the State Manager. At Sardhar and Kuvadva the municipal department is under the control of the Medical and Police Departments respectively. The Hospital Assistant at the former town and the Fouzdar at the latter village are *ex officio* local Municipal Secretaries. The expenditure on account of

municipal purposes amounted to Rs. 18,924-10-7 against Rs. 21,568-10-9 in the previous year. The receipts were Rs. 842—2—0 as against 1027—7—6 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 185-5-6 as compared with the last year (Vide appendix XVI).

In Rajkot, sale proceeds of the manure and Municipal fines are credited to the head "Municipality". There is no other independent source of revenue and the whole expenditure is borne by the State from its revenue for maintaining the conservancy establishment, lighting of lamps, maintenance and repairs of roads, watering them during the hot season and in connection with measures for the prevention of infectious diseases.

Chapter IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Weather, rain and crops.

52. The rain, which generally begins here in the latter part of the month of June, made its first appearance on the 10th of that month, as in the preceding year, when 14 cents were registered. Before that time, there were slight showers in the month of February, but they were out of season and useless for agricultural purposes. The drizzling continued off and on in the month of June, which gauged 1 inch and 77 cents altogether. The quantity received each day was however not sufficient to continue sowing operations which were started on 4th July when 1 inch and 90 cents was registered. It then ceased altogether for 12 days and from 17th to 19th we had 47 cents. Rain set in, in right earnest, from the 21st and continued for 5 successive days, during which period, it registered 7 inches and 53 cents. The rest of the month was practically dry except for 30 cents gauged on the 27th. In the month of August we got 6 inches and 88 cents with two notable downpours of 2 inches and 10 cents and 2 inches and 90 cents on the 25th and 26th respectively. In the next month, the drizzling continued at random with a total output of merely 2 inches and 6 cents. In the next month, it rained on the 10th and 11th and registered 52 and 49 cents respectively. This closed the monsoon. The total quantity gauged at Rajkot was 22 inches and 53 cents. This year the rain was timely and well distributed. Had it not been for want of one finishing shower at the end of October, the yield would have been 16 annas in a rupee. We however were not fortunate enough to get it. The *outturn* of the year was therefore, as in the previous year, from 12 to 13 annas in a rupee. The crops however were not damaged by the ravages of locusts and other vermin tribes enemical to the growth of crops.

53. From Appendix XVIII it will be seen that the prices of principal food-stuff except rice, paddy and sessamum have greatly improved by reason of the year under report being prosperous.

Prices of food grains.

54. The wages, paid to labourers, varied from annas 3 to 4 *per diem* in respect of adults, male or female, and from annas 1½ to 2 in respect of children. It is not difficult to find labour in Rajkot on account of the great demand for manual labour, caused by the construction of numerous buildings by the citizens and other Public Works, undertaken by the State.

Wages and labour.

55. The total area of the land under villages of the Rajkot State is 1,36,428 acres and 20 gunthas, of this, 89,275 acres and 24 gunthas are culturable, 8,850 acres and 8 gunthas comprize *Birs*, grazing ground consists of 29,529 acres and 22 gunthas and rivers and streams cover 7,203-10 and roads and waste land cover the area of 1,479 acres and 36 gunthas. The extent of arable land being thus limited and the whole of it having been brought under plough, the margin of cultivation has been almost reached. Appendix XX will give an idea of the material condition of the State from an agricultural point of view. There is an appreciable increase in cows, buffaloes, bullocks, sheep and goats, ploughs and carts except in the equinine specie. Cattle is the mainstay of agriculture and any improvement in its breed or number surely tends to a similar increase and improvement of husbandry. It is satisfactory to note that there was no cattle disease during the year under report except the foot and mouth disease among the cattle at the Paddock but it caused no mortality.

Agriculture & agricultural stock.

56. The area, irrigated by wells, was 6892 acres and 19 gunthas as against 5558 acres and 12 gunthas of the previous year.

Irrigation.

The number of wells for irrigation, in the beginning of the year, was 1677 and that of incomplete wells 514. Two new wells were sunk during the year under review. The old wells are of the capacity of irrigating 36,365 *Bighas* of land and the new ones 25 *Bighas*. When the incomplete wells are finished, some 4000 *Bighas* of further land will come under irrigation.

Grants-in-aid are given to cultivators as an encouragement to well digging. Rs. 50 are granted for a well, which can secure the capacity of one *Kos* of water and Rs. 25 for each additional *Kos* of water. It is a remunerative system in as much as the State receives Rs. 20 as water assessment per *Kos*

on the holding of a cultivator. Well irrigation, as an indigenous method, is more aeceptable to the people than any modern system of irrigation. The addition of well irrigation in a place, where rain fall is so limited and precarious, does not only increase the value of land and the revenue derivable from it, but it provides a reliable safe-guard against famine. Under this head, there are also irrigation Lakes and Tanks at Sardhar, Kuvadva, Pipalia, Nawagam, Halenda and Rajkot and they are, it is said, capable of irrigating large areas in ordinary seasons and prove useful to cultivators in the event of a total or partial failure of monsoon.

Forest.

57. There is no forest, properly so called, in the State. There are, however, grass *Birs* covering nearly 8,954 acres of land which realize to the State about Rs. 5000 per annum including hay, taken for the consumption of State animals.

Trade and manufactures.

58. The city of Rajkot, being the contral place in Kathiawar on account of the head-quarters of the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, the Civil and Military departments &c. and having enterprizing population, the trade is in a flourishing condition. The chief articles of export consist of cotton-yarn, oil, molasses, wool, hideskins, &c. while the import trade mostly comprises timber, cotton, woolen and silken cloth, silk, sugar spices, tea, coffee, tobacco &c. The export trade amounted to the total value of Rs. 3,71,384 against Rs. 3,24,925 of the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 46,459, while the import trade scored the total of Rs. 12,95,673 as against Rs. 12,13,204 thus pointing to a rise of Rs. 82,469. These are sure signs of the property of the State and the commercial activities and enterprizing spirit of its citizens.

The principle manufactures are cotton and woolen fabrics, brass and copper utensils and wood work. The cotton hand loom industry is somewhat important. The amelioration of the economic condition of the various classes of artizens can only be secured by the development of these indigenous industries.

Mechanical traction.

59. In the last year's report, Mr. Laud has referred to the introduction of a method of mechanical traction from Rajkot to the Beti River to facilitate the traffic in that district and showed the desirability of having light portable double line rail system. The matter has been submitted to the Agency and awaits final orders.

Ginning Factory.

60. We have in Rajkot a Ginning Factory with 28 gins. It is erected at a private enterprize. It had done good work last year and is making also a fair business this year. It provides occupation to a large number of poor people.

Abkari.

61. There are, in the State, 4 shops for the sale of country liquor, which yielded to the State Rs. 5664 in the year under report; 2 shops for the sale of opium, giving to the State Rs. 1653-5-4 as against Rs. 1015 of the previous year, and 2 shops of *Ganja* yielding Rs. 369 to the State, showing an increase of Rs. 164 over the previous year. There is only one *Toddy* shop in the State which gives Rs. 205 a year. There is no increase or decrease in the consumption of liquor (Vide appendix XXI).

Public Works.

62. The department of Public Works had the benefit of the skilful and close supervision, throughout the year, of Mr. Davies, the Agency Engineer, Kathiawar.

During the year under review, the total expenditure of all sorts of Public Works was Rs. 52,658-5-5 against Rs. 100817-10-0 in the previous year. The Public Works, undertaken under the advice and skilful aid of the Agency Engineer, Kathiawar, are not only of public utility but most of them are remunerative undertakings and of permanent benefit to the State. The details of Public Works are given in Appendix XIX.

Post and Telegraph Offices.

63. There are 3 Government Post Offices in the State, one at Rajkot, 2nd at Sardhar and the 3rd at Kuvadva. At Sardhar there is a Government Telegraph Office in the State limit.

Mint.

64. The State has no mint of its own. The British coins are current in the State and all the money transactions are made through the medium of the British coins and paper currency notes.

Financial position.

65. During the famine year 1899-1900, debt amounting to Rs.1, 80,500 was incurred to carry out Relief Works, to maintain the State and keep up the cultivators by the grant of Taccavi. The whole of the debt is paid off except that the Agency Engineer has shown a debt of about Rs. 43000 due to his department on account of supervision charges against the State. The closing balance is expected to be Rs. 72,742. The minor Thakore Saheb Lakhajiraj will in all probability be installed during the year under report and he is still unmarried. On both these occasions the expenditure to be incurred will approximately amount to one lac of rupees and if the superintendence charge, amounting to Rs. 43000 to be levied on works, undertaken during the year of famine and scarcity, will have to be paid, it will leave no cash balance at the close of the year. However it is a fortunate thing that the State has no other debt to pay.

66. The State has 2 lacs of rupees, invested in the Jetalsar Rajkot Railway—a branch of the Bhavnagar Gondal Junagadh Porbander Railway. Of all the investments deriving equal amount of interest, this is the best investment. It is in the Railway which passes through its territory and it is a proud privilege of the State to possess a proprietory interest in the institution. The State received, during the year under report, on account of interest, Rs. 7494-1-6.

Investments.

67. The condition of the people, compared with the previous year, can be said to have improved. There was timely and seasonable fall of rain and the yield of the *Agtar* or *khariff* crops was in every way satisfactory. The people have therefore sufficient grain of their own and they have not to depend upon the Banias and borrow grain at usurious rates. If the price of cotton had not gone down, it would have materially assisted them in every way. They could have added to the number of bullocks, required for cultivation and could have paid off their debts due to the State and the merchants. This can be said in respect to Kunbis and Mumnas who are hard-working and very industrious. The conditions of Kolis, Narodas, Sindhis and such other class of cultivators is still the same. They are very indolent and not likely to improve and will never give up their old habits. On some excuse or the other they would like to have advances from the State and merchants and if any one is prepared to lend them, they would borrow money at high rates of interest. As to working classes, their condition is the same. There is no noticeable change.

Condition of the People.

Chapter V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

67. The revenue year in this State commences from 1st November and terminates on 31st October and the accounts are kept according to the revenue year.

Accounts are kept according to revenue year.

68. Land tax (under the Vighoti and Bhagbatai systems) and other taxes viz. Excise, Liquor, Salt, Bham, Farms of Markets, Agriculture, Forests, Boundary inspection and miscellaneous revenue demands, are closely connected with revenue and the collections are made by the Revenue Department. The Revenue Assistant, under the direct control and orders of the Manager, is the head of this department.

Revenue Department.

69. The actual total revenue for St. year 1962 was Rs. 3,88,854-8 5 as against Rs. 308,615-13-6, showing an aggregate increase of Rs. 80238-10-11. The subjoined table gives the details of the several heads of revenue with causes of increase or decrease in them.

Actual revenue.

No.	Heads.	Receipts in 1904–1905.			Receipts in 1905–1906.			Increase			Decrease.			Remarks.
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a	p	Rs.	a.	p.	
1	Land revenue.	2,11,597	1	7	2,87,811	11	6	76,214	9	9	...	...	...	
2	Taxes.	9,970	3	10	10,427	0	0	456	12	2	....	...	...	
3	Sayer.	48,294	13	9	52,829	7	4	4,534	9	7	...	...	...	
4	Law & Justice.	11,026	11	7	14,236	15	0	3,210	3	5	...	...	...	
5	Education.	3,074	10	0	3,102	3	3	27	9	3	...	...	...	
6	Interest.	12,418	10	1	10,460	10	8	...	...	...	1,957	15	5	
7	Miscellaneous.	12,233	10	8	9,986	8	8	....	...	...	2,247	2	0	
	Total.	30,8,615	13	6	3,88,854	8	5	84,443	12	4	4,205	1	5	

Reasons of increase or decrease of revenue in the above heads are respectively as under:—

(1). Due to good rains.

(2). Do.

(3). Do.

(4). Do.

(5). The increase is insignificant.

(6). Less monetary transactions on account of good year and less income from Railway earnings.

(7). Due to fluctuating nature of income under this head.

The gross total revenue, by taking average of the past 5 years, comes to Rs. 3,45,765-6-5.

70. The gross receipts and expenditure for the financial year St. 1962 were Rs. 4,03,485 and Rs. 3,14,663 respectively as against Rs. 3,32,605 and Rs. 3,42, 484 of the preceding year. The receipts show an important improvement of Rs. 88,822 over the expenditure in the year under report.

Gross receipts and expenditure.

71. The extraordinary income during the year was Rs. 42,800 on account of the sale of land for building purposes as against Rs. 38,184-6-5 of the preceding year. In St. 1963, it is estimated at Rs. 15000 owing to orders from the Political Agent, Halar, to sell land on lease but not outright. In St. 1962, the extraordinary expenditure was Rs. 66,410-8-7 for Public Works &c. while in St. 1963, it is estimated at Rs. 37,074, exclusive of usual repairs. The ordinary income in 1961 was Rs. 2,94,421-9-3, that in St. 1962 Rs. 3,61,685-6-1 while that estimated for St. 1963 is Rs. 3,45,486. The ordinary expenditure for the above three years (for the two actuals and for the third year estimates) are respectively Rs. 2,76,492-5-10, Rs. 2,48253-2-11 and Rs. Rs. 2,55,018.

Extraordinary income and extraordinary expenditure.

The St. year 1962 opened with a cash balance of Rs. 49,223-8-11 and closed with Rs. 35,770-8-5. St. 1963 is expected to close with a general balance of Rs. 72,742.

The official year had opened with a cash balance of Rs. 24,376-12-2 and closed with Rs. 1,48,395-7-1.

72. The amount of outstanding dues on 31st October 1906 was Rs. 1,01,975-14-9 on account of revenue debt of past years, Taccavi to cultivators, loan to Bhayats &c. out of which Rs. 6,140-9-1 have been recovered upto 31st March 1907, the arrears for recovery being Rs. 95,835-5-8. The figure, put in the current year's Budge for recovery of the past year's outstandings, is Rs. 14,125. Efforts are increasing for the early collection of these outstandings, but looking to the recent cycle of bad years, it is not deemed advisable, in the interest of the State, to resort to any sudden coersive measures but the advances will have to be recovered by making easy instalments. From my short experience, I find that the outstandings, due by cultivators of the class of Sindhis, Narodas, and Kolis, are not likely to be recovered and will have to be written off as bad debt. I anticipate that from ½ to ¾ of Rs. 95,835 will have to be written off but it can be done after careful inquiry in this connection. It is no use carrying forward bad debt every year.

Recovery of outstanding arrears.

The form No. 22 being quite different from that of account, kept in Managed States, it has proved very difficult to fill it up. However, it has been prepared by separating items from one major head as well as from minor head to their corresponding heads and sub-heads of the new form, which process takes a great deal of time.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS.

73. The Medical department is under the supervision of the Agency Surgeon, Kathiyawar. There are three Dispensaries in the State viz (1) the Rajkot City Dispensary, in charge of an Assistant Surgeon, (2) the Sardhar Town Dispensary, in charge of a Hospital Assistant and (3) the Travelling Dispensary, also in charge of a Hospital Assistant, with headquarters at Kuvadva. The Travelling Hospital Assistant is required to travel in the districts, visit villages and afford medical aid to suffering humanity.

Number of Dispensaries and the medical relief they afford.

74. The cost of establishment, medicines &c. during the year under report has amounted to Rs. 7467-2-9 as against Rs. 6630-9-0 of the previous year. The increase is due to the increments, granted to the Assistant Surgeon Dr. Ratanji and compounders. The plague broke out in a virulent form in the town of Rajkot in July. It necessitated the appointment of another Medical Officer. Dr. Ratanji was consequently placed in charge of the plague work and Dr. R. R. Bakshi was engaged as additional Medical Officer to work in his place on a salary of Rs. 200 p. m. The State annually contributes Rs. 240 towards the Benevolent Fund of the West Hospital at Rajkot and Rs. 125 to the Native Dispensary. During the year under report, the State also secured the services of a female nurse to attend women and children and one Punji Meru was appointed in the month of August 1906 on a salary of Rs. 8 *per mensem.*

Cost of establishment and medicine.

75. The total number of patients treated was 27,840 as against 24,167 in the preceding year, the daily average attendance being 299·01 against 263.79. The number treated in the Native Dispensary, was 2937 (Vide appendix XXIII).

Number of patients treated and daily average attendance.

76. Sanitary arrangements are properly observed in the town of Rajkot and the villages of Sardhar and Kuvadva. The establishment is managed by the Municipal Secretary in each of the aforesaid three places. The cleaning of the town receives attention. The streets and thoroughfares are properly lighted in Rajkot and the roads are watered during the hot season. There are permanent latrines outside the City and these are largely used by the people; *pucca* urinaries have also been constructed at certain places in the town and suburbs.

Sanitation and conservancy.

77. It is much to be regretted that Rajkot could not enjoy immunity from the fell disease of plague during the year under review. It commenced in Rajkot on the 17th July 1906

Plague.

and the infection spread to other villages. The total number of attacks and deaths, registered during the year under report, was as below:—

Imported		Indigenous	
Attacks	Deaths	Attacks	Deaths
35	13	751	364

The death rate was about 48 p. c. as against 59 of the previous year. The following measures were tried as precautionary as well as preventive:—

(1) Inspection of arrivals from infected areas, (2) Examination by the Medical Officer of persons coming from infected places to private persons' houses, (3) Appointment of Committees for house to house visitation, (4) Isolation of infected areas, (5) Cleaning and white-washing and disinfection of houses, (6) Segregation in rare cases, (7) Depositing in the State Treasury valuables of the citizens during their absence from the capital, (8) Maintenance of patrol and guard by the State.

Plague is still in existence in one or two villages of the Rajkot Mahal but in a very mild form and the attacks are few. It was a satisfactory phase to record that nearly $\frac{2}{3}$rd of the whole population had evecuated their houses spontaneously and had gone to reside in the neighbouring villages. There was a hearty co-operation from the people and this largely contributed to the rapid eradication of the epidemic from Rajkot.

Vaccination.

78. The primary and secondary vaccinations, performed during the year 1906-07, are contrasted below with those of the previous year.

1905-1906		1906-1907	
Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary
1969	82	858	16

No reason has been assigned by the Agency Surgeon for the decrease but it may be attributed to the prevalence of plague when most of the population had removed to other places.

The department is under the supervision of the Agency Surgeon, Kathiawar. Vaccination meets with fair reception. The State's *Falo* for

the maintenance of this department during the year was Rs. 538-4-3 as against Rs. 532-4-0 in the preceding year.

Number of births and deaths.

79. The number of births and deaths during the year was 1394 and 1704 respectivelly, against 1407 and 1596 in the previous year. The decrease of 13 in births is insiguificant. The increase of mortality is due to plague. The rates of births and deaths are respectively 2.7 and 3.4 against 2.8 and 3.2 of the previous year.

Accuracy of registration of vital statistics.

80. Great attention is paid to ensure accurate registration of births and deaths. In Rajkot, a number of local Municipal Staff is stationed at every cemetary and cremation ground and no burial or cremation is allowed except on receipt by a municipal peon of a death certificate from the Chief Medical Officer at Rajkot. These are collected and taken to the Municipal Office, where they are registered. The Police are also ordered to render aid in this work and with their co-operation the registration is maintained correctly.

The Municipal Department also does the work of registering births. Every mid-wife in the town as well as every citizen is required, under the penalty of fine, to give information of the birth of a child in his house. The Inspectors on the staff are always on the look out for the purpose, in their daily rounds of their several beats. In the districts, the work of registration of vital statistics is carefully done by the Fouzdars on the line, above referred to. This system involves no extra expenditure to the State and no appreciable extra work to the officials concerned, while on the other hand the object is accurately achieved.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

Number of educational institutions.

81. From the return of schools and scholars (Vide appendix XXV), it will appear that the total number of educational institutions in the State has increased from 20 to 21. These are as under:—

2	Anglo-Vernacular Schools, teaching up to 3rd Standard, one at Rajkot and the other at Sardhar.
3	Girls' Schools, one at Rajkot, another at Sardhar and the third at Kuvadva.
2	Vernacular Schools at Rajkot
14	Vernacular Schools in the districts.
21	

82. The increase of one school is due to the opening of a new primary school for girls at Kuvadva, styled the Devkunverba Girls' School in memory of the late Kunvri Shri Devkunverba Saheb. It is placed in charge of a trained Head Mistress. The opening of a Girls' School at Kuvadva was deemed advisable in view of the rising importance of the growing village.

Opening of a new Girls' School at Kuvadva.

83. It was mentioned in the last year's report that on account of the paucity of pupils, it was contemplated to transfer the Ziana school to a more prosperous village of Thorala, as people of that village had requested for a school there. During the year under report, this school was thereupon transferred from Ziana to Thorala. The State is thus endeavouring to extend the benefits of education and spread primary education among the people as far as possible.

Transfer of the Ziana School to Thorala.

84. The number of pupils receiving education was 1830 as against 1904 in the previous year, of whom 336 were girls, showing a decrease of 74 as compared with the number in the preceding year. The average daily attendance was 1405 as against 1437 in the previous year (Vide appendix XXV). The decrease is more marked in the primary schools for boys, which is due to plague and its disturbances. The number of female pupils remains almost stationary, whilst it is to be noted with satisfaction that there is an appreciable increase of 15 students in the number of boys attending the Rajkot Middle School, which is well holding its own against the competition of private schools, notwithstanding the many inducements of the latter.

Attendance.

85. There were also 11 private indigenous schools in the State as against 12 of the preceding year. Amongst those, the Sanskrit Pathshala teaches 10 Brahamin and 2 non-Brahamin boys in advanced Sanskrit reading. Two vernacular schools for boys and one for girls had on their roll 140 and 72 students respectivly. There are, besides, 3 Urdu schools for girls, attended by 177 pupils. Besides the above, there are two schools for boys and 2 for girls, not conforming to the departmental standards and teaching 164 and 121 students respectively.

Private indigenous Schools.

86. The State schools and the private indigenous institutions, taken collectively, impart education to 2516 students in all, as against 2643 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 127 as compared with the last year and giving a proportion of 5.05 percent of the whole population.

Percentage of education amongst the population.

87. The direct total expenditure on education during the year was Rs. 17,587 as against Rs. 16,444 in the previous year. The perceptible increase of Rs. 1143 is specially under the head of primary education. The increase under "salary" is due to the increments in the pay of some of the primary school masters, the raising of the minimum pay of Assistants to Rs. 5 &c, as already explained in detail in the last year's report at para 140. It is also due to the creation of a new post of a Head Mistress for the Kavadva Girls' School as well as to the monthly increments, granted to the Head Mistress of the Bawaji Raj Girls' School at Rajkot and 2 of her Assistants during the year under report. In the interest of education it was desirable that the State should raise the salary of deserving educational servants. Such an appreciation affords encouragement to low-paid teachers and is calculated to place primary education on a better footing.

Expenditure and fee receipts.

88. An allotment of Rs. 400 was made for the purchase of text-books, Library books, cricket apparatus and furniture to meet the requirements of several schools. A special grant of Rs. 100 was sanctioned for the purchase of a tellurium, globes and Kindergarton materials, with a view to improvement of the quality of instruction in the new subjects, recently introduced in the several standards of the schools. Prize books of the value of Rs. 250 were also supplied during the year. They were distributed by the Chairman of the School Committee at Rajkot to the students of the local schools and the Deputy Educational Inspector gave them to the pupils in the village schools on the occasion of his inspection.

Furniture, cricket-apparatus, books, Kindergarton gifts and prizes.

89. The gymnasia, attached to the Middle School and to the Taluka School, have worked satisfactorily during the year. There is a teacher with a special allowance to teach drill, cricket, football and other games. The physical education of the boys is well looked after, as usual. Boys of the Rajkot Middle School take to the games of cricket and football with interest and did well in the matches, played with the different elevans of the Kathiawar High School, they having beaten the opponents in all the games.

Physical education.

90. Apart from this liberal educational machinery, maintained by the State, it annually contributes Rs. 4500 towards the deficit of the Kathiawar High School. It is a central institution and though the subjects of the Civil Station of Rajkot and of other States and Talukas of Kathiawar derive the benefit of education in this institution, yet the Rajkot State alone is at present called upon to meet

Contribution towards the maintenance of the Kalhiawar High School.

the deficit for the maintenance of the institution. The State has all along protested against this levy, which should be borne by all the States in Kathiawar, and it is not fair that Rajkot alone, with its limited resources, should pay this deficit of Rs. 4500.

Supervision and inspection charges.

91. Rs. 816-3-10 were paid towards the supervision charges of Miss E. Corkery, the Lady Superintendent of the Barton Female Training College, for inspection of Bawaji Raj Girls' School. The inspection of all the rest of the schools is entrusted to the Head Master of the Rajkot Middle School, who is also *ex-officio* the Deputy Educational Inspector. He is paid an annual allowance of Rs. 120 for the extra work. The Deputy Educational Inspector points out that the increase of expenditure on the head of "Inspection charges" has become a necessity in view of the increase in his work and responsibilities with the introduction of new methods of teaching according to revised standards.

Education of K. S. Gagubha, cousin of Thakore Saheb Lakhaji Raj.

92. Kumar Shri Gagubha, the younger son of Kumar Shri Ladhubha, uncle of the minor Thakore Saheb Lakhaji Raj, joined the Rajkot Raj Kumar College as per Political Agent's order No. 1317 dated 5th October 1906.

Prior to this, Gagubha and his brother Dajiraj were being educated at the Gondal Girassia College. Having due regard to the straitened circumstances of the family, the State allowed per year Rs. 300 towards the education of the two brothers. Later on, when K. S. Dajiraj was allowed to withdraw from the Gondal Girassia College, under Major Beale's NO. 3168 of the 10th March 1904, the amount of Rs. 300 was continued for K. S. Gabubha's education. Subsequently at the request of his father K. S. Ladhubha, arrangements were made to put in Gagubha at the Rajkot Raj Kumar College and through the kind offices of Major Wodehouse and Mr. Mayne, half the amount of the College fee was fixed and the State allowed the continuance of the payment of Rs. 300 as before and it was understood that Kumar Shri Ladhubha would meet the rest of the requirements of his younger son's College education. He however having expressed his inability to meet the rest of the charge, the matter was referred to the Agency authorities. Thereupon the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, was pleased to order by his letter No. 1395 dated the 16th March 1906 that Kumar Shri Ladhubha should pay Rs. 300 towards the College expenses of his son Gagubha while the balance of Rs. 1548, as per estimates made by Mr. Mayne, the Principal of the Rajkot Rajkumar College, may be paid by the Rajkot State as a matter of favour until the pleasure of the State and that Kumar Shri Ladhubha has no further claim

on the State as a matter of right. The grant thus sanctioned is accordingly paid by the State.

In the progress report for the winter term of 1906–07, Mr. Mayne has made the following remarks about Kumar Shri Gagubha.

"Although the Kumar is last in his class, he has shown remarkable improvement in his studies and nowadays does his work with a far greater amount of intelligence. As regards the improvement of his studies in the current term, his class teacher gives him much credit. His conduct is good."

It is hoped that the Kumar Shri will prove a worthy recipient of the State's patronage, thus extended to him.

Examination results.

93. 1311 students were presented at the last examination, out of whom 1036 passed, giving a perecentage of 79 as against 83 of the previous year. The falling off is attributed to the prevalence of plague.

Scholarships.

94. The State endows Rs. 60 a year to the Barton Female Training College towards one scholarship. There are also two scholarships, given to students of the Bawaji Raj Girls' School from an endowment, made by Mr. Lakhmichand Gopalji and Mr. Govindji Savji to perpetuate the memory of their deceased relations.

Replacement of male teachers by female teachers in girls' schools.

95. Among teachers, employed in the girls's schools of the State, there are 13 female teachers and only one male teacher which is a noticeable feature.

Inspection.

96. All the schools of the State are once inspected during year by the Deputy Educational Inspector, Mr. Ratilal Ghelabhai Mehta B.A., who is a very zealous worker & devoted educationist and he tries to infuse his own spirit into his Assistants. The Deputy Educational Inspector observes, with special reference to the Rajkot Middle School, that it is in a thriving condition and well staffed and that its status can be raised by making it teach at least upto the fifth standard.

Results.

97. The summary shows that the year under review has been one of useful work. It also shows healthy progress aud onward growth of education in the State.

Chapter VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

98. The Treasury Officer has the charge of the Treasury, the accounts

Treasury, Account & Audit Departments.

of the State & the Audit Departments. The accounts for St. 1962 have not audited by the Government Auditor. The State paid the Audit *Falo* of Rs. 3439-15-6 during the year under report as against Rs. 2845-10-10 in the previous year.

Libraries.

99. The Rajkot Town Library is maintained by private subcriptions & by the State grant of Rs. 100 per annum. It is also patronized by gifts of books & newspapers. It is located over the Raiya gate in the middle of the town. There are Libraries at Sardhar and at Kuvadva. These institutions are useful and deserve the support of the State, which they have been receiving for some years past.

Sadvrat or State charity.

100. The State maintains a charity-house, or poor house, called Sadavrat, which literally means daily distribution of alms in the shape of flour & pulse to the blind, old, infirm & destitute. Sadavrat is the most ancient institution of charity in Native States. We can not sufficiently understand the extent to which this sort of charity helps the feeble and decrepit and it claims the sympathy and the support of the State at all times. The total expenditure per year on this head amounts to about Rs. 1500 and it is recovered from the cultivators with the land revenue at the rate of 4 pies per acre.

Printing Presses.

101. There are at Rajkot, within the State limits, 4 printing presses, owned by private individuals, as against three of the previous year. They publish no newspaper, periodical or journal except a monthly called Shravik-Masik—a religious pamphlet—and the Raj Gazette of the Wankaner State, but print books and do other job work.

Parks and gardens.

102. There are two public parks in the State limits of Rajkot-one near the Bedi gate and the other, called Coronation garden, near the Kotharia gate, for the recreation of the people. They are frequented by all classes of the people.

Plantation of trees.

103. As observed in the foregoing annual reports, no pains are spared every year to increase the plantation of trees in the capital and throught the districts. Numerous trees have been planted on road sides on the bank of the river. The success attained in this respect is testified by the ever green appearance of the roads in the new suburbs. The arraugment that each cultivator should plant every year two trees in his *Vadi*, where he has the means of obtaining water, is maintained. The number of trees, during the year, was 19,121 as against 18,196 in the previous year, showing an increase of 925 new trees.

104. The sale of land for building purposes forms one of the most important features in the item of extraordinary income. During the year under review, land for building sites, measuring 96,256-5-33 Sq. yards of the value of Rs. 26,047-8-1 has been sold, with the result that the Rajkot City is rapidly extending, waste land is being clothed with buildings, tradesmen receive encouragement, and labourers and artizens secure occupation and above all, it is a measure, which greatly contributes to enhance the revenue of the State.

Sale of land

105. I beg to append herewith the report of the Superintendent of Paddock, Stud Farm and Cattle Breeding which will explain the work of these institutions during the year under review. The State has its own Paddock and its adjuncts Stud Farm and Cattle-breeding establishment. As per orders of Government, No. 3922 dated 6th June 1903, the sum of Rs. 7000 is sanctioned as net expenditure. It is a recognized fact that the horse-breeding does not pay in India except in places, favoured by nature with fertile pastures and where green grass and herbs are abundant and perennial. In order to reduce the net expenditure as much as possible, the brood mares are utilized in moderate work for the departments of the State. The careful use of the animals for the Stable and Mounted Police, to a certain extent, recompenses the expenditure that is otherwise charged on the Paddock. The brood mares are supplied to the *sowars*, for their use in State service, the *sowars* undertaking to feed the animals with the fixed ration under proper supervision.

Paddock

106. The brood mares in foal are utilized upto 4 months before foaling and then other mares are given in their stead. The system is introduced gradually and steadily without allowing the efficiency of the stud being in any way impaired.

107. The observations of the Superintendent of Paddock regarding the alleged unsatisfactory working of the scheme of utilizing the services of brood mares for other State work and the deficit of Rs. 816-14-5 in excess of the sum of Rs. 7000, sanctioned by Government as net expenditure, are explained as follows. Ever since the Paddock was started, it was the wish of every officer, who had its management, to make it a successful undertaking. The Government and the Agency evinced no small amount of interest in this stud and its continuance and development was watched with keen solicitude. Mr. Laud, however, apprehended the possibility that the heavy deficit might afford reasonable grounds to dismantle this useful and important institution. In order to reduce the net expenditure, as far as possible, and to

place the stud on a proper financial basis, he proposed that the brood mares from the stud should be utilized for other work of the State and that the Paddock should be made a Stable and a Stud. Also that the Paddock mares should be supplied to the *sowars* of the State. It was further suggested that the Stable Jamadar should regulate the work and supervise the feeding, grooming &c of the mares, supplied to the stable, whereas the Duffedar of the Mounted Police should in like manner be responsible for the mares, supplied to the Mounted Police. The Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, by his letter No. 5293 dated 15th August 1905, approved of the trial tentatively in case of new *sowars* and also in case of old *sowars* if hardshlp was not caused and vested interests were not injured thereby and remarked that possibly there would be no particular objection to the change in its entirety if the subject was handled judiciouly. The experiment was tried and has proved satisfactory. The efficiency of the stud was in no way impaired and the results, as mentioned in the last year's Administration Report, were so far satisfactory, since the deficit was, under the arrangement in question, reduced to Rs. 5642-2-10.

The Paddock Superintendent attributes the deficit in the year under report to the high rate of hay and less sale proceeds of the livestock. The reason why the grass had to be purchased is that the Paddock Superintendent always chooses some of the State *Birs* for consumption in the stud. After he has made up his choice as to what *Birs* would suit him on account of their short distance and consequent less cartage, the rest of the *Birs* are farmed out. During the year under report, the Paddock Superintendent selected the *Birs* of Navagam and Mundhka for the consumption of Paddock equiniue animals. The other *Birs* of the State were then sold by auction The Superintendent used green grass for the Paddock for some months which consequently turned out less quantity of hay than was estimated. The result was that the Superintendent had to purchase grass for the Paddock from private individuals at the Bazar rates, and this has increased the expenditure.

The Paddock Superintendent has further remarked that the mares, given to the sowars from the Paddock, were found in bad condition and that some of them hardly regained their strength and flesh before their time of throwing foals and that the percentage of mortality in new born foals was highest. The Paddock mares have moderate work to do and they are fed and groomed on the same standard, as at Paddock, under careful supervision. It appears that 4 foals out of 13 born had died. Mr. Laud could have sufficiently explained this matter, for, it appears, he had ordered such mares to be bro-

ught before him for inspection every fortnight and in the register he has noted that the mares were in fairly good condition. As to the 2 mares, transferred to the stable, even if they had been sold, they would not have fetched good prices as they were unfit for breeding purposes. At the most they would have fetched not more than Rs. 200. As regards the exchange of a cow with one cow from Kotda Sangani and a bull, it appears that a bull was wanted in the cattle breeding establishment and the exchange was made from an economical point of view.

Cattle-breeding.

108. As an adjunct to the the Paddock, cattle-breeding establishment has been opened from 1st February 1905. As the State has its grazing grounds, permanent sheds for the cattle and the Paddock Superintendent on the spot to supervise the establishment, the cost of the keep and the rearing of the cattle is inexpensive, while the results are encouraging. The improvement of the cattle in any part of pastural country affords means of increasing agriculture. Cattle is the mainstay of agriculture and any capital or labour, bestowed on the development of its breeding, can never be regarded as waste. By meeting the essential demands of the agricultural class, it will greatly lessen the amount of Taccavi for the purchase of bullocks. The milk of the cows is given to the young stock of the Paddock, which contributes to their strength and growth.

Stud-farm.

109. The Paddock has also a Stud-farm with an extensive area of culturable land under it. The Paddock pays *vighoti* for the cultured land like other cultivators of the State. The land is utilized in growing green fodder for horses and other animals of the Paddock and in a measure it reduces the net expenditure of the Stud.

Extermination of poisonous snakes and wild animals.

110. The State is not infested by any wild animals or poisonous snakes. No special measures are therefore adopted for their destruction. Wild pigs are at times to be seen in the villages of Sajadiali, Chibhda &c, but they have never given any trouble.

Conclusions.

111. Thakore Saheb Lakhajiraj has completed his course at the Cadet Corps and has also completed 21 years' age. It is likely therefore that this will be the last year of the Agency Management and that he will be installed on the *Gadi* of his ancestors during the current year.

It appears that, during the long Management that continued, many works of public utility and importance were carried out, some of them yield-

ing permanent income, viz, the Lalpuri Lake, Tanks at Navagam, Pipalia, Kuvadva &c, which are used for irrigation purposes.

The State has an investment of two lacs of rupees in the Jetalsar-Rajkot Railway, yielding an annual income of Rs. 8,000 approximately. It has no Government or private debt to pay except a sum of Rs. 35,000, claimed by the Agency Engineer, Kathiawar, for works, undertaken during the years of famine and scarcity. The town and city of Rajkot has fine Vegetable and Grain Markets, which will repay the expenditure, incurred on them. Roads have been constructed all round about the city and the Rajkot Pura and suburbs are extending. Several plots of land were sold on the road to the Mavdi village, and some fine buildings have been erected and others are likely to be built. These are especially meant for removing to this site during the prevalence of plague.

112. During the time of the Management, there has been an efficient staff of Establishment, handsomely paid by the State. There are, besides the office of the Manager, two *Nyayadhishes*—one for Civil Work and the other for Criminal Work. The Sir Nyayadhish's post is held by Mr. Madhavlal N. Maheta B. A. L. L. B, on a salary of Rs. 175. He is a First Class Magistrate and a Judge of the Court of Small Causes, hearing suits up to Rs. 200. The Diwani Nyayadhis is Mr. Anupram R. Bhatt, also a B. A. L. L. B. and he hears suits up to Rs. 3000. The post of the Police Superintendent is held on a salary of Rs. 150 by Mr. Anandrao Yeshwant, formerly Inspector of Police in the Kathiawar Agency Police. The post of the Paddock Superintendent is held by Mr. Dorabji Sorabji Panthaki on a salary of Rs. 150. The post of the Revenue Assistant is held by Mr. Meghji Savji on a salary of Rs. 100 *per mensem*, and that of the Treasury Officer by Mr. Laxmichand Zaverchand also on a salary of Rs. 100. Mr. Ganpatrao N. Laud has placed no memo on the record, but from my short experience, I can say that they are efficient hands.

Plague broke out in Rajkot in the month of July 1906 and Dr. Rattonji Aderji, the Medical Officer of the State, was placed on special duty in connection with that work. He had, in addition to the work of this State, to look after the patients of the Rajkot Civil Station and is said to have worked very hard day and night. While so employed, the charge of the Town Dispensary remained with Dr. Ratilal R. Baxi L. R. C. P. and he also is said to have worked satisfactorily.

In the office of the Manager, the posts of the Judicial and Revenue Shirastedars are held by Messrs. Nihalchand Zaverchand and Dungershi Karamchand respectively and that of the Head Clerk by Mr. Tribhuvan Purushottam Bhatt. These are efficient and hard-working hands. Among the subordinate establishment, English Clerk Mr. Kaikhushru Rattonji also deserves commendation.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Dayashanker B. Munshi

Manager, Rajkote State.

Printed at the Kagdi Parshotam Parmanand's "Liberal Laxmi" Press-Rajkot.

APPENDIX I

Names of high Officials in the Rajkot State and Residency Officials showing changes in personnel during the year 1906-1907.

Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period		Remarks.
		From.	To	
Ganpatrao N. Laud Esqr.	State Manager	1st February 1898	16th March 1907	Is on three months, privilege leave
Mr. Madhavlal N. Mehta.	Do. acting	17th March 1907	31st March 1907	Continued up to 14th April 1907.
Dr. RattonjiAderji.	Chief Medical Officer	21st October 1895	26th October 1906	Was appointed Chief Plague Officer
Dr. Ratilal R. Baxi.	Additional Medical Officer	27th October 1906	31st March 1907	Consequent upon Dr. Rattonji's appointment as Chief Plague Officer. Still continues.
Mr. Nyalchand Jhaverchand.	Hazur Shirastedar	1st December 1891	11th February 1906	Was on privilege leave for two months
Mr. Tribhovan Purshotam Bhat	Acting Hazur Shirastedar	12th February 1906	11th April 1906	
Mr. Rattonshah Cooverji Chowdhri	City Police Inspector	28th September 1906	... ...	New appointment
* Mr. Vithaldas Kevalram.	Rajkharch Adhikari	12th February 1895	6th May 1906	*Was appointed sub-protem to this place in the changes consequent upon Mr. Shivlal Purshotam's extention of leave without pay. He was afterwards on one Month's privilege leave.
Mr. Shankarprasad Mugtram.	Do. Acting	7th May 1906	6th June 1906	
				There was no change of personnel amongst the Agency Officers, attached to the State.

Rajkot 8th April 1907

M. N. Mehta

Ag. Manager, Rajkot State

APPENDIX II

List of Laws in force in the Rajkot State in 1906-1907

No.	Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
1	Indian Penal Code XLV of 1860	yes		
2	Criminal Procedure Code V of 1898	,,		
3	Indian Evidence Act I of 1872	,,		
4	Civil Procedure Code XIV. of 1882	,,		
5	Limitation Act, Kathiawar Agency Law of 1890	Nil		
6	Stamp Rules, Local	,,		
7	Registration Rules, Local	,,		
8	Court Fee Act, Local	,,		
9	Moffusil Small Causes Court Act XI of 1865	yes		
10	Arms and Ammunition Rules, Local of 1901	Nil		
11	Public Conveyances Rules, Local of 1905	,,		
12	Poisonous Drugs Rules, Local of 1904	,,		
13	Extradition Rules, Kathiawar Agency Law of 1902	,,		
14	Contract Act IX of 1872	yes		
15	Hindu Law	,,		
16	Mahomedan Law	,,		
17	Gambling Act IV of 1887	,,		
18	Whipping Act VI of 1864	,,		
19	Plague Rules of 1902, Local	Nil		
20	Opium and Abkari Laws, Kathiawar Agency Rules of 1883 and 1896	,,		
21	Cattle Trespass Rules, Agency Law of 1880	,,		

Rajkot 8th April 1907

M. N. Mehta
Ag. Manager, Rajkot State

APPENDIX III

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Rajkot State, 1906-1907.

Arm of Service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Detail of Force at the end of the current year						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers	Remarks
	At the end of the last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	No. of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries	No. of Guns	Number of Men.					
			Died.	Invalided	Discharged, deserted &c.				European commissioned officers	Native commissioned officers	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	This State maintains no Military Force.
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Artillery *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	* There are two unserviceable guns without ammunition.
Infantry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Imperial Service Troops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Rajkot 8th April 1907

M. N. Mehta

Ag. Manager Rajkot State.

APPENDIX IV

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police in the Rajkot State in the year 1906-1907.

Description of office	Number	Pay of Grade	Total cost (yearly)	Punishments			Rewards		Education		Remarks.
				Dismissed	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally	Punished judicially	By promotion	By money	Number able to read and write	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Superintendent of Police	1	150	1800	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	There is no Police School nor any Police Reserve.
City Police Inspector	1	50+10	720	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Fozdars	4	$\frac{30+10}{2}$ $\frac{25+10}{2}$	1800	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	
Jamadar	1	25	300	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	
Hawaldars	5	$\frac{15}{3}$, $\frac{14}{1}$, $\frac{13}{1}$	864	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	
Naiks	6	12	864	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	
Bugler	1	12	144	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	
Lance Naiks	15	10	1800	...	3	...	...	...	10	...	
1st Class Constables	32	10	3840	1	6	...	3	1	11	...	
2nd Do. Do.	42	9	4536	...	6	...	4	2	17	...	

3rd Class Constables	53	8	5038	1	10	...	6	2	19	...	
Chowky Sepoys	33	$\frac{8}{3}$, $\frac{7}{26}$, $\frac{6}{4}$,	2760	...	6	...	2	...	5	...	
Duffedar	1	36	432	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	
Naik (Mounted Police)	1	32	38	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
1st Class Sowars	2	30	720	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	
2nd Do. Do.	11	27	3564	...	2	...	1	...	9	...	
Camel Sowars	2	20	480	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Revenue Sowars	4	24	1152	...	4	...	1	...	2	...	
Total	215		31248	2	42	...	18	6	93	...	
*Arabs and Mukranis	14	$\frac{15}{1}$, $\frac{10}{1}$, $\frac{8}{1}$, $\frac{7\frac{1}{2}}{3}$, $\frac{6\frac{1}{2}}{8}$	1290	...	4	...	1	...	2	...	
†Police Patels	16	$\frac{15}{1}$, $\frac{12}{2}$, $\frac{10}{3}$, $\frac{8}{9}$, $\frac{9}{1}$,	1800	...	4	...	...	...	16	...	
§Passaitas	128	$\frac{18}{1}$, $\frac{10}{1}$, $\frac{7}{10}$, $\frac{6\frac{1}{2}}{1}$, $\frac{6}{18}$ $\frac{5}{25}$, $\frac{3}{1}$, $\frac{2\frac{1}{2}}{1}$	9156	3	8	1	3	...	23	...	
Bhayati Police Patels	12	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	12	...	
+Bhayati Pasaitas	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	413	...	43494	5	59	1	21	6	146	...	

*Performing non-Police duty

† There are moreover 2 Police Patels on service land-tenure.

§ There are also 9 Passaitas, holding land.

Paid by the Bhayats.

+ Do. Out of these, 16 are stipendiary and 12 are holding land.

Rajkot 8th April 1907

M. N. Mehta

Ag. Manager Rajkot State.

APPENDIX V

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Rajkote State during the year 1906—1907

Number.	State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 5 and 6).		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks
		1906—06	1906—07	1905—06	1906—07	1905—06	1906—07	1905—06	1906—07	1905—06	1906—07	1905—06	1906—07	1905—06	1906—07	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Rajkot State	218	201	164	190*	164+	172‡	119	130	42	39	72-5	68-42	72-5	75-58	* 7 were discharged by Police 11 await commitment by Police + 18 Out of this number, 8 accused have been committed to the Court of Sessions ‡ 3 are awaiting

Rajkot 8th. April 1907

M. N. Mehta
Ag. Manager Rajkot State.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Rajkot State during the year 1906—1907—

State.	Amount stolen		Amount recovered		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	1905-06	1906-07	1905-06	1906-07	1905-06	1906-07	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rajkot State	Rs. 3196-10-3	Rs. 6483-3-1	Rs. 455-7-4	Rs. 718-11-2	14-23	11-0⅛8	

Rajkot 8th April 1907

M N. mehta

Ag. Manager Rajkot State.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Rajkot State during the year 1906-1907.

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.						Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined, being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.									Capital punishment.	Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	whipping.	Total.			Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.			
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
I. P. Code. Section 143	...	1	1	126 for the whole year.	223 for the whole year.	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ „ 153	...	1	1			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ „ 160	...	4	4			11	9	...	...	...	...	9	...	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ „ 182	...	1	1			1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ „ 188	...	1	1			1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ „ 225B	...	1	1			1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ „ 228	...	1	1			1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ „ 279	...	6	6			7	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ * 294	...	11	11			19	15	...	...	...	...	15	...	15	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ „ 302	...	1	1			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

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APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Rajkot State during the year 1906—07.

Number	Names of Courts of the State	No. of offences reported during the year		Number of persons dealt with.															Remarks.
				Remaining at the end of the year.	Brought to trial in 1906-1907.					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred	Died escaped or transferred.	Persons remaining at the end of the year.	No. of criminal cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.	
		1905-06	1906-07		Arrested by Police	Upon Warrant.	On Summons	Voluntarily.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	1905-06	1906-07								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	The Manager's Court	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
2	The Sir Nyayadhish Court	334	287	...	185	21	145	...	...	278	351	127	70	143	8	...	3	2	
3	The Sardhar Thandar Court	24	12	...	5	1	5	...	...	31	11	5	1	5	...	...	...	...	
	Total.	358	300	...	191	22	150	...	...	309	363	132	71	149	8	...	3	2	

Rajkot, 8th April 1907

M. N. Mehta.

Ag. Manager, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against the decisions passed by the criminal Courts in the Rajkot State during the year 1906-07.

State.	Tribunal.	Number of Applications	Number of persons and cases																		Remarks.
			Applications rejected		Sentences						Proceedings quashed		Referred		Further inquiry &c. ordered		Pending				
					Confirmed		Modified		Reversed												
			Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases			
Rajkot	There is no Court in this State having appellate criminal jurisdiction. The appeals in criminal matters are made to the Court of Sessions, Kathiawar.	4	4	3	4	3	....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

Rajkot, 8th April 1907

M. N. Mehta

Ag. Manager, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX X.

Civil work—Nature & value of original suits filed & disposed in the Courts of the Rajkot State during the year 1906—07

Number.	Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand		Total		Disposed of during the year		Closing balance		Suits filed during the present year										Suits disposed of during the present year								Remarks.
		1905—06	1906—07	1905—06	1906—07	1905—06	1906—07	1905—06	1906—07	1905—06	1906—07	Value	Suits re-landed property	Suits for money transactions	Suits for other rights	No. of Suits under Rs. 100	No. of Suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	No. of Suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1000	No. of Suits above Rs. 1000 and under Rs. 5000	No of Suits above Rs. 5000	Exparte	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value	Average duration, y. m. d.	
1	The Manager's Court.	6	3	2	5	8	8	5	1	3	7	22401-12-8	1	4	...	...	...	...	3	1	..	...	1	...	*1999-0-0	1-7-57	
2	The Small Causes Court.	..	3	252	254	252	257	249	251	3	6	8599-8-0	...	254	...	234	20	...	...	...	28	173	8	42	7983-2-6	0-4-14	
3	The Diwani Nyayadhish Court.	28	34	217	207	245	241	211	194	34	47	53062-14-7	3	195	9	97	59	23	16	...	21	70	16	87	52835-0-8	0-2-22	
4	The Sardhar Thaudar Court.	6	10	144	140	150	150	140	142	10	8	7948-6-2	...	140	...	112	28	...	...	...	21	93	1	27	8435-7-4	6-1-19	
	Total	40	50	615	606	655	656	605	588	50	68	92012-9-2	4	593	9	443	107	23	19	1	70	336	26	156	71252-10-6	0-61-2	

*Excluding immovable property.

Rajkot, 8th April 1907

M. N. Mehta

Ag. Manager, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XI.

Civil work-Results of applications for execution of decrees filed in the Courts of the Rajkot State during the year 1906—1907.

No.	Tribunals	Opening balance of applications.		Value of applications pending at the close of 1906—07	Applications brought to registers			Total			Disposed of			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of 1906—07.			Remarks.
		1905—06	1906—07		1905—06	1906—07	Value for 1906—1907	1905—06	1906—07	Value	1906—06	1905—07	Value	1905—06	1906—07	Value	Within 6 Months.	Within 12 Months	About 1 year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	The State Manager's Court.	12	14	* ...	13	13	49396-8-6	25	27	* ...	11	15	40175-14-0	14	12	73443 11-11	4	3	5	*There being no column of Value in the Register of application for execution of decrees, in the year 1905-06, Columns 5 & 11 are left blank.
2	The Small Causes Court.	2	17	...	225	244	23480-3-11	227	261	...	210	211	13240-1-4	17	50	11284-11-4	42	8	...	
3	The Diwani Nyayadhish's Court.	108	194	...	549	672	169092-3-2	657	866	...	463	626	88107-8-3	194	240	80984-14-11	225	12	3	
4	The Sardhar Thandar's Court.	49	46	...	353	419	40578-14-8	402	465	...	356	420	39059-13-4	46	45	4564-1-4	34	4	7	
	Total	171	271	—	1140	1348	282547-14-3	1311	1619	...	1040	1272	180583 0-11	271	347	170277-7-6	305	27	15	

Rajkot, 8th April 1907

M. N. Mehta

Ag. Manager, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XII.

Civil work—Number and results of appeals in Civil Suits in the Rajkot State during the year 1906—1907.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed during the year		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of								Average duration.						Remarks.
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remained for retrial		Cases compromised & otherwise disposed of		1905—06			1906—07			
	1905—06	1906—07	1905—06	1906—07	1905—06	1906—07	1905—06	1906—07	1905—06	1906—07	1905—06	1906—07	1905—06	1906—07	1905—06	1906—07	1905—06	1906—07	1905—06	1906—07	1905—06	1906—07	yr	m	d	yr	m	d	
State Manager's Court.	14	8	10	30*	24	38	16	13	8	25	Rs. 3821-6-9	Rs. 8694-7-3	9	3	3	2	1	2	...	...	3	6	...	8	9	1	2	8	*Two were readmitted on the file, and are included in this number.

Rajkot, 8th April 1907

M. N. Mehta

Ag. Manager, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Rajkot State during the year 1906-07.

Stations.	Number of prisons.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail & prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.							
				1905-06	1906-07	1905-06	1906-07				
Rajkot City Jail.	1	26	55	89	81	17.61	15.87	13	Rs1469-3-7	13.04	*This does not include the amount of maintenance charges of prisoners of this State, undergoing imprisonment in the Agency and British Jails.
Sardhar Thana Jail.	1	...	5	12	5	.43	.07	...	Rs. 5-10-3	3.2	
Kuvadva Lock-up	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total.	3	26	60	101	86	18.04	15.94	13	Rs.1474-13-10 *	16.24	

Rajkot, 8th April 1907.

M. N. Mehta.

Ag. Manager, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XIV.

Statement showing the details of registration of documents in the Rajkot State during the year 1906—07.

Name of Registering Offices of the State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Sir Nyayadhish Court.	157	147	70	71	62	47	4	....	...	...	21	29	157	147	Rs. 100211-12-0	Rs. 148090-13-3	...	..	...	...	
Sardhar Thandar Court.	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	Rs. 350-0-0	...	...	...	....	
Total	157	148	70	72	62	47	4	...	...	...	21	29	157	148	Rs. 100211-12-0	Rs. 148440-13-3	...	...	...	...	

Rajkot, 8th April 1907.

M. N. Mehta

Ag. Manager, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XV.

statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Rajkot State during the year 1906-07.

Description.	Past year.				Present year.				Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.		Number of deeds.	Value of property	Fees realized.		
Mortgages ...	70	51431 4 ...	289		72	73664	315 12 ...		
Sale deeds ...	62	48780 8 ...	2435 14 8		47	74776 13 3	2835 15 10		
Wills ...	4	... ...	11 4 ...		...	... ...	... ...		
Miscellaneous ...	21	... ...	85 6 11		29	... ...	130 14 ...		
Total...	157	100211 12 ...	2821 9 7		148	148440 13 3	3282 9 10		
Deduct expenditure ...	...	... ...	... ...		...	... ...	... ...		
Net profit...	...	... ...	2821 9 7		...	... ...	3282 9 10		

Rajkot, 8th April 1907.

M. N. Mehta

g. Manager, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Rajkot State during the year 1906—1907.

Names.	Opening balance on 1st April 1906	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year:	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on 31st March 1907.	Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.		
Rajkot City Municipality	Rs. 0-0-0	Rs.1024-4-6	Rs. 840-4-0	Rs. 840-4-0	Rs.20817-7-0	Rs.18008-0-3	Rs. 0-0-0	There is no separate Municipal fund. The excess of expenditure over income is met with from the general revenues of the State.
Sardhar Town Municipality	Rs. 0-0-0	Rs. 0-7-0	Rs. 1-12-0	Rs. 1-12-0	Rs. 713-2-8	Rs. 775-4-1	Rs. 0-0-0	
Kuvadva Village Municipality	Rs. 0-0-0	Rs. 2-12-0	Rs. 0-2-0	Rs. 0-2-0	Rs. 38-1-1	Rs. 141-6-3	Rs. 0-0-0	
Total	Rs. 0-0-0	Rs.1027-7-6	Rs. 842-2-0	Rs. 842-2-0	Rs.21568-10-9	Rs.18924-10-7	Rs. 0-0-0	

Rajkot, 8th April 1907.

M. N. Mehta

Ag. Manager, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rain fall in the Rajkot State during the year 1906—07.

Stations.	April 1906.		May 1906.		June 1906.		July 1906.		August 1906.		September 1906.		October 1906.		November 1906.		December 1906.		January 1907.		February 1907.		March 1907.		Total.		Total of the past year		Average of the last 5 years.		Remarks.
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	
Rajkot.	...	...	....	...	1	17	10	20	6	88	2	67	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	...	...	23	15	17	20	19	92	
Sardhar.	...	...	...	...	4	80	18	70	6	25	2	85	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	60	29	18	30	6	
Kuvadva.	...	...	...	...	5	10	9	45	7	9	1	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	...	...	23	67	17	80	17	81	

Rajkot, 8th April 1907.

M. N. Mehta

Ag. Manager, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food-grain in the Rajkot State during the year 1906—07.

Articles.	During March of past year. Quantity in seers per rupee.	During March of present year. Quantity in seers per rupee.	Remarks.
Bajri, first kind ...	22	38	
Do. second kind. ...	25	40	
Wheat ...	20½	25	
Juvar, first kind. ...	24½	40	
Do. second kind. ...	26	43	
Gram, first quality. ...	19	26	
Do. second quality. ...	20	27	
Mag. ...	16½	40	
Urad. ...	17	36	
Math. ...	20	45	
Sessamum (*Tal*) ...	16	11	
Rice, first quality. ...	10¼	10	
Do. second quality. ...	14	13	
Do. third quality. ...	18	16	
Toowar Dal, first quality...	10	12	
Do. second quality. ...	12½	13	
Kamod, first quality. ...	26	25	
Do. second quality. ...	28	26	
Pulse of Mag. ...	16	20	
Do. of Urad ...	16	20	
Do. of Gram. ...	16	21	
Do. of Math. ...	18	32	
Do. of Masur. ...	11	11	
Val. ...	16	26	
Vatana. ...	16	20	

Rajkot, 8th April 1907.

M. N. Mehta.

Ag. Manager, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works, carried out in the Rajkot State during the Samvat year 1962 (1st November 1905 to 31st October 1906).

Description of works.	State funds.						Local funds.						Total.		
	Original.			Repairs.			Total.			Original.			Repairs.			Total.					
Irrigation Works. ...	8237	2	2	...	...	...	8237	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8237	2	2
Beti Bridge. ...	18,248	6	6	...	...	...	18248	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18248	6	6
Catch Water Drain Wall. ...	118	7	11	...	...	...	118	7	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	7	11
Catch Water Drain Road. ...	3649	14	11	...	...	...	3649	14	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3649	14	11
Storm Water Drain. ...	3691	...	....	...	..	...	3691	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3691	...	...
Vegetable Market. ...	12400	...	...	...	...	...	12400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12400	...	...
Main Canal. ...	1200	...	...	...	...	...	1200	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1200	...	...
Canals, culverts & aqueducts...	12799	15	4	...	...	...	12799	15	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12799	15	4
Grain Market. ...	4920	9	3	...	...	...	4920	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4920	9	3
Kotharia Road ...	2026	1	9	...	..	...	2026	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2026	1	9

Retaining Wall near the Agency bridge...	498	13	...	...	...	...	498	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	498	13	...
Chowky. ...	190	3	10	...	...	...	190	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	190	3	10
Road Repairs. ...	...	...	...	4200	...	...	4200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4200	...	...
Repairs to Travellers, Bungalow...	...	...	...	6	7	...	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	7	...
School Building Repairs. ...	...	...	...	113	2	10	113	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	2	10
Hospital Repairs. ...	...	...	...	133	5	11	133	5	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133	5	11
Repairs to Wells. ...	...	...	...	449	14	1	449	14	1	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	449	14	1
Repairs to other State buildings	...	...	...	2238	8	2	2238	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2238	8	2
Compensation. ...	...	...	...	651	8	...	651	8	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	651	8	...
Total ...	67980	10	8	7792	14	...	75773	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*75773	8	8

*These are the total expenses for the revenue year St. 1962. The net expenditure on Public Works during the official year 1906-07 (1st April 1906 to 31st March 1907) is Rs. 52658-5-5 exclusive of Rs. 1043-7-10 of pay, contingencies and allowance of the subordinate staff.

Rajkot, 8th April 1907.

M. N. Mehta

Ag. Manager, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural stock in the Rajkot State for the year 1906-07.

District.	year.	Horses and cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes. Male.	Buffaloes. Female.	Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load-carrying.	
Rajkot City.	1906—1907	2200	615	195	310	41	47	23	550	11800	675	...	...	1750	
Rajkot Mahal. ...		1600	1950	100	400	325	200	120	150	30000	400	...	200	200	
Sardhar Mahal. ...		2496	789	39	751	25	61	25	170	11751	1003	...	9	430	
Kuvadva Mahal. ...		1699	526	184	366	50	36	19	276	17281	780	...	...	390	
Total ...		7995	3880	518	1827	441	344	187	1146	70832	2858	...	209	2770	

Rajkot, 8th April 1907

M. N. Mehta.

Ag. Manager, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue in the Rajkot State for the year 1906—07.

Stations.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Toddy.		Total.		Remarks.
	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	
Rajkot City.	3	5650-0-0	1	1510-0-0	1	351-0-0	...	...	5	7511-0-0	
Rajkot Mahal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	205-0-0	1	205-0-0	
Sardhar Town.	1	14-0-0	1	143-5-4	1	18-0-0	...	...	3	175-5-4	
Total....	4	5664-0-0	2	1653-5-4	2	369-0-0	1	205-0 0	9	7891-5 4	

M. N. Mehta

Ag. Manager, Rajkot State.

Rajkot, 8th April 1907

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements of the Rajkot State during the year 1905-06, (1st November 1905 to 31st October 1906) corresponding with St. year 1962.

Receipts.																								Disbursements.												Remarks.
Nature of Demand.	Demand.									Collection during the current year.			Collection during the previous year			Remission during the current year.			Balance.				Nature of Expenditure.	Budget Estimate.				Actual Expenditure.							
	Arrear.			Current.			Total.																		Current year.			Previous year.			Current year.			Previous year.			
Cash balance at the commencement of the year...	...	...	...	60356	6	6	60356	6	6	60356	6	6	111030	5	3	...			...	...	...	...	A. TRIBUTE.												
A. LAND REVENUE.																								1. Tribute. ...	21321			21321			21321	0	0	21321	0	0	
1. Fixed.	...	...	...	119686	1	10	119686	1	10	110911	13	3	91081	2	11	...			8774	4	7			2. General Falo.	1510			1700			1398	14	9	1563	3	10	
2. Fluctuating. ...	...	...	...	183890	3	7	183290	3	7	179951	3	1	124380	6	2	...			3939	0	6			3. Agency audit Falo...	3440			3700			3439	15	6	2845	10	10	
3. Miscellaneous (collection charges &c): ...	...	...	...	1885	13	10	1885	13	10	1348	10	1	495	7	5	...			537	3	9			4. Udhad to other Talukas..	343			343			342	13	8	342	13	8	
Total. ...	...	...	...	305462	3	3	305462	3	3	292211	10	5	215957	0	6	...			13250	8	10			Total...	26614			27064			26502	11	11	26092	12	4	
B. FOREST REVENUE.																								B. REFUNDS.												
1. Timber duty. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			1. of Revenue ...	3200			20600			71	15	9	42	0	0	
																								2. of fees, fines & forfeitures. ...	...			...			...	...	...	4	3	6	

2. Jungle produce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Koila Rasam (charcoal fees.) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Miscellaneous. ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
C. Excise Revenue.																									
1. Opium licence fee. ...	...	...	...	2046	10	8	2046	10	8	2046	10	8	1421	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Madatt. Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Country spirit licence fee. ...	...	...	...	5714	0	0	5714	0	0	5714	0	0	5714	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Tari licence fee. ...	...	...	...	205	0	0	205	0	0	205	0	0	205	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Ganja Do. ...	...	...	...	369	0	0	369	0	0	369	0	0	366	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Duty on sale of Ganja...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	...	...	...	8334	10	8	8334	10	8	8334	10	8	7706	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
D. Stamp Revenue.																									
1. Sale proceeds of adhesive and impressed court fee stamp. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Sale proceeds of plain papers. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Stamp duty on plaints shortly stamped or unstamped. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Sale proceeds of Hundi stamps and stamp papers and stamp duty on documents unstamped. ...	...	...	..	2449	4	0	2449	4	0	2449	4	0	2106	0	0	...	...	...							
Total. ...	...	...	...	2449	4	0	2449	4	0	2449	4	0	2106	0	0	...	...	..	...						

3. of lapsed deposits. ...	}						
4. Remission. ...							
Total...	3200	20600	71 15 9	46 3 6			
C. Administration.							
1. General Dept.	14529	88992	14350 15 1	12743 5 8			
2. Account Dept.	...	...	... ...	... ...			
3. Miscellaneous account Dept.	...	...	... ...	... ...			
4. Tanzi.	...	...	... ...	... ...			
5. Treasury store	3520	...	3339 12 11	3400 3 5			
6. Criminal Dept	4027	...	3833 6 5	4168 9 5			
7. Revenue and Civil Dept ...	14235	...	14086 6 10	13707 1 2			
8. Record room Dept. ...	568	...	562 15 10	480 0 0			
9. Process Dept.	452	...	443 11 2	432 13 5			
10. Police Dept...	45200	...	43651 9 4	43677 2 3			
11. Jail Dept. ...	3080	...	2582 7 2	2724 15 11			
12. Law charges...	75	...	... ...	32 8 0			
13. Postal Dept. chargas ...	...	...	... ...	... ...			
14. Printing charges. ...	815	...	812 9 9	549 3 6			
15 Forest Dept...	...	...	... ...	... ...			
16. Contingencies and stationery for Manager's office. ...	1095	...	1090 11 8	1496 14 9			
17. Travelling allowance of Revenue and							

E. Law and Justice.																															
1. Sale proceeds of unclaimed property.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Sale proceeds of intestate property.	...	...	...	84	2	10	84	2	10	84	2	10	223	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Process server's feesrealized in cash.	...	...	...	1350	10	0	1350	10	0	1350	10	0	1212	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Amin's fees realized in cash.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Other items (Mutation fees &c. realized in cash.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Civil forfeitures.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Criminal forfeiture.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Civil Court fines.	...	...	...	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Criminal (Magisterial) fines.	...	...	...	833	15	2	833	15	2	833	15	2	310	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Other fees, forfeitures and fines.	...	...	...	4802	10	1	4802	10	1	4802	10	1	3619	15	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	...	...	...	7073	6	1	7073	6	1	7073	6	1	5365	12	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
F. Miscellaneous ordinary Receipts																															
1. Ghatkar (ferries).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Machhadia (fishery).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Falkar (orchard revenue)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Jail manufactures.	...	...	...	187	13	1	187	13	1	187	13	1	140	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Hide licence.	...	...	...	3701	0	0	3701	0	0	3671	12	0	2818	0	0	...	29	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Miscellaneous.																															
(a). Other taxes.	...	...	...	6308	9	5	6308	9	5	6027	1	1	5610	4	11	...	251	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b). Sayer.	...	...	...	41313	11	6	41313	11	6	40828	0	8	37770	3	1	...	490	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c). Education.	...	...	...	3102	3	3	3102	3	3	3102	3	3	3074	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Judicial officers of Head quarters office.	520	...	339	6	0	565	9	1																							
18. Miscellaneous unforeseen Administrative charges. ...	5085	...	4949	10	10	231	4	11																							
19. Subdivisional office establishment at Bysinga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																							
20. Settlement Dept.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																							
Total....	93201	88992	89663	11	0	84259	11	6																							
D. Public Instruction.	19140	19030	18570	3	1	18367	2	2																							
E. Dispensary charges ...	7384	6390	7263	2	6	6370	14	9																							
F Domestic charges.																															
1. (a) Dress & toys for the minor Raja. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																							
(b) Allowance to Kumar. ...	898	898	897	3	0	897	8	0																							
2. Maintenance allowance of the Dowager Rani	9755	9697	9697	10	10	9563	4	6																							
3. Domestic servants. ...	2802	3217	2698	4	2	3153	15	1																							

(d). Railway. ...	...	...	...	7494	1	6	7494	1	6	7494	1	6	9155	13	4	...	...	...	..	4. Elephant Estt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
(e). Miscellaneous. ...	...	...	...	7909	6	3	7909	6	3	7816	15	1	7733	14	6	...	92	7	2	5. (a)Minor Raja's Education charges. ...	13000	14977	12894	15	0	12275	8	4			
Total...	...	...	...	70016	13	0	70016	13	0	69122	14	8	66302	15	3	...	893	14	4	(b). Do. for Kuvar	1848	...	1651	5	8	...	..	...			
G. Extraordinary miscellaneous receipts.																				6. Bardashi charges	1450	950	1326	6	1	846	4	4			
																				7. Stable Do	10349	10590	9701	15	1	10099	11	3			
																				8. Paddock. Do	15246	16335	13722	8	11	14812	9	8			
1. Pound fees. ...	...	...	...	613	1	10	613	1	10	613	1	10	629	2	9	...	...	...	...	9. Viva Vadhavo &c.	3080	1278	3049	10	6	1204	5	3			
2. Copying and searching fees. ...	...	...	...	930	8	0	630	8	0	630	8	0	548	0	0	...	...	...	...												
3. Registration receipts....	...	...	...	3276	14	0	3276	14	0	3276	14	0	2230	10	7	...	...	...	...	Total..	58428	57942	55550	3	5	52853	2	5			
4. Sale proceeds of Government Securities. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7. Religious charges. ...	9700	4780	9194	6	11	4442	9	4			
5. Interest. ...																															
(a.) On Government Securities. ...	...	...	...	340	0	2	340	0	2	340	0	2	344	9	1	...	...	...	...	H. Public Works Dept.											
(b.) On loans. ...	...	..	...	1903	4	6	1903	4	6	1903	4	6	2653	1	8	...	...	...	...												
(c.) On kist *khelapi*. ...	...	...	...	806	13	2	806	13	2	609	3	8	265	2	0	...	197	9	6												
6. Sale proceeds of old stores, materials, live-stock &c. ...	...	...	...	637	5	11	637	5	11	637	5	11	2170	9	11	...	...	...	..	1. Establishment's travelling allowance and contingencies.	1060	1080	1038	14	2	1009	3	0			
7. Miscellaneous receipts.																															
(a.) Refunds. ...	...	..	..	317	3	8	317	3	8	317	3	8	5603	7	10	...	...	...	...	2. Original works.	68846	81804	67970	10	8	80815	14	0			
(b) Salaries of Gov. & State servants refunded by parties citing them as witnesses. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	..	...	...	...	...	...	3. Repair works. 4. Petty. Do....	8116	10427	7008	0	1	9797	15	8			
(c) Other miscellaneous receipts. ...	...	...	...	1977	8	3	1977	8	3	1962	8	3	2360	13	3	...	15	0	0	5. Survey expenses. ...	1960	1935	1878	14	6	1883	0	2			
8. Granary receipts. ...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	6. Compensation for removing huts. ...	1000	6400	651	8	0	6115	7	11			
9. Agricultural receipts. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...												
Total ..	...	....	...	10502	11	6	10502	11	6	10290	2	0	16805	9	1	...	12	9	6	Total...	80982	101646	78547	15	5	99621	8	9			

H. Debts.																							
1. (a). Revenue and Civil Deposits. ...	...	...	...	12560	11	7	12560	11	7	12560	11	7	40230	15	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b). Judicial (Criminal Court) deposits. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c). Miscellaneous deposits. ...	...	...	...	5178	10	6	5178	10	6	5178	10	6	2321	11	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Advances recovered.																							
By cash. ...	...	...	...	1642	10	8	1642	10	8	1637	12	8	8327	1	5	4-14-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By work done. ...	...	...	...	18669	15	1	18669	15	1	18669	15	1	41527	14	2	...	...						
3. Loans recovered. ...	...	...	...	6253	2	6	6253	2	6	6253	2	6	3733	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Cash recoveries of service payments made during the current year. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Outstandings of past years. ...	100768	15	5	...	...	...	100768	15	5	10130	5	0	2912	0	4	3019-12-4	87618	14	1				
Total ...	100768	15	5	44305	2	4	145074	1	9	54430	9	4	99052	13	11	3024-10-4	87618	14	1				
Total Receipts...	100768	15	5	448144	2	10	548913	2	3	443912	9	2	413296	14	3	3024-10-4	101975	14	9				
Grand Total...	100768	15	5	508500	9	4	609269	8	9	504268	15	8	524327	3	6	3024-10-4	101975	14	9				

I. Stamp Dept.								
1. Purchase of stamps including contingencies. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Discount paid in the sale of stamps &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
J. Pension.	1010	490	927	0	0	428	0	0
K. Conservancy charges.	21490	22916	19363	9	9	21568	10	9
L. Miscellaneous charges.								
1. Purchase of Govt. Securities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Payment of interest. ...	7740	2199	7661	3	4	2198	8	11
3. Value of Police clothing &c. supplied. ...	2000	1744	1744	0	0	1736	0	0
4. Copying fee.	50	50	19	15	0	...	...	...
5. Granary Estt.	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...
6. Registration charges. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Agricultural charges. ...	6400	6353	3824	2	9	6252	8	4

8. Rent of Nayapatna Bunglow land. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Subscription toward Famine relief fund. ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
10. Donation for the maintenance of General Hospital...	365	364	365	0	0	365	0	0
Total...	16555	10711	13615	4	9	10552	1	3
Total of Heads A to L. ...	337704	360561	319300	4	6	324602	3	9
M. Debts.								
1 (a) Repayment of deposits of revenue & civil deposits. ...	11543	10754	12710	11	7	40481	7	1
(b) Of Judicial (criminal court) deposits.								
(c). Of miscellaneous deposits ..	2907	...	4509	1	8	2336	15	9
2. Advances made	1000	2620	20544	12	11	49411	12	7
3. Loans given...	101000	55900	100462	0	0	47138	5	10
4. Cash payment out of receipt under service head of the current year. ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Total. ...	116510	69274	138226	10	2	139368	9	3
Total Expenditure.	454214	429835	457526	14	8	463970	13	0
Surplus at the end of the year. ...	21265	13529	46742	1	0	60356	6	6
Grand Total....	475479	443364	504268	15	8	524327	3	6

M. N. Mehta

Ag. Manager, Rajkot State.

Rajkot, 8th April 1907

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of medical relief afforded in the Rajkot State during the year 1906—07.

No.	Dispensaries.	No. of patients.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.			Daily average (both out-door and in-door.)	Remarks (short notes on sanitation and epidemic generally).
		In-door.	Out-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining.					
1	Rajkot City Dispensary.	...	20221	...	...	...	...	5009	2	1	251.9	Sanitation and water supply aregood. There prevailed the epidemic of plague in the mid part of the year. Besides these dispensaries, there is also a Native Dispensary at Rajkot, maintained at the joint expense of several Native States of Kathiawar. This State contributes Rs. 125 per annum towards its maintenance It afforded medical relief to 2937 persons during the year under reference.
2	Sardhar Town Dispensary.	12	3665	10	1	1	...	1491	6	10	Indoor .62 Outdoor 35.30	
3	Travelling Dispensary.	...	3954	...	...	...	...	966	9	10	12	
	Total ...	12	27840	10	1	1	...	7467	2	9	299.1	

M. N. Mehta

Rajkot, 8th April 1907.

Ag. Manager, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Rajkot State for the year 1906—07

Name of State.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1000 of population.				Remarks.
										Births.		Deaths.		
		1905-06	1906-07			1905-06	1906-07			1905-06	1906-07	1905-06	1906-07	
Rajkot City.	27160	630	495	...	135	920	1128	208	...	23	18	34	42	
Rajkot Mahal.	7118	225	300	75	...	220	192	...	28	32	43	31	28	The decrease in births and increase in deaths in the Rajkot City is accounted for by the prevalence of plague in the months of July, August and September.
Sardhar Mahal.	9242	325	340	15	...	177	209	32	...	35	36	19	22	
Kuvadva Mahal.	6275	227	259	32	...	279	175	...	104	37	40	41	28	
Total....	49795	1407	1394	122	135	1596	1704	240	132	127	137	125	120	

Rajkot, 8th April 1907.

M. N. Mehta

Ag. Manager, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the schools maintainted by the Rajkot State for the year 1906—07

No. of schools. 1905—06	No. of schools. 1906—07	Description of Schools.	No. of pupils on roll on 31st March. 1905—06	No. of pupils on roll on 31st March. 1906—07	Daily average attendance. 1905—06	Daily average attendance. 1906—07	Expenditure. High Schools	Expenditure. Secondary.	Expenditure. Primary.	Expenditure. Total.	Remarks.
20	21	2 Middle Schools.	311	326	243	253	...	Rs. 4738	...	Rs. 4738	* This does not embrace all educational expenditure such as Supervision and Inspection charges (Rs. 816-3-10), Scholarship, the Kathiawar High School deficit (Rs. 4000), the Library charges (Rs. 286-8-0), Repairs (Rs. 269-0-0), Furniture, Central Institution *Falo* &c.
		16 Boys' Primary Schools.	1254	1168	972	919	...	...	Rs. 7695	„ 7695	
		3 Girls' Primary Schools.	339	336	222	233	...	...	Rs. 2163	„2163	
		21								*	
		Total...	1904	1830	1437	1405	...	Rs. 4738	Rs. 9858	Rs. 14596	

Rajkot, 8th April 1907.

M. N. Mehta

Ag. Manager, Rajkot State.

No. 39 of 1907—08.

Rajkot, 9th April 1907.

From,

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PADDOCKS,

Rajkot State.

To,

THE MANAGER,

Rajkot State.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit here-with, in duplicate copies, the Annual Report of the Paddock, Stud-farm and Cattle-breeding for the official year 1906-07.

RAJKOT.
9th April 1907

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
D. S. PANTHAKI.
Superintendent, Paddocks, Rajkot State.

To be incorporated in the Annual Administration Report for the year 1906-1907.

RAJKOT
26th April 1907.

D. B. Munshi
Manager, Rajkot State.

PADDOCK.

Stallions.

During the year, there were two stallions in the Paddock, viz, Maroon, an Arab, and Reddo, a Kathi. The former is now getting older, though he fills Mares properly. The latter was given rest, during the most part of the year, and is again allowed to cover mares since a few months.

A few mares were sent to the Vankaner Paddock, to be covered by their T. B. E. Stallion Master Largau.

The appendix A, attached herewith, will show the number of private and Darbari mares served and the number of young stock born out of Darbari mares.

No stallion was kept in the Rajkot State district, there being only two stallions at the Paddock.

Brood mares.

In the beginning, there were 29 mares. During the year, one mare was received from K. S. Lakhajiraj, the minor Thakore Saheb of Rajkot, one filly was admitted in the brood mares' Register, none died, and three mares were cast, though allowed to stand on the list, leaving 31 brood mares at the end of the year.

Young stock.

In the beginning of the year, there were 33 young ones. During the year, 13 young ones were born, 2 sold, 1 filly transferred to brood mares' register, and five young ones died, leaving at the end of the year 38 young ones. Of the 5 foals that died, one, a very nice pure Kathi colt one year old, died of snake bite, 2 died of fever–one three weeks and the other 5 days old–and 2 were born dead.

The appendix C will show the statement of the casualties among brood mares and young stock.

General.

During the year, the Paddock was visited by the Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department of the Bombay Presidency; the Superintendent, A. R. D., Deccan circle, Ahmednagar; thrice by the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar; General Sir Pratapsinhji, Maharajah of Idar; Mr. W. L. B. Souter, the Commissioner of Police Bombay; the Political Agent, Halar; other local European Officers of Rajkot and some of the Kathiawar Chiefs and Princes.

2. The scheme, introduced last year, of utilizing the services of brood mares for other State work, did not seem to work satisfactorily as was expected. Their use as carriage horses was practically stopped. Only 3 mares (2 of them were cast from the brood mares) were used as such, throughout the most part of the year.

Their use as Police Sawar-horses was fully put into practice; the highest number used in a month was 10; but they have been found always in very low condition, so much so that some of them have hardly regained their flesh and strength before their time of throwing foals, though they were brought into the Paddock on completing 7 months in the period of gestation and as its result, some have brought forth dead foals and others were weak, when born.

The highest percentage of death among the new born foals, as will be seen in the appendix A, was never found in any of the previous years as can be seen from the following figures.

Official year.	No of foals born.	No of foals died.
1898–1899	7	0
1899–1900	18	2
1900–1901	24	3
1901–1902	24	2
1902–1903	15	1
1903-1904	25	3
1904–1905	16	2
1905–1906	14	1
1906–1907	13	4

To remedy the evil, I would propose that some effective arrangement may be made for the proper feeding and care of the mares, while they are working elsewhere.

3. During the year, no proper arrangement was done for the required supply of hay in time for the Paddock animals and the result was that notwithstanding there being more than one dozen Darbari hay *Vidies* and some of them producing eight lakhs pounds of hay and more, we were obliged to buy one and a half lac pounds of hay at an exceedingly high rate of Rs. 8 per thousand pounds plus the cost of stacking &c. which brought the rate to Rs. 8-6-0 per thousand pounds. So high a rate was never paid with in last years except the famine year. The rates for other hay, supplied to the Paddock

from the State *Vidies*, were Rs. 2-5-0 and Rs. 3-1-0 per thousand pounds. Even taking this latter rate, the Paddock had to suffer a loss of nearly Rs. 800 owing to the high rate, at which hay had to be bought, as stated above.

4. There has been a very little sale of young stock and mares, during the year, and hence a very small sum was realized as sale-proceeds of live stock (vide appendix E). The sale proceeds might have been greater, if two brood mares, each five years old and one old mare, that were unfit for breeding and were as such cast and were for sale, had been sold. They were however utilized for State work.

5. The total deficit for the year amounts to Rs. 7816-14-5 which is more than the Government sanction of Rs. 7000 by Rs. 816-14-5. The reason of this increase can be attributed to the high rate of hay and less sale proceeds of the live stock.

6. The result of the Paddock during the year can hardly be said to be satisfactory, as will be seen from the appendices C, D and E, which will show that a very limited number of new foals was born, death rate was the highest in the history of the Paddock and that there was an enormous increase in the figure of deficit, as compared with those of the last three years.

STUD-FARM.

During the year, 82 acres of land were attached to the Farm, of which 44 acres were under irrigation and 38 acres utilized in rainy season crops. During the year, Lucerne, Barley, Cotton, Bajri, Muth, Wheat, Urad, Kulthi, Juvari, Gram and Chasatia were grown. Of these, Lucerne, Barley, Wheat, Muth and Chasatio were used as green fodder for horses and cattle.

The appendix F, attached herewith, will show the out-turn of different crops, produced during the year and the receipts derived therefrom.

From the appendix D. of the Paddock Report, it will be found that the net profit of the Farm for the year amounts to Rs. 1367-11-0 i. e. very nearly 58 percent on the expenditure incurred. This is extremely satisfactory, and this good result is indebted to the irrigation authorities in supplying water to the Farm fields for the whole year round.

CATTAL BREEDING.

Big stock.

In the begining of the year, there were 23 cows and 2 bulls, in all 25 animals. During the year, one cow and one bull were bought, one heifer admitted in cows and one cow died, leaving at the end of the year 24 cows and 3 bulls, in all 27 animals (Vide appendix G).

Young stock.

There were 31 young ones of the last year. During the year 11 young ones were born, one young one was bought, 2 bull calves were received as present from Mr. Dhirajram V. Vyas, Educational Inspector, Kathiawar, one heifer admitted in cows, none died and 19 bull calves were sold, leaving at the end of the year 25 young ones (Vide appendix G).

General.

The experiment of producing a cross breed between the Tharad and the indigenous cattle is put a stop to, on account of the Tharad animals not thriving in this part of Kathiawar.

The exchange of a very good indigenous cow with one from Kotda-Sangani and a bull was not advisble. This exchange would, I think, hardly fulfil the aim of improving the breed of cattle, as was desired when cattle breeding was commenced. The cow that was exchanged was of a very superior Gir breed, and was selected by the Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department, three years ago, out of a herd of nearly 200 cattle, as being one of the best he had seen in his tour round in Kathiawad at that time. The cow, received in her stead, was older by many years than she, and also that a bull, received in addition, is nothing more than useless to the State. He is exceedingly old, has given only one young-one after his arrival in the herd and at present with difficulty he keeps himself with herd, and for that reason he is not allowed to go out even for grazing. On account of his extreme old age, he is unable to cover the cows and consequently he is a burden to the department, for, he costs for his keep nearly Rs. 8 per month. This and the Tharad bull should be disposed of for effecting economy in the department.

The expense of keeping cattle is much less than it ought to be and that is due to the cattle having been allowed to graze in the Darbari *Vidy*, a mile away from the Paddock.

On the whole the results are satisfactory.

During the year foot and month-disease had broken out amongst the herd but there was no loss of animal from it.

D. S. Panthaki G. B. V. C.
Superintendent, Paddock,
Rajkot State.

APPENDIX A.

Statement of annual stallion service return of the Rajkot State Paddock for the year 1906-07.

No.	Names of stallions.	Breed.	No. of mares served.			Young stock of the Darbari mares.									Remarks.
						Born.			Died.			Remaining.			
			Private.	Darbari.	Total.	Colts.	Fillies.	Total.	Colts.	Fillies.	Total.	Colts.	Fillies.	Total.	
1	Reddo	Kathi	1	14	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Maroon	Arab	10	35	45	8	4	12	3	1	4	5	3	8	
3	Master Largan. ...	T. B. E of Vankaner Paddocks	...	4	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	
	Total...		11	53	64	9	4	13	3	1	4	6	3	9	

D. S. Panthaki G. B. V. C.

Superintendent, Paddock, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX B.

Annual District stallion service return of the Rajkot State Paddock for the year 1906-07

No.	Name of stallion.	Breed.	District.	From.	To.	No. of mares served.	No. of mares reported to be in foal.	Remarks.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No stallion was kept in the district, there being only two stallions at the Paddock.

D. S. Panthaki G. B. V. C.

Superintendent, Paddock, Rajkot

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the annual return of brood mares and young stock in the Rajkote State Paddock for the year 1906-07.

Brood mares.						Young-stock.																											Remarks.
Remaining of the last year.	Fillies transferred to brood mares.	Sold during the year.	Died during the year.	Received from K. S. Lakhaji Raj.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Breed.																											
						Country-breed.																											
						Kathi.																											
						Stud breed.																											
						Total.																											
						Colts.																											
						Fillies.																											
						Total.																											
						Colts.																											
						Fillies.																											
						Total.																											
						Fillies.																											
						Total.																											
						Colts.																											
						Fillies.																											
						Total.																											
						Colts-																											
						Fillies.																											
						Total.																											
						Colts.																											
						Fillies.																											
						Total.																											
						Yearlings.																											
						One year olds.																											
						Two yeaar olds.																											
						Three year olds.																											
						Total.																											
29	1	...	...	1	31	9	7	15	31	8	25	33	9	4	13	1	1	2	...	2	4	1	5	..	...	...	11	27	38	9	10	7	12	38	

D. S. Panthaki G. B. V. C.

Superintendent, Paddock, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX D.

Statement of expenditure and income of the Paddock, Stud-farm and Cattle-breeding from April 1906 to March 1907.

Months.	Paddock expenditure.															Income.			Stud farm.						Remarks.
	Establishment.			Food charges.			Contingencies.			Buying of animals.			Total.						Expenditure.			Income.			
	Rs.	A.	P	Rs.	A.	P	Rs.	A.	P	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P	Rs.	A.	P.	
April 1906 ...	235	4	2	458	11	9	8	13	6	0	0	0	702	13	5	0	0	0	154	14	7	301	6	6	True deficit is
May. „ ...	241	13	4	626	8	0	35	1	11	0	0	0	903	7	3	0	0	0	129	0	1	560	7	4	
June. „ ...	237	0	0	659	2	5	12	13	5	0	0	0	908	15	10	0	0	0	875	8	3	414	1	0	Rs. 7816-14-5
July. „ ...	237	7	3	645	0	4	12	7	7	0	0	0	894	15	2	14	0	11	165	0	7	260	3	6	
August. „ ...	232	2	1	496	12	4	8	13	11	0	0	0	737	12	4	275	0	0	109	5	1	131	9	0	
September. „ ...	229	9	7	475	15	3	50	12	0	0	0	0	756	4	10	0	0	0	110	12	0	249	0	5	
October. „ ...	223	5	8	555	8	4	13	3	2	0	0	0	792	1	2	5	12	6	163	14	4	288	12	6	
November. „ ...	229	1	1	422	2	5	59	8	0	0	0	0	710	11	6	0	0	0	152	15	1	101	11	0	
December. „ ...	230	6	3	461	10	10	20	1	3	0	0	0	712	2	4	0	0	0	166	2	4	212	15	11	
January 1907 ...	224	0	0	471	11	2	16	13	11	0	0	0	712	9	1	5	2	6	107	1	6	115	11	3	
February. „ ...	234	8	0	728	14	8	20	13	4	0	0	0	984	4	0	210	8	0	115	2	8	547	11	1	
March. „ ...	276	2	5	580	0	11	23	13	1	0	0	0	880	0	5	1	0	0	105	13	6	548	11	6	
Total. ...	2830	11	10	6582	2	5	283	3	1	0	0	0	9696	1	4	511	7	11	2355	10	0	3723	5	0	

D. S. Panthaki G. B. V. C.

Superintendent, Paddock, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX E.

Detailed figures of income of Paddock for the official year 1906-07 with the statement showing the number of animals sold and cast, with dates, their sex and price received.

No.	Particulars of animals sold.	Sex.	Date of selling.	Amount received.			Remarks.
				Rs.	as.	p.	
1	Ebor.	Colt.	1-8-06	275	0	0	
2	Butter-print.	Do.	17-2-07	210	0	0	
			Total sale of live-stock	485	0	0	
			Stallion service fees	5	0	0	
			Sale of medicine	9	7	6	
			Miscellaneous income	12	0	5	
			Total...	511	7	11	

D. S. Panthaki G. B. V. C.

Superintendent, Paddock, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the Stud-farm out-turns of different crops during the year 1906-07.

No.	Particulars.	April 1906	May. lbs.	June. lbs.	July. ms.	August lbs.	September ms.	October. ms.	November. ms.	December. ms.	January. ms.	February. ms.	March. ms.	Total. ms.	Amonnt Rs.	as.	p.	Remark.
1	Lucerne. ...	15535	20170	15110	19945	21050	8460	11030	9370	7020	9110	17500	17100	171400	1071	4	0	
2	Kadbi. ...	27130	7380	...	18270	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10690	63470	396	11	0	
3	Barley. ...	162	2160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2322	101	9	2	
4	Green Muth.	2480	...	39282	2880	...	....	6855	6695	...	...	...	...	58192	368	13	10	
5	Methi seed. ...	...	3874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3874	163	6	11	
6	Mustard. ...	...	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	379½	522½	28	15	1	
7	Linseed. ...	...	1710½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	80	15	1897½	126	4	5	
8	Wheat. ...	...	214½	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	214½	7	14	0	
9	Cotton. ..	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1740	1782	134	7	10	
10	Chasatio. ...	...	...	4000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4000	16	0	0	
11	Green Mug. ...	...	...	9298	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9298	58	1	10	

12	Guinea grass.	...	...	...	540	...	...	...	205	...	...	..	...	745	4	10	6		
13	Green Bajri stalk....	...	...	..	...	...	7486	7080	...	...	...	...	...	14566	364	2	5		
14	Green wheat. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13320	...	26600	...	39920	332	10	8		
15	Urad. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168	1445	86	...	1699	53	1	3		
16	Mug. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	771	159	...	...	930	39	3	9		
17	Oil seed. ...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	..	240	...	...	...	240	20	5	6		
18	Kalthi. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1445½	2466	3911½	91	10	9		
19	Green barley. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20890	9860	30750	256	4	0		
20	Juvari. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	798	798	19	15	2		
21	Gram. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	732	732	30	9	6		
22	Castor seeds. ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	361½	361½	21	0	8		
23	Miscellaneous. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	2	6		
	Total income.	301-6-6	560-7-4	414-1-0	260-3-6	131-9-0	240-0-5	288-12-6	101-11-0	212-8-11	115-11-3	347-11-1	548-11-6	...	3723	5	0		

D. S. Panthaki, G. B. V. C.

Superintendent, Paddock, Rajkote.

APPENDIX G.

Statement of the Live Stock of cattle of the Rajkot State as to their casualties for the year 1906-07

Cattle.					Young stock							Remarks.
No. of last year.	Bought during the year.	Admitted from heifers.	Died during the year	Remaining at the end of the year.	No. of last year.	Born during the year.	Bought during the year.	Received as present.	Heifers admitted in cows.	Died during the year.	Sold during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.	
Indigenous cows.					Bull calves.								
Tharad cows.					Cow calves.								
Bulls.					Buffalo calves.								
Buffaloes.					Total.								
Total.					Bull calves.								
Indigenous cows.					Total.								
Bulls.					Bull calves.								
Total.					Cow calves.								
Cows (Indigenous).					Total.								
Total					Bull calves.								
Tharad cows.					Total.								
Total					Bull calves.								
Indigenous cows.					Cow calves.								
Tharad cows					Total.								
Bulls,					Bull calves.								
Total.					Total.								
Bull calves.					Bull calves.								
Cow calves.					Total.								
Buffalo calves.					Cow calves.								
Total.					Total.								
Bull calves.					Total.								
Cow calves.					Bull calves.								
Total.					Total.								
Total.					Bull calves.								
Total.					Bull calves.								
Bull calves.					Cow calves.								
Total.					Buffalo calves.								
Bull calves.					Total.								
Cow calves.													
Total.													
Total.													
Bull calves.													
Total.													
Bull calves.													
Cow calves.													
Buffalo calves.													
Total.													
18	5	2	0	25	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	20	4	3	27	18	12	1	31	3	8	11	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	19	19	5	19	1	25	

D. S. Panthaki G. B. V. C.

Superintendent, Paddock, Rajkot.

APPENDIX H.

Statement of expenditure and income of the Cattle-breeding from April 1906 to March 1907.

Months.		Expenditure.						Total.			Income.			Remarks.
		Buying of animals.			Maintenance.									
		Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
April.	1906	40	0	0	110	13	0	150	13	0	22	14	10	
May	...	0	0	0	179	5	9	179	5	9	16	14	3	
June.	...	0	0	0	278	12	8	278	12	8	18	11	5	
July.	...	0	0	0	262	12	8	262	12	8	31	12	5	
August.	...	0	0	0	85	3	9	85	3	9	26	11	2	
September.	...	0	0	0	46	12	0	46	12	0	24	1	0	
October.	...	0	0	0	52	7	5	52	7	5	25	9	0	
November.	...	40	0	0	51	2	8	91	2	5	29	1	4	
December.	....	0	0	0	52	5	9	52	5	9	29	10	8	
January.	1907	0	0	0	58	10	2	58	10	2	31	5	5	
February.	...	0	0	0	97	8	8	97	8	8	34	11	2	
March.	...	0	0	0	122	2	0	122	2	0	586	7	7	
	Total ...	80	0	0	1398	0	6	1478	0	6	878	9	3	

D. S. Panthaki G. B. V C.

Superintendent, Paddock, Rajkot State.

To,

H. H. The Thakor Saheb Shri LAKHAJI RAJ

of Rajkot.

Your Highness,

Pursuant to your Highness' orders I have the honour to submit the following report of the administration of your Highness' State for the year 1907-08.

I beg to remain,

Your Highness,

Your most obedient servant

Harjiwan Bhawanbhai Kotak.

Chief Karbhari.

Administration Report

OF THE

RAJKOT STATE

FOR THE YEAR

1907-8

Chapter I

GENERAL AND POLITICAL

1 BOUNDARIES The State of Rajkot, situated almost in the centre of Kathiawar Peninsula, enjoys the proud position of having the headquarters of the representative of the paramount power and is bounded on the North by the States of Wankaner, Dhrol and the Taluka of Gavridad, on the South by the territory of Gondal State and other petty Talukas, on the East by the Kathi estates and on the West by the territories of Dhrol and a few small Talukas of Halar Prant.

2 DIVISIONS OF THE STATE The Rajkot State is divided into 4 Mahals, Talpad, Rajkot-Chibda, Sardhar, and Kuvadva and it comprises 63 villages.

(a) The Talpad Mahal comprises Rajkot, ~~lower~~ outer Suburbs and the lands under it. Its revenue is managed by a Vahivatdar

(b) The Rajkot Mahal comprises 21 villages of which 13 are Khalsa, 5 Bhayati, 2 Dharmada and 1 Jivai and the revenue management is conducted by a Vahivatdar.

(c) The Sardhar Mahal comprises 26 villages of which 19 are Khalsa, 5 Bhayati, and 2 Dharmada. ~~and 1 Jiwai.~~ There is a Thandar in charge of the Mahal, who collects the revenue and is invested with the powers of a 3rd. class magistrate in criminal matters and hears Civil suits up to ~~Rs.~~ 250.

(d) The Kuvadva Mahal comprises 14 villages of which 12 are Khalsa, ~~1 Bhayati~~, and 1 Dharmada and the revenue management is conducted by a Vahivatdar.

3 PARTICULARS OF THE STATE. The area of the State is 282.14 Square-miles. Its population as per last census is of 49,795 souls

made up of 25,487 males and 24,308 females. The gross revenue of the State based on the average of the past 5 years is Rs. 3,45,765. The gross expenditure of the state calculated on the same basis is Rs. 3,14,787-2-7. The tribute payable by the State to the British Government is Rs. 18991 and that to the Junagadh State as Jortalbi is Rs. 2330, in all Rs. 21321 a year.

4 The Political relations of this State with all the neighbouring States are cordial.

POLITICAL RELATIONS.

5 The most important event of the year was the assumption of the full powers of the State by the Thakor Saheb on the 21st October last. A grand Darbar on the occasion was held when amongst those, who kindly graced the occasion, were H. H. the Jam Saheb Ranjitsinhji of Nawanagar, K. S. Bhojrajji Heir-apparent of Gondal, H. H. Maharaja Shri Mohandevji of Dharampore, H. H. the Raj Saheb Amarsinhji of Vankaner and Prince Fatedin Khanji, now Chief of Manawadar. The Darbar was kindly presided over by Mr. Fitz-Gerald, the Agent to the Governor. The presence of the Maharajas and Chiefs added considerably to the splendour of the occasion and its interest was enhanced by the presence of almost all the European Officers and ladies in Kathiawar, the Rajkumars, representatives of numerous states, chief among them, being Baroda, Cutch, Junagadh, Bhavnagar, Dhrangadhra, Palanpur, Radhanpur, Devgad Baria, Palitana, Limbdi, Sachin, Bansda, Thana Devli and Vadia. It was also attended by the allied Talukdars, Bhayats and the elite and gentry of Rajkot and other places. The splendidly numerous attendance at the Darbar and the hearty greetings which the Thakor Saheb received from one and all testified to his immense popularity. Numerous addresses received from his subjects resident here as well as abroad and the continuous ovations showered on him on his occasional drives through the town and the suburbs displayed his hold on the affections of his people. Among other things it gave ample evidence of joy and pleasure which result from the gratification of a long cherished desire to see their own Chief rule over themselves.

Another important event of the year was the marriage celebration of the Thakore Saheb with the Kunvri Saheb of the Jagirdar of Shemlia under Sailana ~~under~~ in the Central India Agency. H. H. the Maharaja Ajitsinhji of Dhrangadhra, H. H. the Raj Saheb Amarsinhji of Wakaner, K. S. Vijay Devji Heir-apparent of Dharampore, and Darbar Shri Bawa Wala Chief of Vadia had the goodness to come over per-

sonally to share in the rejoicings. The event was celebrated with great splendour and eclat such as was never witnessed by the people since over a generation. It is due to the subjects of the State to acknowledge that all of them, the rich and the poor interested themselves in the rejoicings with the zest and fervour of loyal and devoted subjects.

6 THAKOR SAHEB'S TOUR. Shortly after being seated on the Gadi the Thakor Saheb made a tour through 2 of its important Mahals Sardhar and Kuwadwa to know the condition of the people at first hand and to see that the subordinate district establishments worked to the satisfaction of the State and the people.

7 CHANGES IN THE STAFF The Manager Mr. Dayashanker B. Munshi who had by his genial disposition and conscientious and able discharge of duties endeared himself to the subjects of Rajkot unhappily succumbed to the disease of lever complaint and thus abruptly cut short a career which was both bright and honest. He had worked hard for the good of the people during the short time that he was in office and was anxious to see the installation of the Thakor Saheb well celebrated. His loss was felt both by the Agency and the subject of the state. As the Thakor Saheb was shortly to be installed the charge of the state was left in the hands of Mr. Madhavlal N. Maheta, the then Sar Nyayadhish of the State who remained in charge till the Thakor Saheb got installed. The Government of Bombay having been pleased to leave full discretion to the Thakor Saheb to choose his own Karbhari the Undersigned was honoured with the choice.

(b) In carrying out a general scheme of reduction on account of the year being one of scarcity, the salary of the post of Sir Nyayadhish had to be reduced. Again the management being over the constitution of the Courts had to be altered. Mr. Madhavlal retired and the Thakor Saheb was pleased to appreciate his past servies by offering him a gratuity of nearly a thousand rupees. Mr. Amritlal T. Mehta B. A. L. L. B. who while practising at the Bar had won good opinions from the Judicial Assistant and who had also seen some service, was selected for the post. The post of the Rajkot State Treasury Officer which was held by Mr. Laxmichand J. Parekh had also to be reduced in pursuance of the same scheme of general reduction. It having been filled up by the Head Accountant, it was not necessary to make any new appointment. The post of the Revenue Officer which was held by Mr. Meghji Savji was also

reduced. For want of decentralization of powers, the office was merely a channel for correspondence between Hazur Office and the Vahivatdars. The experiment of the abolition of that office is watched with interest. Whether it will be necessary to revive the post will be made evident at the end of the year. Plague having broken out in 1906 Dr. Rattonji Aderji Chief Medical Officer of the State who was placed on special duty in connection with that work, retook the charge of the Dispensary as soon as it was over and the services of Dr. Ratilal Baxi which were engaged temporarily, being no longer required were dispensed with. During the time that he was in charge of the town dispensary he had rendered himself quite popular. Mr. Liladhar Keshavji who was State Vakil at the Agent to the Governor's Court having resigned his post Mr. Ravji Ramji was appointed in stead. In the interests of public service a mutual transfer was made of the Hazur Shirestedar and the Sardhar Thandar.

Chapter II.

Administration of land.

8 The Rajkot State has 3 different systems of land revenue assessment viz Vaje Vero, Udhad & Vighoti. Under the system of Vaje Vero or Bhag Batai the State takes a certain fixed share in the produce and also levies a fixed sum as cash known as Santi Vero uniformly at the rate of half a rupee per acre of cultivable land. The system is an old one and has no doubt its drawbacks in this that a cultivator cannot cut his crops nor remove his grain when most convenient to him but it suits their ideas and habits best because, be the year good, bad or indifferent, the Bhagbatai system secures them automatic relaxation and indulgence, while the Vighoti and Udhad fixes them down to a settled assessment where any indulgence is slow to come. As remarked by the late Manager Mr. Munshi in his last administration report the Vighoti system is beneficial in the interests of the State and the Ryots, but it is respectfully added that it is not likely to prove so unless and until the habits and ideas of the Ryots are cultivated to a point when they can leave off the habit of spending away all that they earn and acquire such education as to make them understand their own interests better as well as to unable them to regulate their actions in life with the same understanding. It is interesting to observe that the condition of those cultivators who are governed by the Bhagbatai system, has been uniformly found to be better. In

villages where Udhad or Vighoti system prevails there has been found increased indebtedness and consequently a general neglect in cultivation. With the Bhagbatai system there is the additional advantage that it leaves a contented peasantry which in itself is an important factor in securing better cultivation of the soil. Accordingly during the current year at the urgent and repeated request of Kunbi cultivators of Sar in Sardhar Mahal, the Thakor Saheb has been pleased to convert experimentally for 2 years the system of Udhad into a Bhagbatai one. The experiment will be watched with interest. It must however be acknowledged that where cultivators are of an inferior class like Sindhis, Kolis and Ahirs who are generally given to pilfering of crops and grain from the fields and Khalawad, it is profitable to keep up the Udhad or lump sum payment system. The Udhad of Nawagam under Sardhar was first fixed at Rs. 52 per Santi of 40 acres. It was raised to Rs. 65 in Samwat 1949 and then it was pitched to Rs. 80 per Santi in about St. 1953. This enhancement proved too much for the poor cultivators because at the end of the last year the town which was about 22 Santis of cultivable land got indebted to the extent of Rs. 5000 only on account of successive arrears of Udhad. For want of any irrigational facility the Kharif crops alone being at their command, what with the freaks of nature and what with the consciousness of having to pay a very highly pitched assessment, the peasantry of the village was quite disheartened and the Thakor Saheb on hearing their grievance and going through the matter was pleased to lower down the lump sum assessment again to Rs. 65 per Santi which act of fairness gave them immense satisfaction.

In connection with the lands under command of the Lalpari Lake and the Irrigation Tanks, two systems of collection of revenue prevail in the state viz the consolidated rate system and the crop system.

The former is an assessment system of a fixed sum of so much per acre including water cess and a land rate varying with its quality while the latter is a levy of water tax of so much per crop including water assessment. The consolidated rate system has been found financially advantageous to the state. It involves minimum of interference. In course of time it is hoped to extend its working to other irrigation works.

It was proposed to add more to the quantum of water in the Lalpuri Lake by raising the Dam to a suitable height but the time for completion having remained very short the work is deferred to the next year.

The Lalpuri Lake also supplies water to the people of Rajkot for drinking purposes and Lalpuri pump installation safeguards a due supply of water to the town after the months of February and March.

9 Survey establishment on a small scale is retained for the measurement of irrigated fields, and of lands sold in the town as also for the maintenance of the boundary marks. They are also useful as a check against the unauthorized cultivation of land by the cultivators.

SURVEY AND BOUNDARY MARKS

10 There was no boundary dispute of note during the year under report. One dispute which had arisen in the previous year with Chibhda and Lodhika still remains undisposed of.

BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT

During the year under report the area of land under cultivation has increased by 62 acres and 2 gunthas. About 300 acres of cultivable land from the Bid of Anandpur have also been directed to be reclaimed. The cultivators have begun with the work and it will be all under crops next year. A total revenue for the Samwat year 1964 is estimated to be Rs. 2,33,576-0-0 as against Rs. 2,85,747-9-0 actually received in the year Samwat 1963 and Rs. 2,87,811-11-6 in Samwat 1962.

11 The cultivators have begun to appreciate in these times of scarcity advantages of such crops as readily bring money to their coffers and are accordingly extending the area of cotton and such other cultivation at the expense of grain and cereals. There was accordingly a very appreciable increase in the area of cotton cultivation during the year. The area under cotton cultivation in the year under review was 23,609 acres 37 gunthas as against 20,741 acres 12 gunthas in the previous year. Encouraged by the bumper crops of the year before last from the sowings of low staple cotton called Mathia, they were led into abandoning native seeds for Mathia seeds so much so that nearly the three forths of the land under cotton cultivation was sown by Mathia cotton seeds during the year under review. The result was that they found themselves utterly disappointed in the outturn. Looking to its freakful produce, to a small demand for it in the market and to the general deterioration in the staple of native cotton which an indulgence in sowing of Mathia cotton seeds necessarily leads to, the Ryots are directed to fall back upon old sowings except where land is too poor to admit of cultivation of better cotton. With a view to help them in the said direction the State has undertaken to supply them with pure Broach cotton seeds as well as pure seeds of native cotton from Jhalawad at its cost

AREA UNDER COTTEN CULTIVATOR.

price. It is believed that this endeavour will not only check the deterioration of native cotton but will promote a growth of good stapled cotton of a reliable quality.

12 The advances on account of Taccavi made to the cultivators to purchase them seed, food grains, bullocks and other materials of husbandry amounted to Rs. 1463-6-6 as against Rs. 1962-0-0 in the last year.

TACCAVI ADVANCES

13 During the year under report out of the outstanding arrears of past year, both under Taccavi and fixed dues which stood at Rs. 57,898-13-5 a recovery has been made of Rs. 7,993-5-0 leaving thus a balance of Rs 49,905-8-5 as the outstanding dues. Enquiries have shown that it is not possible to recover a very large sum out of these outstandings as the cultivators have left or are dead whereas some are so heavily indebted that for their encouragement it seems necessary to enquire into the nature of the debts, their present condition in life and their future capacity to pay so as to be able to determine amounts either for remission or suspension in the form of payable instalments. This, besides relieving them, it is believed, will lead to the enlargement of their credit and thus to the bettering of their condition which it is hoped will contribute to increased revenue to the State.

OUTSTANDING ARREARS OF TACCAVI.

14 In St. 1963 the state dues on account of the land revenue for that year amounted to Rs. 288650-9-5 of which Rs. 285747-9-0 were recovered and Rs. 2903-0-5 remained outstanding. In St. 1964 the land revenue has been estimated at Rs. 2,33,576 of which Rs. 2,13,576 are expected to be realized during the year.

LAND REVENUE DEMAND AND COLLECTION.

15 The local officials being generally conversant with the outturn of crops and the agricultural necessities of the cultivators there is little occasion to resort to coercive measures.

COERCIVE MEASURES.

16 During the year under review the State has continued the management on account of indebtedness of the half share of Badpur of Kumar Shri Ladhubha and the Jiwai village of Bedi.

ATTACHED ESTATES

Customs.

17 In Rajkot proper, Sardhar and Kuvadva, three principle towns of this state only import duty is levied at the following rates.

1 At $1\frac{1}{24}$ per cent or 2 pies per rupee on cotton made things.

2 At $1\frac{9}{16}$ per cent or 3 pies per rupee on all other articles.

The following articles are exempt even from this small import duty.

1 All sorts of cattle.
2 All kinds of fuel.
3 Stones.
4 Vegetables.
5 All kinds of sweet meats and other cooked food.
6 All sorts of clothes and other articles to be given as presents on the occasion of marriage, pregnancy, dowry and other auspicious occasions.
7 All implements of husbandry and raw materials for making the same.
8 All tiles, bricks, limes, and potters' vessels.
9 Printed books and newspapers, corn brought by beggars by begging.
10 All things of the value of Rs. 2 and under.

In these three towns no export duty is levied at all. However in Rajkot where cotton is often imported for ginning only or for being pressed into bales, instead of levying any duty at the time of import, na export duty is levied at the rate of Rs. 0-8-0 per every such bale of 25 maunds, so also on the case of wool, such of it as comes to the factory for being cleansed and pressed into bales, the factory being newly opened, it is proposed to levy Rs. 0-6-0 as customs duty on the export of every such bale of 10 maunds. All other cotton and wool which is imported and sold here bears the usual import duty.

In the villages of this state no duty is levied on all kinds of grain, cereals, cotton, and molasses or any produce kept by the cultivators for their own use. All surplus produce when sold is subject to the following rates of duty.

1. At the rate of 13 annas cash ~~or~~ and 9 shers of grain per every Kalshi of 36 maunds for all kinds of grain.
2. At the rate of 9 pies ~~or~~ and $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. per maund of Kapas (cotton).
3. At the rate of 6 pies per maund of molasses.

The rate of duty applies to the produce of cultivators when sold. No duty is levied when they consume these things themselves. In villages, all kinds of grain, cereals, seeds and other things for their own or cattles' use imported by cultivators from other places are exempt from import duty.

This concession is not open to the non-agriculturists. They have to pay import duty at the rate of 3 pies per rupee. The customs are farmed out to Ijardars and a checker ~~at Rajkot~~ at Rajkot who keeps the account in State stamped books, is appointed by the State at the expense of the Ijardar to see whether the Ijardar levies duty in Rajkot according to the prescribed rules. In Mahals the Vahivatdars perform this duty. The income from this source to the State was Rs. 40,706-1-0 in the year under review as against Rs. 36,098-11-4 in the previous year. Rs. 47,119 are estimated to be the income under this head for the year Samvat 1964.

Chapter III.

Legislation.

18 PROTECTION.

The Indian Penal Code., the Criminal Procedure Code., Civil Procedure Code and the Evidence Act have been adapted from the British enactments. The Courts are also guided by the Indian Contract Act and Kathiawar Limitation Rules of 1890. Decisions of the British Courts in matters of Hindu and Mahomedan Law are respected subject to local customs.

In the absence of a complete code of State laws the spirit of British enactments is generally followed in the State Courts. The State has got its own rules for stamp, registration, Court fees, arms and ammunition, public conveyances, for sale of poisonous drugs, for extradition and plague. The opium and abkari acts are taken for guidance. Subject to the local notification of 1877 enforced by the late Thakore Saheb dispensing with certain elements of common gambling house, the Bombay gambling Act is taken for guidance. The Rajkot State has also framed rules for the levy of customs and it has also got municipal rules for the town and the suburbs. During the year under report as the game rules required revision, in supercession of all old rules a new set of rules have been framed and enforced. For the preservation of the morality of the people as also to check the growth of infectious diseases, stringent rules have been framed and enforced during the year under report to regulate the conduct and habitation of prostitutes and of other women of avowedly loose morals. The State has also got its departmental rules for the conduct of business men and brokers in the grain and vegetable markets.

19 MILITARY FORCE.

The State has got no regular military force but there is foot and mounted police as well as the village police

for the peace and protection of the people. There are besides Arabs and Makranis to look after treasuries and such other important places. During the year under report the Thakore Saheb has raised a body of 20 men for his palace guard. They also serve as body guards.

20 The efficiency of the police force is maintained on the same high level as before. Their work under the year under review both regarding the preservation of order and the detection and prevention of crime was quite satisfactory as will be seen below. Their task of maintaining order and prevention of crime had particularly increased during the interesting occasions of installation and marriage of the Thakore Saheb and it must be acknowledged that they discharged their duties truly and well. Mr. Anandrao, who was the Superintendent of Police in the time of management, being intimately acquainted with its working, his services were retained for its better organization and he has discharged his duties quite efficiently. The whole police force was controlled by him assisted by the energetic City Police Inspector Mr. Ratanshah and the three Fojdars.

EFFICIENCY OF POLICE FORCE.

The Police force consists of foot police, mounted police and irregular police such as Arabs and Makranis. The strength of the foot-police which stood at 188 last year is raised to 199 during the year under report. This increase of 11 men was necessitated by the town growing in extent year by year, suburbs after suburbs having sprung in all directions. The year being a scarcity year there have been made temporary reductions of 2 men for the current year. The strength of the mounted police is 21 which includes 4 revenue Sowars. The irregular police numbers 12 for the year under report.

Classes.	Mounted Police.	Foot Police.	Total.
Regular or Stipendary.	21	199	220
Arabs and Makranis.	...	12	12
Police Patels.	...	30	30
Pasaitas or Village Police	...	165	165
		Total...	427

21 In the year under review 168 offences were reported as against 201 in the last year showing a decrease in the number of offences. The percentage of crimes detected is 77·27 as

WORK OF THE POLICE.

against 68·42. This shows the efficient working of the police both in the prevention and detection of crime. The persons arrested were 154 as against 190. The percentage of convictions of persons sent for trial is 73·45 which is greater than what was attained last year. The total value of stolen property was Rs. 2037-3-2 as against Rs. 6843-3-1 in the preceding year. While the recovery amounted to Rs. 1058-6-11 as against Rs. 718-11-2 in the previous year. This shows more efficient work during the year under report.

The police is armed with the weapons as shown below.

(a) Muzzle load carbines
(b) Muzzle load muskets
(c) Country match locks
(d) Swords

About these arms it was observed by the late Manager Mr. Munshi in the report for the last year that most of the weapons were of an obsolete pattern. It is indeed a fact. The Superintendent of Police is also strongly of the same opinion. The present firearms being of an old and antiquated pattern and also unserviceable a request is made to the Agency to replace them with better arms of a new pattern. The village police are practically without arms, though some of them carry their private swords under State licenses. If therefore breech load guns or better arms be supplied to the regular police it will be possible to epuip them with muzzle load muskets.

22 RATIO

In spite of the temporary reduction of two posts, taking into consideration the increase of 11 men, the aggregate ratio of the regular police force to the area is ·76 men per square mile and taking the population according to the last census there is one police man to 230 souls of population. The incidence of costs comes to Rs. 205 per policeman or to Rs. 0-15-4 per head of population.

23 COST OF POLICE.

The total cost of police amounted to Rs. 47,680 as against Rs. 45,396 in the previous year.

24 VILLAGE POLICE.

The village police consists of police patels and pasaitas in all 195. Of these 165 are village pasaitas all on cash pay and 30 are police patels of whom 2 hold land and the rest are stipendary. Besides protecting life and property in the moffussil they also help the revenue administration. Though their work is onerous they are found to be doing it faithfully and well.

25 TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENCES COMMITTED.

The appendix No. VII shows the classification of the offences committed during the year under report, of these serious offences were 2 of murder, 1 of culpable homicide and 1 of robbery and 5 of grievous hurt.

Administration of justice.

26 CONSTITUTION OF COURTS,

In consequence of the Thakore Saheb having assumed full powers of the State the constitution of the Courts was reframed as under.

1. The Hazur Court which exercises the powers of a High Court.
2. The Sir Nyayadhish's Court. It is presided over by Mr. Amritlal Talakshi Mehta B. A. LL. B. He is iuvested with the powers of a District and a Sessions Judge and is also a District Magistrate. He has the original jurisdiction in civil suits above Rs. 3000 and hears Small Cause suits upto Rs. 200. He hears appeals from the decisions of the Rajkot Nyayadhish and the Sardhar Thandar in matters civil and criminal.
3. The Nyayadhish Court. Mr. Anupram Bhatt B. A. LL. B. is the Nyayadhish. In criminal matters he exercises powers of a first class Magistrate and is also invested with certain powers of a sub-divisional Magistrate. As a civil judge he has the original jurisdiction to hear and dispose of suits upto Rs. 3000.
4. Sardhar Thandar Court. He disposes of suits to the extent of Rs. 250 and exercises the powers of a third class Magistrate.

27 CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

The offences inquired into by criminal courts were 335 including 2 remaining offences of the last year as against 298 in the preceding year. The number of 333 offences of the year under report formed 226 cases. Details are shown in Appendix VII. The number of the accused involved therein were 326 as against 363 of the last year. Of these 136 were convicted as against 149 in the last year and 128 were discharged and 62 acquitted as against 132 discharged and 71 acquitted in the previous year. Of the accused arrested the percentage of convictions during the year under report is 77·27 as against 68·42 in the last year.

28 SESSIONS CASES.

Cases involving 2 accused were committed for trial during the period of management to the Crimiual Courts of justice

in Kathiawar. Both of them were convicted and sentenced. After the management was over 3 cases were committed to the Court of Sessions of the State.

29 There were 7 appeals during the year one from the decision of the Sar Nyayadhish and 6 from the decisions of the Nyayadhish. The results are shown in App. IX.

CRIMINAL APPEALS.

The 3 appeals shown as pending in the Sar Nyayadhish Court were those which were transferred to it quite at the end of the official year on account of the change in the constitution of the courts. They were disposed of immediately after the year was over.

Civil Justice.

30 The number of suits filed during the year under report was 517 against 606 of the previous year. Those pending at the beginning of the year were 68. Out of the total of 585 suits 534 were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 51 for disposal. The aggregate value of suits filed was Rs. 54,564-13-11 while that of the suits disposed of was Rs. 75,805-8-4. From amongst the claims instituted 5 related to land, 503 to money transactions and 9 to other miscellaneous rights (Vide Appendix X.)

31 On the assumption of the powers of the State by the Thakor Saheb the appeals pending disposal in the Court of the Agent to the Governor were returned to the Huzur Court for disposal and of the appeals before the Huzur Court those which were first appeals were sent to the Sar Nyayadhish for disposal. There were therefore 7 appeals before the Huzur Court of which 5 were disposed of during the year.

CIVIL APPEALS.

Out of the total of 49 appeals before the Sar Nyayadhish Court 29 were decided leaving a balance of 20 for disposal. The results of the appeals are shown in Appendix XII. The value of the appeals filed during the year was Rs. 8,026-12-10 as against Rs. 8,694-7-3.

Thus it will be seen that the working of the Courts of the Sar Nyayadhish as well as the Nyayadhish has been very satisfactory.

32 The number of applications for execution pending at the close of the year was 347. Those filed during the year amounted to 1004 Out of the total of 1,351 applications, 1,042 having been disposed of, 309 remain pending. The value of applications for execution admitted during the year was

APPLICATIONS FOR EXECUTION OF DECREES.

Rs. 2,65,370-6-2 and that for those disposed of during the year was Rs. 2,59,257-15-9. It may be mentioned that the year Samvat 1964 being one of high prices and the Khariff Crops having had but a poor outturn execution against agriculturists was stayed till their getting the Rabi criops. As the order took effect also for some time during the latter part of the official year a reference is made to it in this report.

33 During the year under report 6 men were extradited to other States for trial by their Courts whereas this State had to ask extradition of 18 persons from other States. Out of the persons tried 13 were convicted and punished and 5 were discharged.

EXTRADITION.

34 There are two jails in the Rajkote State, one at Rajkot and another at Sardhar, There is also a lock-up at Kuwadva. The building of the Rajkot Jail, constructed ~~in~~ during the administration is spacious and comfortable. The daily average number of prisoners was 14 as against 15·94 of the previous year. With a view to secure better convenience in the discharge of duties, the Chief Medicial Officer of the State has been placed in charge of the jail as Jail Superintendent in place of the Sar Nyayadhish. The health of the prisoners was properly looked after by the Chief Medical Officer at Rajkot and the Hospital Assistant at Sardhar. The prisoners were generally quiet in their behaviour. There were only two jail offences of disorderly behaviour reported during the year. The total cost of the State jails and the prisoners therein was Rs. 1,285-8-2 as against Rs. 1,474-13-10. The State had besides to pay for the maintenance charges of the prisoners at Andaman and at the Agency jails at Rajkot and Wadhwan Civil Stations and Poona. The charge for the maintenance of such prisoners invariably costs more to the State while it is deprived of the benefit of their labour. Accordingly a request is preferred to the Agency to hand over the prisoners in the Agency jails at Rajkot & Wadhwan Civil Stations and Yeroda for their being maintained in the State jail which, it is hoped, will be complied with.

PRISONS.

35 The Sar Nyayadhish is the ex-officio Registrar for the registration of documents in the State. The Sardhar Thandar has also powers for registering documents in the Mahal under his charge. During the year under review 215 documents were presented for registration as against 148 in the previous year. Among the documents

REGISTRATION.

presented for registration 81 were for mortgage-transactions, 90 were sale-deeds, 6 referred to wills and the rest 36 were of a miscellaneous nature. The value of the property dealt with in them amounted to Rs. 1,46,651 as against 1,48,440-13-3 in the previous year. The income to the State from the registration of deeds amounted to Rs. 3,565-6-11 as against 3,282-9-10 in the previous year.

MUNICIPALITIES.

36 The State has three municipalities, one at Rajkot, the other at Sardhar and the third at Kuwadva. At Rajkot there is a Municipal Secretary to look after its management. At Sardhar and Kuwadva they are controlled by the Police Departments. The Foujdars at both the places are ex-officis Municipal Secretaries. The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 23,107-6-2 as against Rs 18,924-10-7 in the previous year. The increase in expenditure was mainly due to the special expense increased on account of the visitation of Plague. With the exception of Municipal fines and the sale-proceeds of manure at Rajkot, the municipalities have no independent source of income and the bulk of the expense is met from the general revenues of the State. The village conservancy is looked after by the Chief Constables and the Vahivatdars of the Mahals. The villages are generally kept clean by the house-holders and the thoroughfares are cleansed by the local scavengers who are remunerated commonly by the State and the villagers from the village-corn-yards.

Chapter IV

Production and Distribution.

WEATHER, RAIN AND CROPS.

37 The monsoon generally sets in in the early part of the month of June. This year we had its first outburst on the 10th June but for the whole of the month we had no more than two showers. Sardhar had only 2 inches 85 cents and Rajkot had an inch and 8 cents of rain, while Kuwadva had only 38 cents It was thus a poor start. In Kuwadva Mahal sowing operations could not extensively be undertaken until after the 16th of July ond the sowings at Sardhar undertaken on or after 15th of June had to wait for a month for the next watering. In the month of July Rajkot registered 7 inches 16 cents of rain, Kuwadwa 7 inches 37 cents and Sardhar 8 inches 45 cents. During the latter half of the month of July the rain was sufficient and was evenly distributed. The month of August had equally a good share of rain. Throughout the territory of Rajkot there were more than 9 inches of

rain registered during the month. The September rains however failed entirely with the result that the current year witnessed a very poor yield of Khariff crops. The total quantity of rain registered at Rajkot was 18 inches 23 cents less than an average of 20 inches 72 cents. Kuwadva had 18 inches 87 cents in all, whereas Sardhar registered 20 inches 65 cents. Practically the monsoons lastd for two months and the people feared another bad year. Happily the quantity of water was adequate which helped them in undertaking irrigational crops on an extensive scale. It was the abundance of Rabi crops together with the prevailing high rates which saved the situation. It is also satisfactory to note that the Rabi crops were not damaged by frost or rust nor by the ravages of locusts or other vermin tribes. The Lalpuri Irrigation Works have also considerably helped the situation.

AGRICULTURE AND AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

38 Nearly the whole of the arable land being cultivated, it was possible to add only 62 acres 2 Gunthas to the culturable land. It will be seen from Appendix XX that the agricultural stock of the State has well improved. Bullocks and cows number 8,716 and 4,366 respectively as against 7,995 and 3,880 of the last year. This speaks well for the improvement in the agricultural stock of the State. The cattle had no disease except the foot and mouth disease, which however it is satisfactory to note, caused little mortality. Sheep and goat appear to be less by 20,000 than those in the previous year. The sheep disease which carried away a number of them as well as an error in the calculation can account for the large difference in the number.

IRRIGATED CROPS.

39 The area irrigated by wells rose from 6,892 acres 19 Gunthas to 10,346 acres 26 Gunthas in the year under review. Having little to work for the Khariff crops which evinced a poor yield from their growth at the very outset, the cultivators had no other resource than that of irrigation for their maintenance as well as for meeting the State dues. They therefore availed themselves to the utmost of all facilities of irrigation. The yield of irrigated crops was quite in proportion to their labour. The number of wells for irrigation was 687 as against 679 during the previous year. 8 new wells were sunk during the year under review adding an irrigational capacity of 85 acres. Grants-in-aid are given to cultivators as an encouragement for sinking of wells. Rs. 50 are granted for sinking a well which can supply one Kos of water and Rs. 25 for a supply

of each additional Kos of water in each well. Besides well irrigation as a reliable safe-guard against famine we have Lakes at Rajkot Sardhar, Kuwadva, Anandpur and Pipalia which afford irrigational facilities to people. Of these the Lalpuri Lake at Rajkot is the only one which appreciably fulfills the irrigational needs of the cultivators.

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS.

40 The monsoon having partially failed on this side of the country and it having failed entirely in some parts of India prices for food stuffs at once took a tendancy to rise. Appendix No. XVIII shows the difference between the prices prevailing in this year and those in the past year. The prevailing rates are as good as famine rates.

WAGES AND LABOUR.

41 There was an increase in the rate of wages paid to the labourers in the year under review by nearly two annas per day i. e. in the case of adult labour the wages rose from 3 to 4 annas a day to 4 to 5 annas per diem. In the case of children it also rose from 2 to 3 annas per day. Labour is adequate in Rajkot but the rate was affected by the high prices of food stuffs, as well as by an increased demand created by the ever thriving trade and industry of the town.

FOREST.

42 There is no forest properly so called in the State but some uncultivable waste lands called Birs are kept as grass-reserves. After the famine of Samvat 1956 the State has been able to stack by 25 lacs of pounds of hay for use when needed. These Birs realized to the State about Rs. 8000 which includes hay supplied to State animals.

TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.

43 The city of Rajkot, being situated in the centre of Kathiawar and being also the head-quarters of the Agent to the Governor and Civil and Military departments and also having certain central institutions, commands fairly good trade. The principal articles of export consist of cotton, wool, molasses, hideskins and grain, while import trade mostly comprises timber, cotton, woolen and silk clothes, silk, sugar, spices, tea, coffee, tobacco, gold and silver. The export trade amounted to Rs. 4,65,761 as against 3,71,384 during the previous year, while the import trade amounted to Rs. 18,85,735 as against 12,95,573 of the previous year. The rise in prices can partly account for the increase in the volume of trade. It must all the same be noted that there is proportionately a greater increase in the import trade than the export trade. It is also to be noted that the figures for

the export are only those which are available at the Railway Station. If there were means to know the export that takes places by cart-road, the difference between the export and import trade might well be found less. At any rate figures for the import and export trade furnish a clear indication of the increasing growth of trade and industry in Rajkot. The figures of import alone can show what an amount of distribution of goods received takes place in the City. The principal manufactures are handmade cotton and woolen fabrics, copper utensils and wood-work.

44 GINNING & PRESS. We have in Rajkot a Ginning Factory. Until last year it had 28 gins. With the prospect of the Ginning Press attracting more custom, the proprietors have during the year under report added 4 more gins bringing their number to 32. It is a private enterprise. It is making fair business every year and the increase in the number of gins is well waranted. It provides occupation for a fairly large number of people. A press has been recently added to it at great cost. It is a machine of great power capable of pressing from 150 to 200 bales per day. The pressing work turned out being excellent it has attracted custom from the neighbouring States. It has given employment to an additional number of men.

45 FLOUR MILL. There is also a Flour Mill in the State. It is a thriving business.

46 WOOL CLEANING FACTORY. Recently a wool cleaning factory has been opened which gives employment to about 200 people & is likely to be extended.

47 PROPOSED OIL MILL AND CANDLE AND SOAP FACTORIES. As Rajkot commands a very good mart recently a gentleman from Ahmedabad Mr. Kantilal S. Desai has come forward to open more industries in the State. He has accordingly got a 99 years' lease of a piece of land from the State with a right to monopoly for 15 years for starting an oil mill, and also for starting Candle and Soap factories.

48 PROPOSED STEAM TRAM. The same gentleman has also submitted proposals for running a steam tram between Rajkot and the Beti river. The proposals are receiving consideration.

49 ABKARI. There are in the state 4 shops for the sale of Country liquor which yielded to the State Rs. 4,891-8-0 as revenue in

the year under report as against Rs. 5,664-5-4 in the previous year.

There are two shops for the sale of opium giving to the State Rs. 2079-0-0 in the year of report as against Rs. 1,653-5.4 in the previous year. The increase in the revenue is due to the farm of the State being taken by a man different from the one who usually takes the farm in the Civil Station along with the farm here.

The two shops of Ganja yielded Rs. 662-0-0 to the State. One toddy shop gave Rs. 280 in the year under report.

50 PUBLIC WORKS. Till October last the Public Works Department was under the supervision of the Agency Engineer. Since then the State has taken over its charge and Mr. Premji Khimji the State Overseer works under the directions of the Hazur Office. He is an old and experienced hand and is energetic as well.

During the year under review the total expenditure after all sorts of Public Works amounted to Rs. 74,661-5-5 as against Rs. 52,658-5-5 during the previous year. Of the total sum spent during the year under report, Rs. 31,029-8-0 represent disbursements towards the arrears of Supervision charges claimed by the Agency Engineer. The entire sum claimed and paid by this State towards Supervision charges approached a lac and quarter of rupees during the last ten years. The rate of the charges and some of the items over which it is claimed being open to serious objections, a request is made to the Agency for a reconsideration of the entire claim, which it is hoped will be favourably considered. Appendix XIX gives details of the Public Works executed during the year.

51 POST & TELEGRGRAPH OFFICES. There are 3 Government Post Offices in the State, one at Rajkot, 2nd at Sardhar and 3rd at Kuwadwa.

There was as yet one Government Telegraphic Office at Sardhar. During the year under report to meet the convenience of the people of the City a Branch Telegraph Office has been opened in the premises of the Local Post Office.

52 INVESTMENTS. The State has got $\frac{1}{3}$th share in the Jetalsar Rajkot Railway. It has invested 2 lacs of rupess therein. The State received during the year under report Rs. 9,099-13-5 on account of interest. This is indeed one of the best investments of the State money.

53 CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE. The condition of the people had well improved when the present scarcity year retarded the progress of

the Agricultural class. Owing to the system of guaranteeing Taccavi advances to cultivators, they fall less & less into the hands of the sowcars but as the state cannot afford to be their general creditor, it cannot supply all the necessaries of their lives and the result is that these cultivators who are in any way indebted to the State find themselves the most hard pressed. Even with good crops it is difficult to maintain such a class on its legs until some means are devised to widen their credit and yet to restrain an abuse of it.

At present from the time of the sowing season till the harvest is gatherd they stand in chronic need of food-stuff and seeds and therefore remain necessarily at the mercy of sowcars. Thus for all the time they go on buying at the dearest and when the crops are ready they sell for repayment or otherwise at the cheapest. Under such a business-principle, no business can ever prosper, much less an agricultural class which has to look up to good heavens for timely showers of rain. While they cannot avoid sharing in the general stress of life born of modern competition, they continue to be innocent of the means for minimizing it. In their own industry they continue to move in the old old grooves. They care not to learn or profit by modern inventions. They do not know the value of different manures. Having had to depend upon others for a supply of seeds, selection of seeds is an impossibility. While they can maintain themselves with difficulty, it is impossible to look to any improvement in their agricultural stock. With extortionate interest to pay and being often duped in monetary transactions they carry a heavy sense of indebtedness and therefore with a burden of that sense they work machine-like,-mere shuttle-cocks between the State and the Sowcar.

Their amelioration should be the first concern of the State. Upon their prosperity depends the prosperity of the State and the Sowcars.

The State cannot afford to be a general creditor as it would thereby dislocate general trade and cause inconvenience to the very people whom they desire to assist. A middle man is a necessity. Accordingly Cooperative credit Societies with summary powers of recovery or better than that, the establishment of Village Grain Banks distributing grain to needy cultivators at reasonable rates with fixed interest and with powers to recover and to receive deposits of surplus grain and authority to realize best rates by selling so much of the grain as is not wanted, if cooperated by the villages sowcars, would go much towards relieving this class. It may also be mentioned that the State demand from the

cultivators also requires to be reviewed in some villages, where arrears on account of State dues have accumulated the most.

With the condition of the agricultural class the condition of the village traders has suffered too. As stated before middle-men are an unavoidable necessity and their interests require to be equally treated with sympathy. Accordingly due help is given them for recovering their dues consistently with the safe-guarding of the ryots' interests. The condition of the labouring class has maintained its improved level. The prices of food-stuffs have no doubt gone high but the wages have gone high too.

Chapter V

Revenue & Finance.

54 The revenue year commences in this State from 1st November and ends on the 31st October. The gross revenue and expenditure for the financial year St. 1963 were Rs. 4,85,776 and and Rs. 4,01,388 respectively as against Rs. 4,61,294 and 4,74,908 of the preceding year.

REVENUE YEAR.

55 The extraordinary income of land sale realized during previous years is now not available in asmuch as the margin of land saleable for building purposes has been nearly exhausted. The ordinarily available receipts were generally inflated by this income being taken as an annual source of revenue. It was computed in calculating the gross income of the year and expenditure was proportionately sanctioned. In view of this scurce of income not being of a permanent character the Thakore Saheb has directed that henceforth any money so realized should be set apart and that the interest realized thereon or any other income derived from its investment should be computed as an annual item of revenue. The extraordinary item of expenditure during the year under report was the expenditure incurred after the celebration of the Installation ceremony. It amounted to Rs. 35,246-0-0. Another such item was the sum of rupees 31,029-0-0 paid towards the arrears of Supervision charges claimed by the Agency.

56 The amount of outstanding dues on the 31st October 1907 was Rs. 87,018-8-10 out of which Rs. 3154-3-3 have been recovered upto 31st March 1908, thus leaving a balance for recovery of Rs. 83,864-5-7.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDING ARREARS.

The outstanding dues by the cultivators of villages where there is the system of Vighoti or Udhad are less likely to be recovered and with a view to make either remission or easy instalments according as circumstances require enquiries have been directed in this connection.

Chapter VI

Vital Statistics.

57 DISPENSARIES. There are 3 dispensaries in the State, the Rajkot State Dispensary, the Sardhar town Dispensary and the Dispensary at Kuwadva. The Rajkot City Dispensary is in charge of Doctor Rattanji Adarji L. M. & S. who being indefatigable in his work discharges his duties efficiently and well. During the plague epidemic in the year before last the extra assistance which he got in the 2 newly appointed Hospital Assistants, has this year been continued. The Sardhar Dispensary is managed by a Hospital Assistant who was formerly a travelling Hospital Assistant at Kuwadva. The travelling Dispensary with its head-quaters at Kuwadva, has for the benefit of the town and surrounding villages, been converted into a permanent Dispensary.

58 COST OF ESTABLISHMENT. The total cost of establishment and medicine etc. during the year under report amounted to Rs. 8,020-5-2 as against Rs. 7,467-2-9. The estimated cost for the current year is Rs. 8,064. The increase is due to the appointments of 2 extra Hospital Assitants just on the eve of the installation.

The State annually contributes Rs. 240 towards the Benevolent fund of the West Hospital at Rajkot and Rs. 125 to the Native Dispensary. The services of a female nurse have been continued.

59 PATIENTS. The total number of patients treated was 36,192 as against 27,840 in the preceding year, the daily average attendance being 389·3 as against 299·01.

60 SANITATION & CONSERVANCY. Sanitation and water-supply were good. The cleaning of the town receives attention and the streets and thoroughfares are properly lighted. There are permanent latrines outside the city which are largely availed of by the people. Pucca urinaries are constructed at certain places in the town and suburbs, but they are scarcely availed of. It is happy to note that Raj-

kot and all its villages enjoyed for the year full immunity from any epidemic.

VACCINATION.

61 The primary and secondary vaccinations performed during the year 1907-08 are contrasted below with those of the previous year.

1906-07		1907-08	
Primary.	Secondary.	Primary.	Secondary.
858	16	1841	8

The Primary vaccination has again approached the figures of 1905-06. This shows that vaccination meets with fair reception. The Department is under the supervision of the Agency Surgeon Kathiawad. The State's contribution for its maintenance during the year under review amounted to Rs. 548-6-2 as against Rs. 538 during the last year.

BIRTHS & DEATHS.

62 The number of births and deaths during the year was 1,513 and 1,309 respectively as against 1,394 and 1,704 in the previous year. An increase of 160 in births is significant. It testifies to the recovered vitality of the people. The decrease in the number of deaths is due to the happy absence of plague. The ratio of births and deaths respectively in the current year is 3·01 and 2·6 as against 2·7 and 3·4 of the previous year. The great attention is paid to ensure accuracy in the registration of births and deaths. On a person dying a death certificate has to be obtained from the Chief Medical Officer Rajkot. These are collected and taken to the Municipal Office where they are registered. The Police and the Municipal Staff cooperate in the work and the registration is maintained correctly. The Municipal Department also does the work of registering births. Every mid-wife in the town is required under penalty of fine to give information of the birth of a child. In the districts the work of registration of vital statistics is carefully done by the Foujdars.

Chaptear VII

Education.

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.

63 The total number of Schools maintained by the State is 21 the same as in the previous year. These are as under.

2 Anglo-Vernacular Schools teaching upto 3rd Standard, one at Rajkot and the other at Sardhar.

3 Girl's Schools, one at Rajkot, another at Sardhar and the third at Kuwadva.

The opening of a Girls' School at Kuwadva last year was considered advisable in view of the growing importance of the town. Its working has justified its being made permanent. Of the 14 Vernaular Schools in the District the Thorala and Hodthali Boys' Schools which were opened for a trial, have been made permanent institutions.

ATTENDANCE.

64 The number of pupils receiving education in the State's Schools during the year under report was 1,911 as against 1,830 of the previous year. The number of pupils in 1905-06 was 1904. Owing to abnormal causes due to plague the number had gone down in 1906-07. After the disappearance of plague, the deficiency in attendance was not only made up but there was a slight increase over the figures of 1905-06. The average monthly number on the rolls has increased from 1,820 to 1840 and the average daily attendance from 1405 to 1,491. The ratio of the average daily attendance to the average monthly number has risen from 77 to 81.

65 The number of Private Institutions in Rajkot has increased by one but the attendance seems to have fallen down. During the year under review the attendance was 663 as against 686 in the previous year.

PERCENTAGE OF EDUCATION TO POPULATION.

66 The State schools and the private schools taken together impart education to 2574 pupils as against 2516 in the previous year. The percentage of pupils in the State's schools to population is 5·15 as against 5·05 in the previous year. This shows that education is progressing.

EXPENDITURE AND RECEIPTS.

67. The total expenditure under the head of education during the year under report amounts to Rs. 17,749-2-9 as against Rs. 17,587 of the previous year. This includes the amount of Rs. 4,442 contributed by this State to the expenses of the Kathiawar High School.

This State has all along protested against this levy, which should be borne by all the States in Kathiawad. It is not fair that Rajkot alone should be called upon to pay the deficit in the expenses of the

Kathiawad High School which from its commencement has been a Central Institution. A request for reconsidering the question will shortly be made to the Agency and it is trusted that in fairness to this State the deficit will be as before recovered from State's General Funds or its burden will be fairly distributed. The receipts from fees during the year amounted to Rs. 3,805 as against Rs. 3,004 in the previous year. No fees are charged in Girls' Schools and in the majority of the village schools. The increase in the receipts is due to the growing prosperity of the Middle School.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION.

68 Out of 1480 students presented for examination during the year 1205 passed, the results being thus 81 per cent as against 76 per cent in the previous year. The results were satisfactory and creditable to the head and the staff of the department.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

69 As usual physical education is well looked after. The Middle School and the Taluka School at Rajkot are provided with regular Gymnasia under the charge of a competent teacher. The boys of the Middle School take a lively interest in cricket, football, and other games. They played several cricket matches against other institutions with varying success.

DRAWING CLASS.

70 With some special reference to the Rajkot Middle School, a Drawing Class was opened in the year under report. Within two months of its existence 9 students were presented for the First Grade Examination out of which 4 passed. The examination was held by Sir J. J. School of Arts, Bombay. The result achieved is indeed satisfactory.

QUALIFICATION OF TEACHING STAFF.

71 The teaching staff of the Rajkot Middle School consists of a Headmaster who is a graduate of the Bombay University and eleven assistants all of whom are competent in their work. The Rajkot Girls' School is managed by a female Head Mistress who has proved herself equal to the task. It is a noticeable feature that the teachers employed in the Girls' School of the State are female teachers. As many of them have not passed higher standard it is directed that they will get their promotions according as they pass higher examinations even in preference to seniority.

EDUCATION OF GIRASIAS.

72 It is gratifying to note that members of the Girasia Community have begun to appreciate the advantage of

education. Sons of Trumba and other Bhayats attend Gujarati School and 5 Girasia boys receive English education in the State Middle School.

73 The apathy of the Kunbi class to education still continues. But it is hoped that with the advent of prosperous years, they will be found to take greater advantage of the facilities provided by the State.

EDUCATION OF BACKWARD CLASS.

It deserves to be noted that the increase in the number of schools is due to some philanthropic gentlemen having started a private Dhed school in Rajkot. This is a bold move indicating the spirit of modern progress. The results will be watched with great interest.

74 The State gives Rs. 60 a year, to the Barton Female Training College towards one scholarship, 2 scholarships in the Bawaji Raj Girls' School are provided from an endowment made by Mr. Laxmichand Gopalji and Mr. Govindji Savji to perpetuate the memory of their relatives. Many poor boys of Bania, Lohana and other communities attending the Middle School receive aid to a moroe or less extent from various funds provided by their communities.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

75 A scholarship of Rs. 75 per mensem was kindly offered by H. H. the Thakore Saheb to K. S. Gagoobha for prosecuting his studies at the Veterinary College Bombay, but it is to be regretted that he failed to avail himself of the provision.

SCHOLARSHIP TO K. S. GAGUBHA.

76 In connection with the rejoicings consequent upon the installation and marriage of His Highness prizes were distributed to the girls of the Bawaji Raj Girls' School at the hands of Gulabkunvarba Saheb, Dowager Ranee Saheb of Dharampur. It was an interesting and important function attended by more than five hundred ladies of the town and the Civil Station.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

77 The working of the Department during the year was satisfactory and reflects credit on Mr. Ratilal Ghelabhai who both as a Headmaster and Educational Inspector takes a zealous and keen interest in his work. In view of the growing demands of education it is thought advisable to raise the Middle School to the teaching efficiency upto the fifth standard and this we hope to do next year in case it turns out to be a financially good one, intending to develop it gradually into a High School.

CONCLUSION.

Chapter VIII.

Miscellaneous.

78 Mr. Anandrao the Poiice Superintendent, having to retire dur-

POLICE SUPERINTENDENT. ing the current year from the services of this State Mr. Mansingji Nathuji who had served in various capacities at Malia and Jamnagar, was placed by the Thakore Saheb under him for his being trained up as his successor. It is satisfactory to note that Mr. Anandrao ungrudgingly spares himself for training him up, and Mr. Mansinhji, who seems to have a natural aptitude for the work, tries hard to equip himself with necessary knowledge and information.

79 The State maintains a Paddock, and a stud-farm and a cattle

PADDOCK. breeding Department as its adjunets at a cost of Rs. 13,000 nearly per annum. All these Departments are under the supervision of Mr. Dorabji S. Panthaki G. B. V. C. in whom the State has secured an able and experiencod hand. The working of the departments was satisfactory as usual. During the year there were two stallions namely Maroon, an Arab horse and Reddo, a Kathiawadi. The former is getting older (at present of 17 years of age) though he fills mares very fairly. The latter fails to fill any mare and requires to be tried for some time more until replaced by some other horse. The number ef mares covered by each of them is shown with the results in the following table.

No.	Names of Stallions.	Breed.	Mares Served.			Young-Stock out of Darbari Mares.									Remarks.
						Born			Died			Remaining			
			Private.	Darbari.	Total.	Colts	Fillies	Total	Colts	Fillies	Total	Colts	Fillies	Total	
1	Marroon.	Arab.	7	35	42	7	8	15	1	...	1	6	8	14	
2	Reddo.	Kathiawar.	1	16	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total...	8	51	59	7	8	15	1	...	1	6	8	14	

80 There were 31 mares in the beginning of the year. During

BROOD MARES. the year of report, one mare having got a compound fracture in the fore-leg was relieved, 2 were cast off and sold

by public auction. Services of one were transferred to the Durbari carriage stables, while 11 fillies were admitted in the brood mares' register and one mare was received from Mr. C. Mayne, Principal Rajkumar College, leaving thus 39 brood mares at the end of the year. Of these brood mares 6 are not served by stallions, some on account of old age, and some because of their undersize. They stand on the Paddock live-stock list but work outside. At present there are 5 mares with foal at foot, 16 in foal and others are recently served.

81 There were 38 young ones in the beginning of the year. During the year under review 15 new foals were born of which one is dead. Out of the total of 52,3 colts 4 years old were transferred to the stables and 11 fillies were transferred to the brood mares' register, while one colt was cast off and sold, leaving in all 37 young ones at the end of the year. The brood mares in foal are utilized for 4 months before foaling for work in the Police Lines as Sawars' horses and at carriage stables. The scheme of utilizing them in other States' work seems to have been undertaken with a view to show the Paddock a successful undertaking as the use of the animals for the stable and Mounted Police bears to a certain extent the expenditure which would otherwise be charged to the Paddock. The brood mares are supplied to the Sawars for their use in State service, the Sawars undertaking to feed them with fixed rations under proper supervision. Experience has shown that the scheme if continued, is likely to defeat its own end. The animals being not their own and therefore there being no magic of property, not only recklessness is shown in exacting work from them but no proper care is taken even after their feed. In times of high prices it is not unnatural if they are tempted to profit themselves at the expense of these animals. The system tells upon their condition and it is contemplated to call upon the Sawars to buy their own animals.

Young Stock.

82 During the year of report the Paddock cost the State Rs. 9029-8-2 as against 9696-1-4 during the preceding year. The income amounted Rs. 180-1-5 as against 511-7-11 during the previous year. The smaller income can be attributed to the Thakore Saheb having prohibited a sale of any animal from the Paddock as it is contemplated to utilize the product for the body-guard as also to breed up some as race ponies.

Cost and income.

83 During the year of report it was visited by the Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Pre-

Visitors of the Paddock.

sidency, the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawad, H. H. Sir General Pratapsinhji Maharaja of Idar, H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur and by several European Officers.

CATTLE-BREEDING.

84 There were 24 cows and 3 bulls at the commencement of the year while 4 heifers were admitted into cows; 2 cows and 1 bull died of old age and 4 cows were cast off and sold by public auction, leaving at the year 22 cows and 2 bulls. Young stock numbered 25 in the beginning of the year. During the year 19 more were born, out of which 12 were admitted into cows and 2 died, leaving a total of 30 young ones at the end of the year. No bull calves were sold during the year. 4 milching cows were kept in the Hazur stable, and one bull kept in the Halenda Bid. As observed by Mr. Panthaki a well bred bull is required for the herd to improve their breed.

Cattle breeding cost the State Rs. 1,675 as against Rs. 1,478 during the last year. The income was Rs. 521-4-5 as against Rs. 878-9-0 in the last year.

STUD-FARM.

85. 82 acres of land were attached to the stud-farm during the year. The Paddock pays Vighoti for the cultured land like other cultivators of the State. The land is utilized in growing green fodder for paddock horses and other animals, as well as for growing crops which in a measure reduces the net expenditure of the stud. Of the 82 acres of land, 44 were under irrigation and 38 acres were under rainy season crops. Owing to a deficient rainfall there was a partial failure in all the crops except wheat and lucerne. The income from the farm to the State was Rs. 3,115-4-6 as against Rs. 3,723-5-0 during the preceding year. The decrease in income in the present year, when high prices are borne in mind, is due to a deficient rainfall and a consequent short supply of irrigation water. The expenditure was Rs. 1898-14-8 as against Rs. 2,325-10-0 in the previous year.

TREASURY.

86 The Treasury Officer Mr. Ramji Bhimji, who is in charge of the Treasury, the accounts of the State and the Audit Department, is a straightforward and hard-working officer. He also looks after the carriages and stables and in the absence of a separate Bardashi Establishment has to attend to the convenience of the State guests as well.

OLD RECORD.

87 The buildings allotted to the old records are not spacious enough nor is their situation as safe as the value of their contents require. It seems that on account of want of accomoda-

tion old records are allowed to be collected in head-quarters of different Mahals. Both for the facility of reference and their safe custody they require to be brought down to Rajkot. In that case a spacious and a suitable building will be an imperative necessity.

88 The Rajkot town Library is maintained by private subscriptions and an annual grant of Rs. 60 from the State. It is located over the Raya gate in the centre of the town. There are also libraries at Sardhar and Kuwadva and are well patronized by the State.

LIBRARIES.

89 The State maintains a charity-house called Sadawrat which means a daily distribution of food to the blind, old, infirm and destitute. It deserves at all times state's sympathy and support which it should be observed are never grudged. The total expenditure in the year on this head is over Rs. 1,500. The cultivators contribute to it at the rate of 4 pies per acre.

SADAWRAT OR STATE CHARITY.

90 There are 4 printing presses within the State limits. They publish no newspaper or periodical except a monthly pamphlet called Shrawak Masik and the Darbari Gazettes for the Rajkot and Dhrol States.

PRINTING PRESSES.

91 There are two public parks in the limits of Rajkot,one outside the Bedi gate and the other known as the Coronation garden outside the Kothariа gate for the recreation of the people.

PARKS & GARDENS.

92 Due attention is always paid to see to an increase in the number of trees planted in the capital as well as in the districts. The number of trees during the year was 19,371 as against 19,121 showing an increase of 250.

PLANTATION OF TREES.

93 The Thakore Saheb out of his deep sense of gratitude and reverence for the Raj Kumar College, his *Alma-mater*, offered a handsome donation of Rs. 2,500 towards building a hospital in the College premises which was accepted by the Principal in becoming terms.

DONATIONS.

Being himself a keen sportsman, with a view to see the same spirit inculcated in the Rajkumars attending the College as well as to commemorate the name of his friend and well wisher Mr. Fitz Gerald, the late Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, the Thakore Saheb has promised to offer a silver cup for 10 successive years for competition among the Rajkumars only in the Kathiawar races.

94 The Thakore Saheb takes a keen personal interest in the admini-

CONCLUSIONS. stration of all the Departments of the State and it cannot but be noted that he has infused extra activity into all the Departments by his personal example. All the heads of Departments, among whom should also be included Vahiwatdars, and the subordinate staff of all offices, have worked conscientiously and well. They have each and all lent their willing and loyal support to the administration of State affairs and I take this opportunity to tender them all my sincere thanks for their zealous and hearty co-operation.

Harjiwan Bhawanbhai Kotak,

31-5-1908. Chief Karbhari Rajkot State.

Printed at the " KIRNODAYA " Printing Press—Rajkot.

Appendix I.

NAMES OF HIGH OFFICIALS IN THE RAJKOT STATE AND RESIDENCY OFFICIALS SHOWING CHANGES IN PERSONNEL DURING THE YEAR 1907-08.

No.	Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
			From.	To.	
1	Dr. Ratilal Rangildas,	Additional Medical Officer.	27-10-1906	1—9-07	Services dispensed with as the appointment was temporary.
2	" Rattonji Aderji,	Chief ,,	1—9-07		
3	Mr. Madhavrai Narayan Mehta,	Acting Manager.	17—3-07	15—4-07	
4	" Dayashanker B. Munshi,	Manager,	15—4-07	19—9-07	Died on 19-9-07.
5	" Madhavrai N. Mehta,	Acting Manager.	19—9-07	21-10-07	
6	" Harjiwandas Bhawanbhai Kotak,	Chief Karbhari.	21-10 07		
7	" Madhavrai Narayan Mehta,	Sir Nyayadhish.		1-12-07	Retired on gratuity.
8	" Amratlal Talakshi Mehta,	Do.	1-12-07		
9	" Meghji Savji,	Revenue Assistant.		19-11-07	Post abolished.
10	" Liladher Keshavji,	State Vakil.		24-11-07	Resigned.
11	" Laxmichand Jhaverchand,	Treasury Officer.		1—3-08	Services dispensed with
12	" Dayabhai Khetshi,	Hazur Shiristedar.	1-11-07		Mutual transfer.
13	" Nyalchand Jhaverchand	Sardhar Thandar.		1-11-07	

H. B. KOTAK,

Chief Karbhari Rajkot.

Rajkot 15th April 1908.

Appendix II.

LIST OF LAWS IN FORCE IN THE RAJKOT STATE IN 1907-08.

No.	Description.	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
1	Indian Penal Code XLV of 1860.	Yes		
2	Cri. Pro. Code V of 1898.	„		
3	Indian Evidence Act I of 1872.	„		
4	Civil Pro. Code XIV of 1882.	„		
5	Limitation Act Kathiawar Agency Law of 1890.	No		
6	Stamp Rules Local.	No		
7	Registration Rules „	No		
8	Court fee Act „	No		
9	Moffusil Small Causes Court Act XI of 1865.	Yes		
10	Arms ammunition Rules Local of 1901.	No		
11	Public Conveyance Rules Local of 1905.	„		
12	Poisonous drugs Rules Local of 1904.	„		
13	Extradition rules, Kathiawar Agency Law of 1902.	„		
14	Contract Act IX of 1872.	Yes		
15	Hindu Law.			Spirit of rulings of British Courts is generally followed.
16	Mahomedan Law.			
17	Gambling Act IV of 1887.	Yes		
18	Whipping Act VI of 1864.	„		
19	Plague Rules of 1902 Local.	No		
20	Opium & Abkari Laws, Kathiawar Agency Rules of 1883, 1896.	„		
21	Cattle Trespass Act, Agency Law of 1880.	„		
22	Shikar Rules Local of 1908.	„	Yes	

H. B. KOTAK,

Chief Karbhari Rajkot.

Rajkot 15th April 1908.

Appendix III.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STRENGTH, COST AND OTHER PARTICULARS OF THE MILITARY FORCE IN THE RAJKOT STATE, IN 1907-08.

Arms of Service.	Member of fighting officers and men.						Detail of force at the end of the current year.						Total Cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of the last year.	Recruited this year.	Died.	Invalided	Discharged, deserted &c.	At the end of the current year.	No of Regiments Battalions or Batteries	No. of Guns.	European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry.														This state maintains no Military force.
Sappers.														
Artillery.														There are two unserviceable guns without ammunition.
Infantry.														
Imperial Service Troops.														

H. B. KOTAK.

Chief Karbhari Rajkot.

Rajkot 15th April 1908.

Appendix IV.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STRENGTH, COST, DISCIPLINNE AND EDUCATION OF THE POLICE IN RAJKOT STATE IN THE YEAR 1907—08.

No.	Description of office.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total Cost (Yearly).	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
					Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By Money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Supdt. of Police.	1	150+20	2040						1		
2	City Police Inspr.	1	50+10+5	780						1		
3	Foujdars	4	$\frac{30+10}{1}$ $\frac{30+8}{1}$ $\frac{25+10}{1}$ $\frac{20+8}{1}$	1692						4		
4	Jemadar	1	25	300						1		
5	Havildars	4	$\frac{15}{3}$, $\frac{14}{1}$, $\frac{13}{1}$	864				2		5		
6	Naiks.	7	12	864						2		Last year there were 6 Naiks but the designation of Bugler being changed to that of a Naik there are 7 Naiks this year.
7	Lance Naiks.	1	10	1800	1	1		1	3	6		

8	1st. class constables	33	10	3960	1	6		4	..	15	...	Increase of 10 men in the 3 grades at the repeated requests of the Police Supt owing to insufficiency of men in view of the town growing in population area and trade
9	2nd „ „	43	9	4644	2	7		3	1	17	...	
10	3rd „ „	61	8	5856	4	21	1	10	...	13	...	
11	Chowky Sepoys	32	8 7 6 / 2 , 26 , 4	2664	1	1	...	2	...	3	...	One place of ~~Rs~~. 8 reduced this year.
12	Duffedar	1	35	420	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	The pay of the post was ~~Rs~~ 36 but the present incumbent was given ~~Rs~~. 35 hence the post reduced to ~~Rs~~ 35.
13	Naik	1	32	384	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	
14	1st class Sowars	2	30	720	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	
15	2nd „ „	11	27	3564	...	4	...	...	1	8	...	
16	Camel Sowars	2	20	480	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
17	Revenue Sowars	4	24	1152	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
	Total...	224		32328	9	41	1	23	5	83		

Rajkot 15th April 1908.

H. B. KOTAK,

Chief Karbhari Rajkot.

Appendix V.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORKING OF THE POLICE IN RAJKOT STATE DURING THE YEAR 1907–08.

Number.	State	Number of Officers.		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage of convictions (Columns 5 and 6).		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial		Remarks.
		1906–07	1907–08	1906–07	1907–08	1906–07	1907–08	1906–07	1907–08	1906–07	1907–08	1906–07	1907–08	1906–07	1907–08	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Rajkot State	201	168	190	154	172	162*	130	119	39	43	68–42	77–27	75–58	73–45	The number is 162 because 8 of them were arrested during last year but tried during the current year.

H. B. KOTAK,

Chief Karbhari Rajkot.

Rajkot 15th April 1908.

Appendix VI.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND AMOUNT OF RECOVERIES IN THE RAJKOT STATE DURING THE YEAR 1907-08.

State.	Amount Stolen.		Amount recovered.		Precentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	1906-07	1907-08	1906 07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rajkot State	6483-3-1	2037-3-2	718-11-2	1058-6-11	11 08	51-94	

H. B. KOTAK,

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot.

Rajkot 15th April 1908.

Appendix VII.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CRIMES COMMITTED, NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF AND CASES AWATING TRIAL IN THE RAJKOT STATE DURING THE YEAR 1907 08.

Description of offences	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during the past year	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.							No. of persons acquitted or discharged.	No. of persons confined being instances	No of persons died during or before trial	Term of imprisonment									Remarks.
								Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.								Under 1 month	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation.	Capital punisment	Awaiting trial.	
	Balance from last year.	Committed during the present year	Total.					Simple	Rigorous.	Simple	Rigorous	Fine only.	Whipping	Total.													
Murder,	...	2	2			2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Culpable homicide,	...	1	1			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grievous hurt,	..	5	5			3	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hurt,	1	68	69			110	12	...	1	...	1	10	...	12	98	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery,	...	4	4			6	5	...	3	...	2	...	...	5	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Housebreaking,	...	15	15			21	13	...	8	1	3	...	1	13	8	...	...	3	3	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
Thefts,	...	71	71			73	56	2	28	...	13	9	4	56	17	...	...	22	7	5	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous,	1	167	168			111	46	...	6	...	1	36	3	46	65	...	...	1	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2	333	335	223	226	326	136	2	48	1	20	55	8	134	190	...	...	31	11	9	12	5	3	...	...	...	2	...	...

Rajkot 15th April 1901.

H. B. KOTAK,

Chief Karbhari Rajkot.

Appendix VIII.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF OFFENCES REPORTED AND DEALT WITH BY THE VARIOUS COURTS IN THE RAJKOT STATE DURING THE YEAR 1907-08.

Number	Names of Courts of the State.	No. of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons.															Remarks.
				Remaining at the end of the year.	Brought to trial in 1907-08.					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Persons remaining at the end of the year.	No. of Criminal Cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.	
		1906-07	1907-08		Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	1906-07.	1907-08.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Huzur Court.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Manager &Sir Nyayadhish Court.	1	4	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	
3	Nyayadhish Court.	287	317	3	146	3	148	...	...	351	297	119	59	119	...	...	...	...	
4	Sardhar Thandar Court.	12	14	...	11	...	12	...	...	11	23	9	2	12	...	...	...	...	
	Total...	300	335	3	163	3	160	...	...	363	326	128	62	136	...	...	...	...	

Rajkot 15th April 1901.

H. B. KOTAK,

Chief Karbhari Rajkot.

Appendix IX.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE RESULTS OF APPEALS AGAINST THE DECISIONS PASSED BY THE CRIMINAL COURTS IN THE RAJKOT STATE DURING THE YEAR 1907-08.

State.	Tribunal.	Number of Applications.	Number of persons and Cases.																Remarks.
			Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceeding quashed.		Referred.		Further inquiry &c. ordered.		Tending		
					Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
			Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	
Rajkot Staet	Huzur Court.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	
	Sir Nyayadhish Court.	6	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	

Rajkot 15th April 1908.

H. B. KOTAK,

Chief Karbhari Rajkot.

Appendix X.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE VALUE OF ORIGINAL SUITS FILED AND DISPOSED IN THE COURTS OF THE RAJKOT STATE DURING THE YEAR 1907-08.

Number.	Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year		Closing balance		Suits filed during the present year.											Suits disposed of during the present year.							Remarks.
		1906-07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08	Value.	Suits re-landed property.	Suits for money transsactions.	Suits for other rights.	No. of Suits under Rs 100.	No. of Suits above Rs 100 and under Rs 500.	No. of Suits above Rs 500 and under Rs 1000.	No. of Suits above Rs. 1000 and under Rs. 5000.	No. of Suits above Rs. 5000	Exparte.	Admitted and Compromised.	Struck of the File.	Otherwise disposed off.	Value.	Average duration Y. M. D.	
																										m. d.	
1	State Manager's & the Sir Nyayadhish's Court.	3	7	5	3	8	10	1	5	7	5	11214-7-9	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	1	1	11578-7-9	5-16	
2	Small Cause Court.	3	6	254	242	257	248	251	241	6	7	7699-5-3	...	242	...	216	26	...	...	...	28	133	10	70	8976-5-6	1—5	
3	Diwani Nyayadhish's Court.	34	47	207	169	241	216	194	183	47	33	30971-0-10	5	155	9	77	58	13	7	...	22	51	28	82	50848-13-9	3—7	
4	Sardhar Thandar Court.	10	8	140	103	150	111	142	105	8	6	4680-0-1	...	103	...	88	15	...	...	...	12	66	7	7	4401-13-4	2—1	

Rajkot 15th April 1908.

H. B. KOTAK,

Chief Karbhari Rajkot.

Appendix XI.

CIVIL WORK RESULTS OF APPLICATIONS FOR EXECUTION OF DECREES FILED IN THE COURTS OF THE RAJKOT STATE DURING THE YEAR 1907-08.

No.	Tribunals.	Opening balance of applications		Value of applications pending at the close of 1907-08.	Applications brought to registers			Total			Disposed of			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of			Remarks
		1906-07	1907-08		1906-07	1907-08	Value for	1906-07	1907-08	Value	1906-07	1907-08	Value	1906-07	1907-08	Value	Within 6 months	Within 12 months	About 1 year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	State Manager & Sir Nyayadhish Court.	14	12	73443-11-11	13	19	49396-8-6	27	31	122840-4-5	15	18	37439-8—1	*12*	*13*	85400-12—4	*10*	3	...	
2	Small Cause Court.	17	50	11284-11-4	244	189	10911-5-5	261	239	22196-0-9	211	193	12186-1-11	50	46	9379-14-10	*31*	*15*	...	
3	Nyayadhish Court	194	240	80984-14-11	672	504	172698-4-5	866	744	253683-3-4	626	579	*179071-12-7*	240	*165*	74611—6—9	*142*	*10*	*13*	
4	Sardhar Thandar Court.	46	45	4564-1-4	419	292	32364-3-10	465	337	36928-5-2	420	252	29930—9-2	45	85	6997-12—0	62	*16*	7	
	Total	271	347	170277-7-6	1348	1004	265370-6-2	1619	1351	435647-13-8	1272	1042	259257-15-9	347	309	176389-13-11	245	44	20	

Rajkot 15th April 1908.

H. B. KOTAK,
Chief Karbhari, Rajkot.

Appendix XII.

CIVIL WORK-NUMBER AND RESULTS OF APPEALS IN CIVIL SUITS IN THE RAJKOT STATE DURING THE YEAR 1907-08.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of										Average duration						Remarks.
													Decisions Confirmed		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for retrial		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of		1906-07			1907-08			
	1906-07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08	Y	M	D	Y.	M	D	
Huzur Court.	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	5	...	2	.....	1815-4-0	...	3	...	1	...	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	29	
Manager Court.	8	25	30	24	38	49	13	29	25	20	8694-7-3	6211-8-10	3	12	2	4	2	5	.....	2	6	6	1	2	8	1	...	15	
Total	8	25	30	31	38	56	13	34	25	22	8694-7-3	8026-12-10	3	15	2	5	2	6	.....	2	6	6	1	2	8	1	...	7	

Rajkot 15th April 1908.

H. B. KOTAK,
Chief Karbhari Rajkot.

Appendix XIII.

STASEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS CONFINED IN THE JAILS AND LOCK-UPS IN THE RAJKOT STATE DURING THE YEAR 1907-08.

Stations	Number of prisons	Number of Prisoners				Daily average		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail & prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remaining from last year	Admitted during the year	Total							
				1906-07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08				
Rajkot City Jail	1	13	75	81	88	15-87	13-95	23	1279-5-6	10-86	
Sardhar Thana Jail	1	...	11	5	11	.07	.05	...	6-2-8	2-0	
Kuvadwa Lock-up	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	
Total	3	13	86	86	99	15-94	14-0	23	1285-8-2	12-86	

Rajkot 15th April 1908

H. B. Kotak

Chief Karbhari Rajkot State.

Appendix XIV.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DETAILS OF REGISTRATION OF DOCUMENTS IN THE RAJKOT STATE DURING THE YEAR 1907-08.

Name of Registering offices of the State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of Documents presented										Documents registered		Value of documents registered		Documents of which registry has been refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year		Remarks
			Mortgages		Sale deeds		Wills		Money bonds		Miscellaneous										
	Past year	present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Sir Nyayadhish Court.	147	215	71	81	47	90	.....	6	.....	.....	29	36	147	213	148090-13-3	146651-0-0	.....	2	.....	.....	
Sardhar Thandar Court	1	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	350-0-0	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total	148	215	72	81	47	90	.....	6	.....	.....	29	36	148	213	148440-13-3	146651-0-0	.....	2	.....	.....	

Rajkot 15th April 1908.

H. B. Kotak

Chief Karbhari Rajkot.

Appendix XV.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF REGISTRATION IN THE RAJKOT STATE DURING THE YEAR 1907-08.

Description	Past year			Present year			Remarks
	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realized	Number of deeds	Valu of property	Fees realized	
Mortgages	72	73664	315 12 ...	81	64109	386	
Sale deeds	47	74776 13 3	2835 15 10	90	82542	3045 14 11	
Wills	...	... ...	... ...	6	... ...	17	
Miscellaneous	29	... ...	130 14 ...	36	... ...	116 8 ...	
Total	148	148440 13 3	3282 9 10	213	146651	3565 6 11	
Deduct expenditure	...	... ...	... ...	..	... ...	... ...	
Net profit	...	... .	3282 9 10	..	... ...	3565 6 11	

Rajkot 15th April 1908.

H. B. Kotak

Chief Karbhari Rajkot.

Appendix XVI.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE MUNICIPALITIES IN THE RAJKOT STATE DURING THE YEAR 1907-08.

Names	Opening balance on 1st April 1907	Receipts during the year		Total in current year	Expenditure during the year		Balance on 31st March 1908	Remarks
		Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year		
Rajkot City Municipality	Rs. 0-0-0	840-4-0	810-0-0	810-0-0	18008-0-3	22332-7-9	0-0-0	The increase is due to plague expenditure.
Sardhar Thana „	0-0-0	1-12-0	1-11-0	1-11-0	775-4-1	683-5-9	0-0-0	There is no separate Mnnicipal fund.
Kuvadwa village „	0-0-0	0-2-9	4-6-0	4-6-0	141-6-3	91-8-8	0-0-0	The excess of expenditure over income is met with from the general revenues of the State.
Total	0-0-0	842-2-0	816-1-0	816-1-0	18924-10-7	23107-6-2	0-0-0	

Rajkot 15th April 1903.

H. B. Kotak

Chief Karbhari Rajkot.

Appendix XVII.

STATEMENT OF RAIN FALL IN THE RAJKOT STATE DURING THE YEAR 1907-08.

Stations	April 1907		May 1907		June 1907		July 1907		August 1907		Septr. 1907		Octr. 1907		Novr. 1907		Decr. 1907		Janury 1908		Febry 1908		March 1908		Total		Total of the past year		Average of the last 5 years.		Remarks
	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	
Rajkot	...	42	...	...	1	8	7	16	9	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	35	...	...	...	...	18	23	23	15	20	72	
Sardhar	...	85	...	...	2	55	8	45	8	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	65	32	60	29	24	
Kuvadwa	...	...	...	...	...	38	7	37	10	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	18	87	23	67	16	65	

Rajkot 15th April 1908

H. B. Kotak

Chief Karbhari Rajkot.

Appendix XVIII.

STATEMENT AS TO PRICES OF STAPLE FOOD-GRAIN IN THE RAJKOT STATE DURING THE YEAR 1907-08.

Articles	During March of past year. Quantity in Seers per rupee.	During March of present year. Quantity in Seers per rupee.	Remarks.
Bajri first kind	38	18	
Do second kind	40	21	
Wheat	25	21	
Juwar first kind	40	23	
Do Second „	43	25	
Gram first quality	26	22	
„ Second quality	27	23	
Mag	40	23	
Urad	36	20	
Math	45	26	
Scssamum (Tul)	11	8	
Rice first quality	10	8	
„ Second „	13	10	
„ Third „	16	14	
Toowar Dal first quality	12	12	
„ 2nd „	13	13	
Kamod first quality	25	20	
„ 2nd „	26	22	
Pulse of Mag	20	16	
Do of Urad	20	16	
Do of gram	21	18	
Do of Masur	11	12	
Do of Math	32	21	
Val	26	20	
Vatana	20	20	

Rajkot 15th April 1908.

H. B. Kotak

Chief Karbhari Rajkot.

Appendix XIX.

EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS, CARRIED OUT IN THE RAJKOT STATE DURING THE SAMWAT YEAR 1963 (1st NOVEMBER 1906 TO 31st OCTOBER 1907).

Description of Works	State Funds			Local Funds			Total.	Remarks.
	Original	Repairs	Total	Original	Repairs	Total		
Irrigation	9690 8 11	...	9690 8 11	...	...	...	9690 8 11	
Vegetable market	7526 15 6	...	7526 15 6	...	...	...	7526 15 6	
Storm water drain	3069 8 2	...	3069 8 2	...	...	...	3069 8 2	
River wall	3008 12 11	...	3008 12 11	...	...	...	3008 12 11	
Lalpuri Canal extension	4720 4 9	...	4720 4 9	...	...	...	4720 4 9	
Diversion of Drain	1081 2 7	...	1081 2 7	...	...	...	1081 2 7	
Road Repair	...	7138 9 10	7138 9 10	...	...	...	7138 9 10	
Repairs to Traveller's bungalow & Dharamshala	...	25 1 6	25 1 6	...	...	...	25 1 6	
School repair	...	90 5 9	90 5 9	...	...	...	90 5 9	
Hospital repair	...	413 6 5	413 6 5	...	...	...	413 6 5	
Repairs to wells	...	144 10 2	144 10 2	...	...	...	144 10 2	
Repairs to other buildings	...	3378 5 ...	3378 5 ...	...	...	...	3378 5 ...	
Compensation	...	20	20	...	...	...	20	
Total	31397 14 10	11210 6 8	42608 5 6	...	...	...	42608 5 6	
Arrears of Superintendence charges of the Agency Engineer	31029 8 ...	...	31029 8 ...	...	...	...	31029 8 ...	
Pay, Contigent, Travelling allowance etc.	1023 15 3	...	1023 15 3	...	...	...	1023 15 3	
Total	63451 6 1	11210 6 8	74661 12 9	...	...	...	74661 12 9	

Rajkot 15th April 1908

H. B. Kotak

Chief Karbhari Rajkot.

Appendix XX.

AGRICULTURAL STOCK IN THE RAJKOT STATE DURING THE YEAR 1907-08.

State.	year.	Horses & Cattle									Ploughs		Carts		Remarks
		Bullocks	Cows	Buffaloes Male	Buffaloes Female	Horses	Mares	Colts & fillies	Asses	Sheep & goats	With two bullocks	With four bullocks	Riding	Load carrying	
Rajkot City	1907-08	2200	1950	75	400	325	250	120	500	11700	400	...	200	575	
,, Mahal		2145	876	104	469	34	30	20	327	11844	870	...	121	236	
Sardhar ,,		2540	795	45	750	25	60	25	175	12000	1003	...	10	400	
Kuvadwa ,,		1831	745	118	508	32	31	16	374	14528	838	...	...	366	
Total		8716	4366	342	2127	416	371	181	1376	50072	3111	...	331	1577	

Rajkot 15th April 1908.

H. B. Kotak,
Chief Karbhari Rajkot State.

Appendix XXI.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXCISE SHOPS AND EXCISE REVENUE IN THE RAJKOT STATE FOR THE YEAR 1907-08.

Stations	Country spirit		Opium		Ganja		Toddy		Total		Remarks
	No of Shops	Revenue	No of Shops	Revenue	No of Shops	Revenue	No of Shops	Revenue	No of Shops	Revenue	
Rajkot City	3	4787-8-0	1	1955-0-0	1	640-0-0	×	75-0-0	5	7457-8-0	× There is one shop for toddy & country liquor.
„ Mahal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	205-0-0	1	205-0-0	
Sardhar „	1	14-0-0	1	124-0-0	1	22-0-0	1	...	3	160-0-0	
Kuvadwa. „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	4	4801-8-0	2	2079-0-0	2	662-0-0	1	280-0-0	9	7822-8-0	

Rajkot 15th April 1908

H. B. Kotak
Chief Karbhari Rajkot.

Appendix XXII.

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURE OF THE RAJKOT STATE DURING THE YEAR 1907-08.

No.	Item	Rupees	Total
1	Land Revenue	285200-12-1	
2	Jama, Sudharo etc. from Bhayats and Mulgirasias	6229-12-3	
3	Mandvi Receipts	40706-1-0	
4	Excise revenue	9917-9-0	
5	Judicial Do	13523-12-3	
6	Education Do	3647-13-0	
7	Railway	9099-13-5	
8	Other receips	40795-2-3	409120-11-3
	Expenditure		
9	Administration	37860-5-7	
10	Police	44564-8-2	
11	Arab & Makranis bedas	1234-3-5	
12	Jail charges	1619-4-3	
13	Education	18270-11-6	
14	Dispensaries (including vaccination)	8376-4-11	
15	Public works	74661-12-9	
16	Dharmada	3808-8-8	
17	Pension & allowances	411-0-0	
18	Raj Kharch	66092-8-1	
19	Tribute	21321-0-0	
20	Municipality	23107-6-2	
21	Stable & Paddock	20084-12-2	
22	Miscellaneous	24714-3-10	346126-9-6

Rajkot 15th April 1908.

H. B. Kotak

Chief Karbhari Rajkot.

Appendix XXIII.

STATEMENT OF MEDICAL RELIEF AFFORDED IN THE RAJKOT STATE DURING THE YEAR 1907-08.

No.	Dispensaries	No of patients		Results of in door patients				Expenditure			Daily average (both out door and in door)	Remarks
		In door	Out door	Discharged	Absented	Died	Remaining					
1	Rajkot City dispensary	...	26498	...	...	...	...	5569	14	4	343.7	Sanitation & Water supply are good. There was no epidemic.
2	Sardhar Town „	8	3528	5	...	...	3	1426	12	8	34.6	Besides these dispensaries, there is also a native dispensary at Rajkot maintained at the joint expense of several Native States of Kathiawar.
3	Kuvadwa dispensary	...	1166	...	...	...	...	1023	10	2	11	This State contributes Rs 125 per annum towards its maintenance. It afforded medical relief to 3672 persons during the year under reference.
	Total	8	31192	5	...	...	3	8020	5	2	389.3	

Rajkot 15th April 1908

H. B. Kotak

Chief Karbhari Rajkot.

Appendix XXIV.

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE RAJKOT STATE FOR THE YEAR 1907-08.

Name of State	Population	Births		Increase	Decrease	Deaths		Increase	Decrease	Ratio per 1000 of population				Remarks
		1906-07	1907-08			1906-07	1907-08			Births 1906-07	Births 1907-08	Deaths 1906-07	Deaths 1907-08	
Rajkot City	27160	495	584	89	...	1128	871	...	257	18	21	41	32	
Do Mahal	7118	300	321	21	...	192	156	...	36	43	45	28	21	
Sardhar „	9242	340	346	6	...	209	137	...	72	36	37	22	14	
Kuvadwa „	6275	259	252	...	7	175	145	...	30	40	40	28	23	
Total	49795	1394	1503	116	7	1704	1309	...	395	137	143	119	90	

Rajkot 15th April 1908.

H. B. Kotak

Chief Karbhari Rajkot.

Appendix XXV.

PARTICULARS AS TO THE SCHOOLS MAINTAINED BY THE RAJKOT STATE DURING THE YFAR 1907-08.

No of Schools		Description	No of pupils on roll on 31st March		Daily average attendance		Expenditure				Remarks
1906-07	1907-08		1906-07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08	High Schools	Secondary	Primary	Total	
		2 Middle Schools	326	372	253	285	4442	4208-4-0	...	4208-4-0	
		16 Boys' Primary Schools	1168	1193	919	952	...	...	6667-5-4	6667-5-4	
21	21										
		3 Girls' Primary Schools	336	346	233	254	...	...	2431-9-5	2431-9-5	
		Total	1830	1911	1405	1491	4442	4208-4-0	9098-14-9	17749-2-9	

Rajkot 15th April 1908.

H. B. Kotak,

Chief Karbhari Rajkot.

TO,

H. H. THE THAKORE SAHEB

SHRI LAKHAJI RAJ BAHADUR

OF RAJKOT.

YOUR HIGHNESS,

Pursuant to Your Highness' orders I have the honour to submit the following report of the administration of Your Highness' State for the year 1908-1909.

I beg to remain,

Your Highness,

Your most obedient servant,

HARJIWAN BHAWANBHAI KOTAK.

Chief Karbhari.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

RAJKOT STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1908-1909.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

THE RAJKOT State occupies almost a central place in Kathiawar and is bounded on the north by the States of Vankaner and Dhrol and the Taluka of Gavridar, on the south by the State of Gondal, on the east by the Kathi States and on the west by the territories of Dhrol and of a few Talukas of Halar Prant.

Divisions of the State.

2. The Rajkot State is divided into four Mahals viz:-Sardhar, Kuvada, Rajkot Chibhda and Talpad and comprises 63 villages.

(*a*) The Sardhar Mahal has 25 villages under it of which 18 are Khalsa, 5 Bhayati and 2 Kherati. It is in charge of a Thandar who besides being the head of the Revenue Department there, exercises criminal powers of a third class Magistrate and is competent to hear civil suits upto a valuation of Rs. 250.

(*b*). The Kuvadva Mahal consists of 15 villages of which 14 are Khalsa and 1 Dharmada. The revenue management of the Mahal is conducted by a Vahivatdar.

(*c*). The Rajkot Chibhda Mahal consists of 21 villages of which 13 are Khalsa, 5 Bhayati, 2 Kherati and 1 Jiwai. The revenue management of this Mahal is also conducted by a Vahivatdar.

(*d*). The Talpad Mahal comprises the town of Rajkot with its suburbs and the lands under it and its revenue is managed by a Vahivatdar.

3. The area of the State is 282·14 square miles. Its population as per last Census numbers at 49795 of which 25487 are males and 24308 are females. The gross revenue of the State calculated on an average of last five years is Rs. 3,92,818 while the gross expenditure is Rs. 3,28,264. The annual sum payable as Jama to the British Government is fixed at Rs. 18991 in perpetuity and that to the Junagadh State as Jortalby at Rs. 2330 in all Rs. 21321.

Area, population and Revenue.

4. The Political relations of the State with all the neighbouring States are cordial. There are a few disputes with Taluka Kotda but they are in no way interstatal.

5. Shortly after the commencement of the year under report, H. H. the Thakore Saheb left for England, leaving his Karbhari in charge of the State. After a sojourn of 5 months he returned to his Capital where he was received by all classes of subjects with great ovation.

Important Events. His Highness' visit to England.

Another important event of the year was the celebration of his marriage with the Kunvari Saheb of Lathi, the only daughter of the late Thakore Saheb Sursinhji. The marriage party was honoured by the presence of H. H. the Jam Saheb Ranjitsinhji of Nawanagar and H. H. the Raj Saheb Amarsinhji of Wankaner. It was equally an honour to see H. H. the Maharaja Saheb of Bhavnagar there on the occasion. The event passed off quite successfully at Lathi and much of the credit was due to the presence of Major Berthon, Political Agent, Gohelwad, who on account of the State being under his supervision took a keen interest in the matter.

A daughter by name Bai Rajkunvarba Saheb was born to him by the Senior Rani Saheb of Shemalia on Kartak Sud 8 Samvat 1965 i. e. 1st November 1908.

6. After his return from England he undertook a tour to Sardhar Mahal and visited almost every village of it, distributing prizes to those of the cultivators who could show a maximum yield of revenue on an average of acreage for the year as well as to those who could show their agricultural stock in the best condition. During the absence of the Thakore Saheb in England a similar tour was made by his Karbhari in the Mahals of Rajkot Chibhda and Kuvadva and prizes were similarly distributed.

Thakore Saheb's tour.

7. H. H. the Thakore Saheb's birth day aniversary was made an occasion for remitting about Rs. 15000 of the outstanding arrears of Udhad (lump sum payment and assessment) and other dues from the ryots. The impost of 8 annas per

Remission of taxes.

loom levied upon the weaving class, though paltry in amount, but obnoxious in collection, was abolished. Primary education in schools of the whole State except those in the towns of Rajkot, Sardhar and Kuvadva was made free. Even in these three towns it was directed that education should be imparted free to the sons of bona fide cultivators.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of land.

Assessment systems.

8. The Rajkot State has three different systems of land revenue assessment viz:-Vaje Vero, Udhad and Vighoti. Under the system of Vaje Vero or Bhag Batai the State takes a certain fixed share in the produce and also levies a fixed sum as cash known as Santi Vero uniformly at the rate of half a rupee per acre of cultivable land. The system is an old one and no doubt, it has its drawbacks in this that the cultivator cannot cut his crops nor remove his grain when most convenient to him but it suits their ideas and habits best because, be the year good, bad or indifferent, the Bhagbatai system secures them automatic relaxation and indulgence, while the Vighoti and Udhad fixes them down to a settled assessment where any indulgence is slow to come. It was observed last year that the system of Udhad in the village of Sar under Sardhar at the request of cultivators was converted into a Bhagbatai one and that the result was awaited with interest. The income of the year under review cannot however enable us to pronounce with definiteness on its success as the Kharif crop suffered on account of excessive moisture during the last monsoon. All the same it is satisfactory to note that looking to the average outturn of crops during the year under review, the change of system may be looked upon as beneficial from the standpoint of the cultivators who had to share the produce of the State in kind and were, therefore, not in any way sufferers. As in Navagam under Sardhar, the fixed Udhad of the village of Khokhra under the same Mahal pressed heavily upon the cultivators with the result that all the cultivators of the village with the exception of a very few had become heavily indebted to the State, the annual dues getting into arrears every year. On a persistent request being made by the cultivators to suitably lower the assessment, H. H. the Thakore Saheb was pleased to visit the village with a view to ascertain for himself on the spot, if there really existed grounds for complaint, and on being convinced by personal inquiries of a little undue pressure of assessment, taking into consideration these years of scanty rainfall, he was graciously pleased to direct a reduction of 2 annas in the rupee

per acre. It is believed that this act of justice and generosity will improve their condition and will thereby benefit both the State and the cultivators.

Irrigation by wells.

9. There were 1687 wells for irrigation at the end of the last year and 6 new ones were sunk during the year making a total of 1693 wells. The area irrigated by wells this year is 10910 acres 19 gunthas against 10346 acres 26 gunthas of the last year.

Irrigation tanks.

10. Of the irrigation tanks only four can be utilized, of which Lalpuri lake irrigates 1672 acres 14 gunthas on an average. The other three altogether can command but 395 acres 9 gunthas. Two systems of collecting revenue are in vogue regarding lands under their command. A consolidated rate system which has been agreed to for a specified term by the cultivators, prevails in connection with Lalpuri lake whereas rates are realized in crop system in connection with the other tanks. Although it was hoped last year to extend the consolidated rate system to lands under other tanks it has not been found possible to do it, because of the reluctance of cultivators to adopt the same. It may be said that their unwillingness is not unjustified looking to the irregularity of wonsoons we have been experiencing for several years past. The idea of raising the dam of the Lalpuri tank has also been deferred on account of usual shortage of rainfall.

Water works.

11. The Lalpuri lake also supplies water to the City for drinking purposes and the Lalpuri pump installation enables a continuous supply of water even when the level of water in the tank goes down in the months of April and May.

Survey and Boundary marks.

12. Survey establishment on a small scale under a head surveyor is retained both for the measurement of lands under irrigation under the tanks and also for the preservation of boundary marks (stones). They are also a useful check against the unauthorized cultivation of lands by the cultivators.

Boundary settlements.

13. During the year under report there have been some disputes regarding boundary stones with the Taluka of Kotda Sangani and the State of Dhrol. It is hoped that they will be satisfactorily settled. The old disputes with Lodhika on the boundary of Chibhda awaits disposal by the Agency. It is hoped however that that too will be settled amicably.

14. The area under cotton cultivation for the year under review is 25,326 acres 3 gunthas as compared with 23,609 acres 37 gunthas of the last year. With a view to check the deterioration of the quality of cotton or rather to promote the growth of cotton of good staple and of reliable quality as stated in the report of the last year, the State supplied the cultivators with pure Broach cotton seeds as also with seeds of pure native cotton from the State of Muli in Zalawad. Broach seeds however thrived in rich soil where moisture could continue longer but did not fare well on poor soil. The yield of Zalawad cotton seeds was also fair. The cultivators here, with the exception of a few, have not taken very kindly to the trial of the new seeds because of its comparative failure in poor soil and also because of its later growth in comparison with Mathia crop. Unhappily at the very first trial cotton suffered generally as it did elsewhere in the province. It was also affected by frost at some places. The result was that the illiterate peasantry failing to take into account the said disturbing factors in estimating the suitability of the seeds to the soil, have come to think unfavourably of the trial. It is intended however in view of its prolific produce on rich soil as also on soil which was within easy reach of irrigation and also in view of the high prices which the new quality has fetched to continue the trial in soil favourable to its growth.

Area under cotton, Sugar and wheat cultivation.

15. The area under sugar cultivation in the year of report is 305 acres 2 gunthas as compared with 283 acres 15 gunthas during the last year.

16. The area under wheat cultivation during the year of report is 6920 acres 34 gunthas as against 7753 acres and 30 gunthas during the last year. The decrease can be accounted for by the shortage of water in the Rajkot Mahal.

17. The advances on account of Taccavi to cultivators to buy them seeds, food and bullocks amounted to Rs. 6819-1-6 as against Rs. 1463-6-6. The larger advance this year was due to a wholesale supply of cotton seeds from Broach and Zalawad. It was further facilitated by the land sale fund having been made available for being lent to the cultivators at the rate of interest ~~charge~~ cheaper than what was recovered from them in previous years. Not that the cheaper rate has been allowed to create demands where there were none but it has transferred some of the custom from those, who used to charge exhorbitant rate of interest, to the State, Due care was however taken to see that the state advances did not interfere with local trade.

Taccavi advances.

18. During the year under review the amount of recovery made both under the heads of Taccavi and fixed dues is Rs. 14972-5-6 as against Rs. 7593-5-0 of the last year. The recovery of Rs. 14972-5-6 consists of Rs. 10602-5-4 on account of revenue dues and Rs. 4370-0-2 on account of Taccavi advances. The balance due at the end of the year amounts to Rs. 86153-15-3 on account of revenue dues and Rs. 52354-9-9 on account of Taccavi advances. General inquiries having been made, while touring in the district, into the condition and life of the indebted tenantry, a remission as stated above was ordered per village proportionately with the cultivators' indebtedness and their general capacity to pay. It is expected to amount to Rs.15000 in all. In a few villages where it was possible to minutely enquire into the origin and nature of the debt, the extent of a ryots' present holding and his probable capacity to pay in future, suspension has been granted in the form of payable instalments. In those villages where the cultivators were strongly in the grip of the money lending class so much so that their position seemed to be almost irredeemable and where it looked as if they would be life-long debtors, the nature of debts was inquired into from its origin, exhorbitant rates of interest were revised and a due balance was struck after making an adequate allowance for payments made by the cultivators and instalments were fixed with the consent of both the parties so as to absolve them from debts within a very few years. Co-operative credit societies or village agricultural banks would, it seems, afford convenient solution of the problem of agrarian indebtedness but where a state is surrounded by so many different Jurisdictions there exist facilities for a cultivator of one state to steal into the territory of another and therefore any attempt at the inaugeration of any such movement would go in vain, unless the states and the Thanas came to an agreement, safeguarding thereby due interests.

Outstanding arrears of Taccavi.

19. The land revenues recovered for the Swt. year 1964 amounted to Rs. 256444-4-4 leaving a balance of Rs. 7617-3-9 to be recovered. In Swt. year 1965 the land revenue has been estimated at Rs. 259990 of which it is expected to realize Rs. 256000 during the current year.

Land Revenue, demand & collection.

20. 3783 acres 39 gunthas of land changed hands during the year. In the village of Pipalia owing to a continuous gross neglect of the soil by the Sandhi cultivators, the tenantry had to be changed for a better class of cultivators and this accounts for the large acreage, that has changed hands. The other relinquishments were due to the ryots' poverty and inability to

cultivate. Sukhdi or occupancy price obtained for letting out the land afresh was Rs 3908-0-0.

Alienation.

21. No land was alienated. Besides giras lands held by Bhayats and a few Mulgirasias, there is almost in each village a small amount of alienated land given either to persons useful to the state or the community, in Jivai, as also to the men who work the village water trough, the barbers, charans, Rajgars, priests, temples, &c. The alienation consists in part or entire assessment during the Darbar's pleasure. The alienees have no right to dispose of the land by transfer or otherwise.

22. No cultivator has any right in the land except to cultivate it. He cannot sell, mortgage or even transfer his holding or even a part of it without permission, nor can he sublet it except for purposes of sugarcane cultivation. In spite of such a limited right of the cultivator such is the regard paid for the continuity of tenure that so long as he or his progeny continues to cultivate the land well and is not otherwise undesirable, no change of holding takes place for several generations.

Coercive measures.

23. The local officers being well aware of the yield of crops and the agricultural necessities of cultivators, there has been little necessity of resorting to coercive measures.

Attached estates.

24. During the year of report Jivaidars of half the share of Bedi having been free from debt, attachment over their share of the land was removed. The State continues the management of half the share of the village of Badpur of Kumar Shri Ladhubha and of the other half of the Jivai village of Bedi on account of indebtedness.

CHAPTER III.

Protection and Law

Legislation.

25. The laws and enactments in force in the State and those introduced during the year under report are shown in Appendix II.

Military force.

26. There is no military force in the State but it maintains foot and mounted as well as village Police for the peace and protection of the people. Besides, there are Arabs and Makranis engaged to look after the Darbargadh and other important places.

There is also a contingent of 20 men, known as Body Guards, who also work as palace guards.

Police.

27. Appendix IV shows in detail the particulars of the Police force. The strength of the foot police is continued at 199 but owing to the temporary vacancies of four men during the current year the working force consisted of 195 men as shown in the appendix. The strength of the mounted police continues to be 21 as during the last year and it includes 4 revenue Sowars. The irregular police consists of 12 men.

Class	Mounted Police	Foot Police	Total
Regular or Stipendiary	21	199	220
Arabs & Makranis	„	12	12
Police Patel	„	30	30
Pasaitas or village Police	„	160	160
Total...	21	401	422

Efficiency of Police force.

28. The Police force has continued to be as efficient as before. Its work regarding the preservation of order and the detection and prevention of crime has been found to be quite satisfactory. Mr. Anandrao Yashwantrao, who retired on the 15th of May 1908, has left a creditable record of his services for 7 years in this State, in appreciation of which H. H. the Thakore Saheb had proposed to the Agency to present him with a purse of Rs. 600, which to our disappointment, he could not accept under Government orders. The post was filled up by Mr. Mansinghji, whom Mr. Anandrao had helped to train up. It is a pleasure to note that he has managed the Department efficiently and well. He has worked energetically and has considerably brought down the number of offences as will be shown below. He was ably assisted in his work by the energetic City Police Inspector Mr. Rattonshah.

Work of the Police.

21. Appendix VII gives a classification of offences committed during the year under report. There was no offence of murder or culpable homicide nor of robbery. In the year under review there were 130 offences as against 168 of the last year. The percentage of crimes detected is 75·83 as against 73·06. This certainly shows

an efficient working of the police both in the direction of prevention and detection of offences. The persons arrested were 120 as against 163. The percentage of convictions of persons sent for trial was 75·83 as against 73·06. The total value of stolen property was Rs. 5031-10-9 as against Rs. 2037-3-2 in the preceding year. The amount stolen this year in a single theft of property being valued at more than Rs. 2000, the total is swelled up. The recovery amounted to Rs. 1706-13-6 as against Rs. 1058-6-11 in the preceding year. But for the said theft which the police has recently been able to track out, the percentage of recovery would certainly have shown a better percentage.

The police is armed with weapons of the following character:—

(a) Muzzle load carbines.
(b) Muzzle load muskets.
(c) Country match-locks.
(d) Swords.

The present firearms being of an obsolete pattern and unserviceable, a request has been made during the preceding year to the Agency to replace them with better arms of the new pattern. It is expected to see the replacement very shortly with a result that the village police will, in that case, be equipped with the displaced weapons.

Cost and Ratio.

30. The total cost of the police amounted to Rs. 44630 as against Rs. 47680. Owing to the temporary vacancies of four men the aggregate ratio of the regular police force to the area is ·72 per square mile and taking the number of population of the last census there is one police man to 238 souls.

Village police.

31. The village police consists of 30 police patels and 160 village police pasaitas. Of these, 5 posts being reduced, all except 2 police patels, who hold service lands, are stipendiary. Besides assisting in the detection and prevention of crime they help the revenue administration.

Administration of Justice.

Constitution of Courts.

32. There has been no change in the constitution and number of Courts for the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice existing last year. The Courts are :—

(1). The Hazur Court which exercises the powers of a High Court.

(2). The Sir Nyayadhish Court. Mr. Amritlal Talakshi Mehta B. A., LL. B. is the Sir Nyayadhish. He exercises the same

powers in matters civil and criminal as was entrusted to him last year. To relieve the Nyayadhish of extra pressure of work as well as to secure a speedy relief to litigants Mr. Mehta has been authorized to hear small cause suits upto Rs. 250 and his jurisdiction as such, which was till last year limited only to the city of Rajkot, has been extended to Kuvadva and Rajkot Mahals.

(3). The Nyayadhish Court. Mr. Anupram R. Bhatt, B.A., LL.B., is the Nyayadhish. His powers in matters civil and criminal continue to be the same.

(4). The Sardhar Thandar's Court. His powers also continue to be the same.

Criminal Justice.

33. The number of offences inquired into by criminal Courts except by the Court of Sessions were 250 as against 335 of the preceding year. The said 250 offences formed 186 cases and the number of accused involved therein was 263 as against 326 of the last year. Of these 263 persons, 114 were convicted, 89 were discharged and 60 were acquitted as against 136 convicted, 128 discharged and 62 acquitted during the preceding year.

Criminal offences.

34. Four cases were committed to the Sessions Court. Of these 4 cases, 3 cases involving 3 accused were disposed of during the year. Two accused were convicted and one was acquitted. One case involving 3 persons as accused was pending at the end of March which has subsequently been decided in favour of the accused, who have all been acquitted.

Sessions cases.

35. There was no appeal preferred to the Hazur Court from the decisions of the Sir Nyayadhish Court which speaks indeed well for the general satisfaction with which his judgments are received. There were 10 appeals to the Court of the Sir Nyayadhish as against 6 of the previous year. The results are shown in Appendix IX.

Criminal appeals.

Civil Justice.

36. The number of suits filed during the year under report was 528 as against 517 of the last year. Of these suits the Small Cause Court suits rose to 274 from 242 of the last year, whereas there was a decline in the number of suits in the

Civil suits.

Nyayadhish Court from 169 of the last year to 112. The said rise and decline is due to the enlarged powers given to the Sir Nyayadhish as a small cause judge. Of the total number of suits civil and small cause 64 were pending disposal at the end of the year as against 51 of the last year. The Nyayadhish has worked well and satisfactorily and has considerably reduced the arrears. The ratio per cent of suits disposed of ex-parte to the total number of suits disposed of during the year was 9·45 as against 11·6 during the last year.

The number of suits admitted and compromised is as usual larger in amount than the suits contested and disposed of.

The number of cases including Small cause ones adjourned for delivery of judgment was one, adjourned for want of service of process 32 and adjourned for taking evidence 31.

Civil appeals.

37. There were 16 appeals preferred to the Hazur Court against the decision of the Sir Nyayadhish during the year of report. The appeals disposed of by the Hazur Court amounts to 17 including 2 pending last year leaving a balance of one at the end of the current year. The ratio of appeals confirmed and modified to the total number of appeals disposed of stands at 88·2. Of the total number of appeals before the Sir Nyayadhish 44 were disposed of leaving a balance of three as against two of the last year. The Sir Nyayadhish has ably and energetically worked off the past arrears. The ratio of appeals confirmed and modified by the Sir Nyayadhish to the total number of appeals disposed of by him stands at 75 per cent. Of the 9 decisions reversed in appeal by the Sir Nyayadhish 2 were reinstated by the Hazur Court.

Application for execution of decrees.

38. There were 309 applications pending at the close of the preceding year. Those filed during the year amounted to 1255 as against 1001 of the last year. Of this total of 1564 applications 1213 were disposed of leaving a balance of 351. The increase of applications during the yaar under report finds its explanation, as observed last year, in the order which, so far as the cultivators were concerned, stayed execution from the Kharif crops. Execution having thus been relegated to the Rabi crops, those who refrained from applying the preceding year preferred their darkhasts during the current year. The value of applications for execution admitted during the year

was Rs. 3,83,601-0-2 and that for those disposed of during the year was s. 3,3 3,114-6-4.

Extradition.

39. During the year under report 11 persons were extradited for trial from the Agency and other States whereas 5 persons were extradited to other States for trial by their Courts. Of 11 persons extradited to this State 4 were acquitted, 3 were sentenced and 4 were pending trial at the close of the year.

Prisons.

40. There are two jails in the Rajkot State, one at Rajkot and another at Sardhar. There is also a lock-up at Kuvadva. The health of the prisoners was properly looked after by the chief medical officer, Dr. Battanji Aderji, who is also the jail Superintendent. The daily average number of prisoners was 19·36 as against 14 last year. The increase in the average is on account of this State's request to the Agency preferred last year to hand over those of the prisoners who being offenders in the State were sentenced by the Agency Courts on behalf of the State, having been complied with. The prisoners were quiet In their behaviour. There was no jail offence or disorderly behaviour reported during the year. The total cost of the State jail Department and the prisoners was Rs. 1413-4-0 as against Rs. 1285-8-2.

The prisoners received from the Agency jails being long term prisoners had had some experience of indoor work. Their services were therefore utilized in weaving coarse cloth, cotton tapes and carpets. The other prisoners are employed on outdoor labour which consists in gardening, digging of trenches and such other manual work.

Registration of documents.

41. The Sir Nyayadhish is the ex-officio Registrar and the Sardhar Thandar has also the powers of registering the documents of the Mahal under his charge. 225 documents were presented for registration during the year as against 213 in the preceding year. Of the documents presented for registration 94 were mortgage deeds, 96 sale deeds, 14 wills and 21 miscellaneous. The total value of the property dealt with by mortgage and sale deeds amounted to Rs. 215700-13-2 as against Rs. 1,46,651. The fees realized amounted to Rs. 4096-3-5 as against Rs. 3565-6-11 in the last year.

Municipalities.

42. There are three municipalities in the State:-one at Rajkot, the other at Sardhar and a third at Kuvadva. At Rajkot there is a state paid municipal Secretary to look after its management. At Sardhar and Kuvadva they are managed by the Foujdars,

who are ex-officio Municipal Secretaries. The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 12925-1-8 as against Rs. 23107-6-2. The decrease is mainly due to the repairs of Rajkot City and Pura roads as also the Sardhar roads having been debited to the Public Works Department from the current year. The municipalities have no independent source of income except municipal fines and the sale proceeds of manure in Rajkot. The bulk of the expenditure is met from the general revenues of the State. The village conservancies are looked after by the chief constables and Vahivatdars of the Mahals.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

43. The rainfall this year as will be seen from appendix XVII was almost the same as the average of the last 5 years. The beginning was promising but the middle was a long continuous drizzle, which having kept out the sun for a considerable time, injured the plants and the end was disappointing. It disappeared from about the end of August. On account of there having been excessive moisture in the months of July and August and on account of the September rains having failed altogether the Kharif crops which promised very well till September, yielded poor crops. Excessive moisture and the want of last rains damaged cotton too. It is only the irrigated crops which have come out pretty fairly and have proved to be the mainstay of the cultivators. There were no ravages of locusts or insects of the vermin tribe but cotton was affected by frost and wheat by rust in villages bordering on the Beti river. In spite of these discouraging features the irrigated crops and the prevalance of high prices of food stuffs have contributed to make the year a fairly good one.

Agriculture and agricultural stock.

44. As observed last year cultivable land from the bid of Anandpore being reclaimed it was possible to add in all 262 acres 19 gunthas to the land under cultivation last year, the bid of Anandpore alone contributing 232 acres 20 gunthas.

The numerical strength of the agricultural stock of the State is on the whole as satisfactory as it was last year. There has been an appreciable increase in the number of cows. They number 5237 as against 4366 whereas the numerical strength of the bullocks continues to be about the same (vide Appendix XX). A disease locally known as small-pox but akin in nature to rinderpest raged in several villages. But the attacks were few.

Again it has not assumed virulent form and its spread has been minimized by a careful observance of the rule that the carcasses should be buried deep in the earth. It has been possible with the assistance of our veterinary surgeon Mr. Panthaki to reduce the fatality among cattle. Over two-thirds of the cases have been saved.

Prices of food grains.

45. Owing to failure of last rains and also to large exports, prices have almost kept up the level they had reached last year.

Wages and labour.

46. The increase in the rate of wages as was noticed last year has continued. Labour is adequate but the rate is influenced both by a greater demand as by high prices of food stuffs.

Forest.

47. The State has no forest. Some uncultivated waste lands called *Bids* are kept as grass reserves. Of 25 lacs of grass stacked for use in scarcity years, unhappily a hay stack containing 5 lacs of grass was accidentally burnt down by fire during the year of report. It is hoped to add to the stock next year.

Trade.

48. The city of Rajkot being in a central situation commands fairly good trade. The principal articles of export are cotton, wool, grain, molasses and hide-skins; while import trade mostly deals in both woolen and cotton cloth, bullion, sugar, tea, coffee tobacco, spices, timber and glassware. The export amounted to Rs. 490075 as against Rs. 465761 in the preceding year while the import trade amounted to Rs. 1842854 as against Rs. 1885735 of the previous year. Prevalance of high prices can partly explain the increase in trade. The figures speak well for the increasing growth of trade in Rajkot.

Customs.

49. Import duty is levied at 2 pies per rupee on cotton made things and 3 pies per rupee on all other articles. Except in the towns of Rajkot, Sardhar and Kuvadva excise duty is levied on agricultural produce except on that portion of it kept by the cultivators for their own use. Till lately the customs were farmed out to Ijardars in all the villages of the State. The village Ijardars having proved themselves inconvenient to the cultivators, the customs duties, instead of being farmed out, were, at the unanimous request of the cultivators, distributed in the year of report on the acreage of their holdings. This conversion is a provisional measure and its working has to be watched for two years. Then it will be possible to know how it is appreciated by the ryots and how it affects the state income. The said experiment has yet been tried in the villages of Rajkot and Kuvadva Mahals. Its operation is

expected to be extended to the Sardhar Mahal as well. The levy of the Rajkot Ijardar is checked by a clerk whose expenses are defrayed by the State Ijardar. In Mahals the checker's duty is discharged by the Vahivatdars. The Ijardars have to keep their accounts in State stamped books. The income from this source to the State is Rs. 47222-10-0 as against Rs. 40707-1-0 in the preceding year.

Manufacture.

50. The chief articles of manufacture are hand made cotton and woolen fabrics, brass and copper ware, wood work and ivory and wood bangles.

Ginning and Press.

51. There is a ginning factory at Rajkot which works 32 gins. There is also a Press added to it capable of pressing on an average 200 bales a day.

Flour mill.

52. The flour mill which apparently worked well has been closed during the year of report. It seems mill flour was not accepted by the people and the business had, therefore, to be closed.

Wool cleaning factory

53. The wool-cleaning factory which was opened last year works well and looks to be a thriving concern.

54. During the year of report an ice factory has been opened in Rajkot which seems to be working well.

Hand looms and Tanneries.

55. There are in all 184 old type native hand looms for weaving indigenous coarser cotton cloth. Except one which works at wool, the rest work with cotton yarn. There are 5 tanneries working at present in Rajkot.

Abkari.

56. There are four shops for sale of country liquor in the state whioh yielded revenues of Rs. 4791 to the State as against Rs 4801-8-0 realized in the previous year. There are 3 shop-keepers who possess a licence for the sale of foreign liquor. There are two shops of opium which yielded to the state Rs. 2421-13-7 as against Rs. 2079 in the year under report. The two shops of Ganja yielded Rs. 446 as against Rs. 662 in the last year. The decrease in revenue points to a decreased consumption. There was no Todi shop during the year under report. However a gentleman from Bombay having come forward with a proposal to work out sugar from Todi juice, which being accepted, Rs. 125 were realized for the right of working it for the year. A good deal of molasses was prepared and it seemed that the undertaking would be a

prosperous one but on his coming into trouble in connection with his transactions elsewhere he suddenly left it and the experiment of working out sugar from Todi juice has consequently been abandoned.

Public Works.

57. During the year under review the total expenditure under the head of Public Works both original and repairs amounted to Rs. 24923-4-8 as against Rs. 74661-5-5 last year. The decrease in expense was due to the fact that no original work of any importance was undertaken. Only such works as were commenced last year were completed. The question of Agency Engineer's Supervision charges referred to the Agency last year for reconsideration awaits decision and it is hoped and trusted that the matter will be satisfactorily disposed of.

Post & Telegraph office.

58. There are three Government Post Offices in the State one at Rajkot, another at Sardhar and a third at Kuvadva.

There is a branch telegraph Office in the city of Rajkot opened in the premises of the local Post office. There is also a Telegraph Office in Sardhar.

Investments.

59. The State has a two anna share in the Rajkot Jetalsar railway. Its investment therein amounts to Rs. 200117-1-7. The net earnnigs realized in the year amounted to Rs. 13685-14-8 as against Rs. 9099-13-5 during the last year. This is indeed the soundest investment.

The Indian Specie Bank has opened its branch at Rajkot and the State has, by way of encouragement, invested Rs 25000 at 4½ p. c.

Condition of the people.

60. The condition of the people has not much improved upon what it was found last year. High prices prevailed all throughout the yaar and the cultivators had to pull through under great pressure. However partly by guaranteeing the Taccavi and partly by the State advances of loans they could get over the difficulties. The system of giving advances by the State very nearly serves the purpose of an agricultural Bank but the State would be very glad to see the trading class associated in its working. The condition of village traders has kept pace with that of the agricultural class. The prices of food stuffs having been high the wages continued to be high as well and the condition of the labouring classes has continued to be better.

Sanitation.

61. The year was on the whole a healthy one except for the epidemic of plague which broke out in October last. But the attacks were few and far between and the mortality was considerably less. The paucity of the attacks and the reduced percentage

of deaths may well be accounted for by the fact that the epidemic had lost much of its virulence this year. It must be acknowledged that the voluntary evacuation of houses by the people has also contributed to the result.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

Revenue year.

62. The revenue year of the State commences from 1st November and ends on the 31st of October. The gross revenue and expenditure for the financial year Swt. 1964 amounted to Rs. 418499-5-1 and Rs. 362999-9-6 respectively as against Rs. 485776 and Rs. 401388 for the precedidg year. The difference in income is partly due to the shortage of rainfall and to the fact of the land sale income being kept apart and only its interest being calculated as an annual item of revenue. There was this year one extraordinary item of income due to a levy called Gadi Nazrano and Vivah Vadhavo which amounted to Rs. 23056-13-4. There were also this year two extraordinary items of expenditure due to the celebration of H. H. the Thakore Saheb's marriage and to his visit to England which amounted to Rs. 97550-15-4 (vide App. XXII). In spite of this heavy expenditure it is a matter of gratification to find a surplus of Rs. 45499-11-7 at the end of the year. It should be observed that retrenchment of expenditure pursued last year has mainly contributed to the result.

The recovery of outstanding arrears.

63. The amount of outstandings due on the 31st October 1908 stands at Rs. 86153-15-3 as against Rs. 87018-8-10 at the end of the previous year. Of the outstanding dues Rs. 2395-15-9 have been recovered upto 31st March 1909, leaving a balance of Rs. 83757-15-6. The outstandings on account of Taccavi amount to Rs. 52354-9-9 from which a remission has been granted as stated in para 18 to the extent of about Rs. 15000 in all.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics.

Dispensaries.

64. There was no change in the institutions for medical relief and their statistics are given in Appendix XXIII. The head of the Medical Department is Dr. Rattanji Aderji L. M. & S. whose supervision is efficient. As a doctor in charge of the Rajkot City Dispensary his work has been very satisfactory. He was deputed to Bombay to attend the medical congress, held under the auspices of H. E. Sir George Sydenham Clarke, G. C. M. G., G. C. I. E. &c. Governor

of Bombay. Of the two extra hospital assistants specially appointed for plague work, one having found service in the Jamnagar State, his post was abolished.

The Sardhar Dispensary is managed by an Hospital Assistant replacing one who was formerly a travelling hospital assistant at Kuvadva and who reverted to the Agency service.

The Dispensary at Kuvadva is also under the charge of a newly appointed Hospital Assistant.

Cost of Establishment.

65. The total cost of the establishment and medicine during the year of report amounted to Rs. 8376-5-9 as against 8020-5-2. The increase was due to the continuance of two extra hospital assistants until the necessity for their employment continued. The State annually contributes Rs. 240 to the benevolent fund at the West Hospital at Rajkot. There is also a native Dispensary at Rajkot maintained by contributions from several native States of Kathiawad. This State contributes Rs. 125 per annum towards its cost. It afforded medical relief to 4034 persons during the year under reference.

Patients.

66. The total number of patients treated was 32757 as against 36192 in the preceding year. The daily average attendance being 433·22 as against 389·3.

Sanitation and conservancy.

67. Sanitation and water-supply were good. There was a slight prevalence of plague in the Rajkot City. There was no other epidemic. Streets and thoroughfares are kept clean and are properly lighted. Permenent latrines outside the city are largely availed of by the people. Urinaries are constructed at certain places of the town but are rarely resorted to.

Vaccination.

68. The primary and secondary vaccinations performed during the year 1908-1909 will be found below in comparison with those in the year 1907-08 :—

1907-08.		1908-09.	
Primary.	Secondary.	Primary.	Secondary.
1841	8	2144	12

There has been a satisfactory increase in the number of primary vaccinations, The Department is under the supervision of the Agency Surgeon, Kathiawad. The State's contribution for its maintenance during the year under review amounted to Rs. 583-4-9 as against Rs. 548-6-2 during the previous year.

Snake-bite.

69. There were 16 cases of snake-bites during the year under review of which 9 proved fatal. Permangenate of Potash was tried on 9 cases of which 3 proved fatal and the rest recovered. The result of the trial having been found satisfactory it was arranged to distribute packets of Permangenate of Potash with lancets in almost every village.

Births and deaths.

70. Appendix XXIV gives a detailed statement regarding vital statistics of the State during the year under review. The number of births and deaths during the year was 1655 and 1283 respectively as against 1503 and 1309 in the previous year. This shows a fair increase in the number of births and a decent decrease in the number of deaths. Both the figures point to the recovered vitality of the people and indicate a better tone of health. The ratio of births and deaths respectively during the year is 33·2 and 25·8 per mille as against 30·18 and 26·28 last year. On a death occuring a certificate has to be obtained from the chief medical officer Rajkot State. These certificates are collected and taken to the municipal office where they are registered. The registering of births is also done by the municipal Department. In the districts chief constables do the registration of all vital statistics.

CHAPTER VII.

Education.

Number of Schools.

71. The total number of schools maintained by the State is 21, the same as in the previous year. They are as under :—

1. Midle School at Rajkot teaching upto St. V. It used to teach upto St. III. Two more standards were added during the year enabling its teaching the full middle school course upto St. V.

1 Middle school at Sardhar teaching upto St. III.

3 Girls' Schools, one at Rajkot, another at Sardhar and a third at Kuvadva.

2 Vernacular Schools known as Taluka Schools in the Rajkot City.

14 Vernacular Schools in the District.

Attendance.

72. The number of pupils receiving education in the State Schools during the year under report was 2065 as against 1911 of the previous year. The Rajkot Middle Schools on account of two more standards having been added has mainly contributed to the increase. The daily average attendance has risen to 1678 from 1491 of the last year. The number of private schools has increased to 14 it being 12 last year and the attendance was 752 as against 663 during the previous year. The increase of 2 in the number of private schools is due to the opening of 3 new Schools and the closing of one, known as the Dnyan Verdhak School. The three schools newly opened are :—

1 The opening of a Night School. It imparts instruction to adults who owing to work during day are unable to avail themselves of the day-working institutions. It is purely conducted by a body of philenthropic workers and the Thakore Saheb has generously placed the middle school building at its disposal.

2 The Engineering class. It has been started by Mr. Ruderji S. Rana L. C. E. of Junagadh. It is solely managed and controlled by him. Though at present in an experimental stage, it has aroused local interest in the matter of technical education and has 7 English knowing students on its roll.

3 Shravik Shala for teaching adult Jain women needle work, embroidery and other useful domestic work.

A Dhed school which had but a small beginning last year has come out successfully and it is thriving very well. This is the first institution of its kind in the province where the untouchables are sought to be uplifted and the credit of the institution is due to the organizers of the Night school.

Percentage of education to population.

73. The State schools and the private schools taken together impart education to 2817 pupils as against 2574 in the previous year. The percentage of pupils in the schools to population 5·66 as agaist 5·15 of the last year. This shows a continued progress in the spread of education.

Expenditure and receipts.

74. The total expenditure under this head amounts to Rs. 20314-13-5 as against Rs. 17749-2-9 during the last year. The expenditure is owing in a large measure to the creation of 6 additional posts of teachers in the Rajkot middle school as well as to an increase in the salary of the Head Master

and to the raising of the pay of the lower assistant teachers in the State Taluka Schools. An addition was also made to the menial staff of the Middle School and one more trained master was added during the year. The above expenditure includes the amount of Rs 4442 which the State had to contribute to the Kathiawad High School. A request has been made to reconsider the question to the Agency and it is expected that the question will be satisfactorily disposed of in a short time. The receipts of fees during the year have risen to Rs. 4932 from Rs. 3805 during the previous year. The main increase in fees is due to a rise in the fee receipts of the State Middle School. No fees are charged in Girls' schools and the Thakore Saheb was gracious enough, this year, to direct education to be free in all the Vernacular Schools except those in Rajkot, Sardhar and Kuvadva. Even in these 3 schools free primary education is directed to be given to the sons of *bona fide* cultivators. In schools where fees are not abolished free studentships are sanctioned to the extent of 16 to 20 per cent.

Results of examinations.

75. Out of 1596 pupils presented for examinations this year 1373 passed giving a percentage of 86 against 81 of the last year. On the whole the results are satisfactory and creditable to the Heads and staff of the different schools.

Physical education.

76. Interest in sports and manly games like cricket and football is well maintained in the Rajkot middle school. Drill is being taught from this year as an optional subject to the boys of Stds. IV and V and a qualified Drill Master has been appointed to impart the requisite instruction. Cricket has also been a favourite game with the boys of the middle school at Sardhar. The Rajkot and Kuvadva Vernacular schools are supplied with gymnastic apparatus. Drill and native games are popular with the boys of village schools.

Moral and Religious instruction.

77. It is very satisfactory to note that the boys were found to be well behaved all throughout the year. Not the slightest occasion was given by them to adopt any measures of stringency such as are adopted elsewhere. Before comencing with the classes the boys have as a rule to recite religious prayers. To add to their moral tone they are made to feel interested in the competitive prize examination under the auspices of Sanatan Dharma Religious and Moral Education Propegenda Committee, Bombay. It is pleasant to observe that one of the students of the Rajkot middle school was successful in securing a prize.

78. The drawing class opened last year in the Rajkot Middle School did well during the year under report. Of the ten students presented for the 1st grade drawing Certificate Examination held by Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, 6 came out successfully. One teacher of the school also passed the 2nd Grade Drawing Examination.

Drawing.

79. The staff of the Rajkot Middle School is headed by Mr. Ratilal G. Mehta, B. A, and 17 assistants of whom 1 is a graduate, 3 under-graduates and the rest are all matriculated except one. The last, though untrained, is found to be working as hard as the trained ones. In the primary schools all the head masters and head mistresses are trained except the teachers of 2 village schools in the moffusil. Two of the untrained teachers got through the entrance examination of the Kathiawad Male Training College.

Qualification of the staff.

80. 32 Grassias avail themselves of education imparted in State Schools, 4 of whom study in the middle school and 28 in the primary schools.

Education of Grassias.

81. It being the special desire of H. H. the Thakore Saheb to see that the boys of the agricultural class are encouraged to avail themselves of the educational facilities provided by the State, the Staff in the Moffusil has been able to persuade the ryots to some extent to send their boys to school. It is gratifying to note that as a result of these endeavours the number of Kunbi boys has risen from 36 last year to 43. There has also been a noticeable increase in the number of Mahommadan boys receiving education. The number has advanced from 233 last year to 257 this year.

Education of backword classes.

82. The State continues to give a scholarship of Rs. 60 per year to the Barton Female Training College. Two scholarships in the Bawaji Raj Girl School, over which Miss McAfee exercises very able and efficient supervision, are provided for from endowments made by Messrs. Laxmichand Gopalji and Govindji Savji in comemoration of their relatives. It is pleasant to note that the same girl school has been endowed this year by Mr. Nyalchand Kapurchand, a local banker, with Rs 1100 to found a scholarship and a prize out of its interest which are named after his father Sheth Kapurchand Mulchand.

Scholarships.

83. H. H. the Thakore Saheb was pleased to preside on the 23rd April 1908 at the function of distributing prizes to the successful boys of the schools and it was a pleasure to him to be able to express general satisfaction at the working of the Department.

Prize distribution.

84. During the year of report education has considerably prospered in the State. It reflects credit on Mr. Ratilal G. Mehta B.A., who as Head Master and Educational Inspector has shown himself to be a zealous and energetic worker. It may also be noted that he was ably assisted by his staff as also by the Head Masters of the Taluka Schools, Mr. Mohanlal J. Barot and Mr. Popatlal K. Shah who in their own sphere of work have been found uniformy able and energetic.

Conclusion.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

1. Treasury.

85. Mr. Ramji Bhimji, the treasury officer continues to be in charge of the State treasury. His work has been uniformly satisfactory. For a time he was relieved of his additional duties of looking after the state stables and the Bardashi Department by the creation of a new post. But on the extinction of the post he is again in charge of the work

Treasury.

II. Paddock.

86. The state maintains a Paddock with a Stud farm and a cattle breeding department as its adjuncts. They are all under the supervision of Mr- D. S. Panthaki, G.B.V.C., whose work, as usual, is found to be efficient. There are two stallions, one an Arab horse and another a Kathiawadi one. The number of mares covered by each of them is shown below :—

Paddock.

No.	Name of Stallions	Breed	Meres served			Young Stock out of Darbari mares.									Remarks.
						Born			Died & cast off.			Remaining			
			Private	Darbari	Total	Colts	Fillies	Total	Colts	Fillies	Total	Colts	Fillies	Total	
1	Maroon	Arab	6	22	28	8	7	15	2	...	2	6	7	13	
2	Reddo	Kathiawadi	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total...		7	24	31	8	7	15	2	...	2	6	7	13	

Of both the stallions it was stated last year that one was getting

older while the other was failing to fill any mares. Accordingly during the year of report a colt by the same stallion out of a Kathiawadi mare has been purchased. Being rather young, he will be saved for some time. It is a nice animal and is expected to turn out a good stallion. The Arab horse will be replaced too in course of time.

Brood mares.

87. There were 39 brood mares in the Paddock at the close of the last year. Five fillies were admitted during the year ; one more was received from H. H. the Thakore Saheb's stables, making up a total of 45. Out of these 9 mares were sent to the state stables, and 2 being too old to breed were cast off, thus leaving 34 brood mares at the end of the year. Of these 45, 7 mares were not served At present there are 4 mares with foal at foot and others are recently served. Of these Kathiawadi mares were served during the year by pure Kathiawadi stallions of Vankaner and Dhrol and they are expected to throw good foals. The brood mares were, as stated last year, utilized for four months before foaling at state stables and also by the mounted Police. On the whole it did not look to be a profitable idea and the system was disapproved of last year. They were stopped to work in the state stables, and the mounted Police were called upon to buy their own animals with of state advances. Only 6 mares are kept for work and when the rest the aid of the state mounted Police have purchased their own animals there the said system will disappear.

Young stock.

88. There were 37 young ones at the commencement of the year. 15 were born during the year and one was received from H. H. the Thakore Saheb's stables. Of these 5 fillies were transferred to brood mares, 2 died, and 1 was cast off, thus leaving 45 young ones at the end of the year. Of these 45, 20 are colts and 25 fillies.

Cost and income.

89. During the year of report the upkeep of the Paddock cost the state Rs. 9942 as against to Rs. 9029 last year. The income during the year amounted Rs. 3976 of which Rs. 3900 were realized by the sale of its animals to the State carriage stables.

Visitors.

90. During the year of report the Paddock was visited by Mr. C. H. A. Hill, I. C. S., C. I. E., Agent to the Governor in Kathiawad, H. H. the Jam Saheb with his European friends, Major F. deB. Hancock, Political Agent, Halar, the Remount Agent of the Bombay Presidency and other European officers.

III. Cattle breeding.

Cattle camp.

91. There were 24 cows, 3 bulls and 2 buffaloes at the end of the year. It was observed last year that a well-bred bull was badly required for improving the breed and it is pleasant to observe that the long felt want was supplied by K. S. Devisinhji of Jamnagar on his kindly offering a well-bred Gir bull. There were 38 young ones at the end of the last year whereas there are 43 young ones at the end of the year in spite of 12 bull calves having been sold to the cultivators of the State.

General health and breed

The health of the whole stock has continued to be good and no contagious disease has broken out. During the year one Tharad bull was kept at Halenda in Sardhar Mahal and one indegenous bull at Kunchiadar in Kuvadva Mahal. Of these the first one seems to have improved the breed at Halenda and the cultivators were showing themselves satisfied with the arrangement

Cost and income.

92. Cattle breeding cost the State Rs. 775 as against Rs. 1675 during the last year. The expenditure was minimized by reserving a portion of Anandpore Bid very near to the Paddock for the grazing of the State cattle. It should be observed that in spite of the reservation of the portion, the rest of the Bid did not bring any the less revenue. The income realized was Rs 897 as against Rs. 521 during the last year.

IV. Stud Farm.

Stud farm.

93. Of the 82 acres of land attached to the stud farm 44 were under irrigation and 38 under rainy season crops. Owing to the failure of last rains there was very little income derived from the Kharif crops. Even the Rabi crops were far from desirable. The total income of the year was Rs. 1421 as against Rs. 3115 last year whereas the expenditure was Rs. 1947 as against Rs. 1898 of the previous year. On the whole the result being not satisfactory it was resolved to reduce the farm land and 23 acres have accordingly been taken away and let out to cultivators.

IV. Records.

Old records.

94. As remarked last year the building allotted for preserving old records being inadequate for the purpose, a change was effected this year. They have all been removed to the old Darbargadh which besides being roomy is very safely situated. It has

thereby been possible to call for and collect in a single building records which had accumulated for years at several headquarters of the Mahals. The change has brought about facility of reference and secured safe custody.

V. General.

Libraries.

95. The State has endowed the Rajkot Town Library with an annual grant of Rs. 60. The library is maintained both by this grant and private subscriptions. It occupies a central position in the town over the Raia Gate. The State also patronizes 2 more libraries at Sardhar and Kuvadva.

Sadavrat.

96. The State maintains a charity house called Sadavrat where food grains are daily distributed to the blind, old, infirm and destitute. The ryots contribute to its expenditure at the rate of 4 pies per acre. The total expenditure on this head during the year of report has amounted to Rs. 1597-14-10.

Printing Presses.

97. There are, this year, 3 printing presses in Rajkot as against 4 last year. They do Gujrati and English job work and publish no newspapers or periodicals. They only publish Darbari Gazettes for Rajkot and Dhrol.

Parks and Gardens.

98. There are two public parks in Rajkot, one known as Coronation Garden, outside the Kotharia Gate at the south, and the other outside the Bedi Gate at the north, of the town and afford recreation to the public.

Trees and plantations.

99. The revenue officers of the State have been particularly instructed to see to an increased plantation of trees and the cultivators are also being impressed with a due sense of its importance. The number of trees planted during the year was 521 as against 250 last year. The total number of trees amounts to 19892.

Conclusion.

H. H. The Thakore Saheb takes as usual a zealous interest in and exercises a close supervision over the working of all the departments of the State. All State officers have worked hard and well and I take this opportunity of tendering my best thanks for their hearty support and co-operation.

Rajkot.
28th May 1909

HARJIWAN BHAWANBHAI
Chief Karkhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials in the Rajkot State and Residency Officials showing changes in personnel during the year 1908-1909.

No.	Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period		Remarks.
			From.	To.	
1	Mr. Anandrao Yasvantrao...	Police Superintendent	...	16-5-1908	Retired on account of superannuation.
2	Mr. Mansingji Nathuji...	Do.	16-5-1908	...	New appointment.
3	Mr. Nyalchand Zaverchand	Sardhar Thandar	...	1-3-1909	Dismissed from service.

Rajkot th April 1909.
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H. B. KOTAK,
Chief Karbhari, Rajkor State.

APPENDIX II

List of Laws in force in the Rajkot State during the year 1908-09

No.	Description.	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
1	Indian Penal Code XLV of 1860	Yes		
2	Criminal Procedure Code V of 1898	,,		
3	Indian Evidence Act I of 1872	,,		
4	Civil Procedure Code XIV of 1882	,,		
5	Limitation Act, Kathiawar Agency Law of 1890	No		
6	Stamp Rules Local	No		
7	Registration Rules Local	No		
8	Court fee Act Local	No		
6	Provincial Small Cause Court Act IX of 1887	Yes		
10	Arms and ammunition Rules Local of 1901	No		
11	Public conveyance Rules Local of 1905	,,		
12	Poisonous drugs Rules Local of 1904	,,		
13	Extradition Rules Kathiawar Agency Law of 1902	,,		
14	Contract Act IX of 1872	Yes		
15	Hindu Law		Spirit of rulings of British courts is generally followed.	
16	Mehomedan Law			
17	Gambling Act IV of 1887	Yes		
18	Whipping Act VI of 1864	Yes		
19	Plague Rules of 1902 Local	No		
20	Opium and Abkari Laws, Kathiawar Agency Rules of 1883, 1896	,,		
21	Cattle trespass Act Agency Law of 1880	,,		
22	Shikar Rules Local of 1908	,,		
23	Explosive substances Act of 1908	Yes		
24	Steam Boilers' Act of 1907	Yes.		

Rajkot 30th April 1909.

H. B. KOTAK.

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the Rajkot State, in 1908-1909.

Arms of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Fighting men		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry	} ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	This State maintains no military force.
Sappers														
Artillery+.....														+There are two unserviceable guns without ammunition
Infantry														
Imperial Service Troops														

Rajkot 28 th April 1909.

H. B. KOTAK.

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, Cost, discipline and Education of the Police in the Rajkot State in the year 1908-09.

No.	Description of office.	Number	Pay of Grade	Total cost (yearly)	Punishments			Rewards		Education		Remarks.
					Dismissed	Fined degraded, or suspended departmentally	Punished judicially	By promotion	By money	Number able to read and write	Number under instruction.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Superintendent of Police	1	80+10+10	1200	...	...	...	...	...	1	There is no Police School	
2	Police Inepector	1	60+10+10+	960	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
3	Foujdars	3	30+10, 25+8, 20+8	1212	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	
4	Jemadar	1	25	200	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
5	Havaldars	5	$\frac{15}{3}+\frac{13}{2}$	852	...	3	...	1	...	5	...	
6	Naiks	8	12	1152	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	
7	Lance naiks	15	10	1800	...	2	...	...	...	6	...	

8	1st class constables	33	10	3960	...	7	...	1	...	12	...
9	2nd „ „	44	9	4752	1	7	...	5	...	8	...
10	3rd „ „	59	$\frac{57}{8} + \frac{2}{6}$	5616	1	17	...	5	...	5	...
11	Chocky Sepoys	30	$\frac{25}{7} + \frac{3}{6} + \frac{2}{8}$	2508	...	5	...	...	...	3	...
12	Duffedar	1	35	420	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
13	Mounted Naik	1	32	384	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
14	1st class Sowars	1	30	360	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
15	2nd „ „	12	27	3888	...	3	...	...	...	7	...
16	Camel Sowars	2	20	480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Revenue Sowars	4	24	1152	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
	Total...	221		30996	2	48	...	12	...	61	...

Rajkot th April 1909.

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H. B. Kotak.

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX V

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Rajkot State during the year 1908-09

Number	State	Number of offences		Number of accused. arrested		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted of discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5)		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
		1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Rajkot State	168	180	163	120 *	163	116 *	119	91	43	17	73.06	75.83	73·06	75·83	Out of 120 accused, 3 are awaiting their trial in the Sessions Court and 5 in the Magistrate's Court. 108 accused persons have been tried. These added together make up 116. Four accused persons are still to be committed by the Police; thus bringing the total to 120 accused persons.

Rajkot 28th April 1909.

H. B. KOTAK.

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and the amount of recoveries in the Ra jkot State, during the year 1908-09

Name of State	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen		Remarks.
	1907-1908	1908-1909	1907-1908	1908-1609	1907-1908	1908-1909	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rajkot State	2037-3-2	5051-10-9	1058-6-11	1706-13-6	51·95	33·90	

Rajkot 28 th April 1909.

H. B. Kotak.

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Rajkot State, during the year 1908-09.

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.						Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined, being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.										Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
	Balance from last year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping	Total				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
								Simple	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous																		
Murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grievous hurt	...	1	1	226	189	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...
Hurt	...	45	45			92	6	1	...	....	...	5	...	6	86	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rape	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Kidnapping &c.	...	3	3	...	...	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Robbery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Housebreaking	...	5	5	...	...	5	4	...	1	...	3	...	...	4	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft & other crimes relating to property	...	56	56	...	...	63	47	5	24	...	5	7	6	47	11	...	...	24	2	3	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Miscellaneous	...	143	143	...	...	106	55	5	9	...	4	35	2	55	50	...	...	11	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total...	...	254	254	226	189	272	114	11	35	...	13	47	8	114	119	...	...	38	8	4	6	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	9

Rajkot 28th April 1909.

H. B. Kotak.

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Rajkot State during the year 1908-09

No.	Name of Courts of the State	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons														Remarks.
				Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial in 1908-09.					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died escaped, or transferred.	Persons remaining at the end of the year.	No. of criminal cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.	
		1907-1908	1908-1909		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate.	1907-1908	1908-1909								
1	Huzur Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Sir Nyayadhish Court	4	21	...	6	...	16	...	...	6	22	...	10	8	...	...	4	2	
3	Nyayadhish Court	317	224	...	103	1	128	...	2	297	234	86	49	94	...	...	5	4	
4	Sardhar Thandar Court	14	9	...	8	...	8	...	...	23	16	3	1	12	...	...	...	...	
	Total.	335	254	...	117	1	152	...	2	326	272	89	60	114	...	...	9	6	

Rajkot 26th April 1909.

H. B. Kotak.

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against the decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Rajkot State, during the year 1908-09

Name of State	Tribunal	Number of applications	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks.
			Applications rejected		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred		Further enquiry, &c. ordered.		Pending.		
					Confirmed.		Modified		Reversed.										
			Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases.	Persons	Cases	Persons.	Cases	Persons.	Cases	Persons.	Cases.	
Rajkot State	Huzur Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sir Nyayadhish Court	10	...	...	4	3	4	4	1	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total.	10	...	...	4	3	4	4	1	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Rajkot 28th April 1909.

H. B. Kotak.

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX X

Civil work-Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Courts of the Rajkot State during the year 1908-09.

No.	Tribunals	Opening balance		Filed during the year received by transfer or on remand		Total		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during the present year.										Suits disposed of during the present year.						Remarks.
		1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09	Value.	Suits *re* landed property.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs. 100	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000	*Ex Parte*	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of	Value.	Average duration. y. m. d.	
1	Sir Nyayadhish Court	7	5	3	8	10	13	5	8	5	5	11771-6-0	...	6	2	...	3	...	3	...	...	1	1	6	25011-7-9	2 0 6	
2	Small cause Court	6	7	242	274	248	281	241	256	7	25	10546-0-½	...	274	...	216	28	...	...	...	28	81	10	137	9597-4-1½	0 0 19	
3	Nyayadhish Court	47	33	169	112	216	145	183	131	33	14	35588-6-5	2	102	8	45	30	15	12	...	11	46	21	53	34644-12-6	0 3 2	
4	SardharThandar Court	8	6	103	124	111	140	105	120	6	20	7548-6-7	...	134	...	108	26	...	...	...	10	99	1	10	5903-7-2	0 1 8	
	Total...	68	51	517	528	585	579	534	515	51	64	65434-5-½	2	516	10	899	87	15	15	...	49	227	33	206	75161-15-6½	0 7 9	

Rajkot 28th April 1909.

H. B. KOTAK.

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XI.

Civil work-Results of applications for execution of decrees. filed in the Courts of the Rajkot State during the year 1908-09.

No.	Tribunals.	Opening balance. of applications		Value of applications pending at the close of 1908-09	Applications brought to Registers.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of.			Remarks.
		1907-08	1908-09		1907-08	1908-09	Value	1907-08	1908-09	Value	1907-08	1908-09	Value	1907-08	1908-09	Value	Within 6 months.	Within 12 months	Above 1 year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Sir Nyayadhish Court	12	13	85400-12-4	19	25	114451--10-7	31	38	199852 -6-11	18	26	121949--6-9	13	12	77903-0-2	5	3	4	
2	Small cause Court	50	46	9379-14-10	189	208	9783-1-8	239	254	19163--0 6	193	211	14230--10-4	46	43	4932 6--2	33	7	3	
3	Nyayadhish Court	240	165	74611-6-9	504	660	239114--15-9	744	825	313726--6 6	579	658	195214--1-10	165	187	118512--4 8	* 164	* 17	* 6	*This is due to Darkhasta against cultivators being ordered to be executed upon Pachhtar produce, the Agtar crops being not good.
4	Sardhar Thandar Court	45	85	6997-12-0	292	862	20251--4-2	337	447	27249--0-2	252	338	1720-3--5	85	109	25528--12-9	* 86	* 15	* 8	
	Total.	347	309	176389-13-11	1004	1255	383601--0-2	1351	1564	559990 -14-1	1042	1213	333114 -6-4	209	351	226376--7-9	288	42	21	

Rajkot 28th April 1909.

H. B. KOTAK.

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XII.

Civil work-number and results of appeals in civil suits in the Rajkot State, during the year 1908-09

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of.										Average duration.		Remarks.
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for retrial		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.				
	1907-1908	1908-1909	1907-1908	1908-1909	1907-1908	1908-1909	1907-1908	1908-1909	1907-1908	1908-1909	1907-1908	1908-1909	1907-1908	1908-1909	1907-1908	1908-1909	1907-1908	1908-1909	1907-1908	1908-1909	1907-1908	1908-1909	y.m d.	y.m.d.	
Huzur Court	0	2	7	16	7	18	5	17	2	1	1815-4-0	21367-1-9	3	11	1	2	1	4	...	...	...	...	0 11 29	0 3 24	
Sir Nyayadhish Court	25	20	24	27	49	47	29	44	20	3	6211-8-10	6029-6-8	12	23	4	9	5	10	2	1	7	1	1 0 15	0 7 2	
Total...	25	22	31	43	56	65	34	61	22	4	8026-12-0	27396-8-5	15	34	5	11	6	14	2	1	7	1	1 0 7	0 5 13	

Rajkot 28th April 1909.

H. B. KOTAK.

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails & Lock-ups in the Rajkot State, during the year 1908-09.

Stations.	Number of prisons	Number of prisoners				Daiiy average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of Jail & prisoners	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail.
		Remaining from last year	Admitted during the year.	Total.							
				1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09				
Rajkot City Jail	1	23	51	88	74	18·95	19·30	18	1404-2-0	11·51	No death among convicts has occurred in Jail.
Sardhar Thana Jail	1	...	8	11	8	·05	·06	2	9-2-0	0·02	
Kuvadva Lock-up	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total...	3	23	59	99	82	14·0	19·36	20	1413-4-0	11·53	

Rajkot 28th April 1909.

H. B. Kotak.

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XIV.

Statement showing the details of Registration of documents in the Rajkot State during the year 1908-09.

Name of the registering office of the State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of Documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Sir Nyayadhish Court	215	224	81	93	90	96	6	14	2	...	36	21	213	224	146651	214900-13-2	2	...	...	...	
Sardhar Thahdar Court	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	800	...	...	...	...	
Total...	215	225	81	94	90	96	6	14	2	...	36	21	213	225	146651	215700-13-2	2	...	...	...	

Rajkot 28th April 1909.

H. B. Kotak.

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration in the Rajkot State during the year 1908-1909.

Description	Past year.						Present year.						Remarks.
	No. of deeds	Value of property			Fees realized		No. fo deeds	Value of property			Fees realized.		
Mortgages.....	81	64109	...	...	386	... ..	94	93473	...	...	351	8 ...	
Sale deeds.....	90	82542	...	...	3045	4 11	96	12227	13	2	3642	11 5	
Wills.....	6	...	...	..	17	.. ...	14	...	...	...	41	12 ...	
Miscellaneous	36	...	...	...	116	8 ...	21	...	...	...	60	4 ...	
Total.....	213	146651	...	...	3565	6 11	225	215700	13	2	4096	3 5	
Deduct Expenditure...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...		...	...	... ...	
Net profit.....					3565	6 11			...		4096	3 5	

Rajkot 28th April 1909.

H. B. KOTAK.

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XVI

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Rajkot State during the year 1908-1909.

Names	Opening balance on 1st April 1908	Receipts during the year		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on 31st March 1909	Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.		
Rajkot City Municipality.	...	810-0-0	642-12-0	642-12-0	22332-7-9	+ 12413-1-5	0-0-0	+The decrease is due to the expenditure on account of repairs of the Rajkot City and Pura Roads as also of the Sardhar Road being from the current year debited to the Public works Department and also to the plague expenditure in the past year being more than that in this year.
Sardhar Town Municipality.	...	1-11-0	1-10-0	1-10-0	683-5-9	+ 441-6-3	0-0-0	
Kuvadva village Municipality.	...	4-6-0	7-10-6	7-10-6	91-8-8	100-10-(	0-0-0	
Total...	...	816-1-0	652-0-6	652-0-6	23107-6-2	12955-1-8	0-0-0	

Rajkot 28th April 1909.

H. B. KOTAK.

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Rajkot State during the year 1908-09.

Stations.	April 1908		May 1908		June 1908		July 1908		August 1908		September 1908		October 1908		November 1908		December 1908		January 1909		February 1909		March 1909		Total.		Total of the past year		Average of the last 5 year		Remarks
	Inches.	Cents	Inches.	Cents	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	
Rajkot.	...	...	...	...	2	98	8	25	4	66	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	16	65	18	23	18	92	
Sardhar.	...	...	...	...	2	40	13	10	6	18	1	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	22	98	20	65	23	55	
Kuwadwa	...	...	...	...	2	30	10	78	6	28	1	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	21	32	18	87	19	73	

Rajkot 28th April 1909.

H. B. Kotak.

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food-grain in the Rajkot State during the year 1908-1909.

No.	Articles.	During March of past year. Quantity in seers per rupee	During March of the present year. Quantity in seers per rupee	Remarks.
1	Bajri first kind	18	23	
2	Do. second kind	21	24	
3	Wheat...	21	21	
4	Juvar first kind	23	27	
5	Do. second kind	25	30	
6	Gram first quality	21	22	
7	Do. 2nd	23	20½	
8	Mag	23	24	
9	Urad	20	20½	
10	Math	26	26	
11	Sessamum (Tal)	8	8½	
12	Rice first quality	8	8	
13	Do. 2nd	10	13	
14	Do. 3rd ... ... —	14	16½	
15	Toowar Dal first quality	12	11½	
16	Do. 2nd	13	15	
17	Kamod first quality...	20	25	
18	Do. 2nd	22	26½	
19	Pulse of Mag	16	22	
20	Do. of Urad	16	13	
21	Do. of Gram	18	16½	
22	Do. of Math	21	22	
23	Do. of Masur	22	22	
24	Val	20	16	
25	Vatana	20	16	

Rajkot 28th April 1909.

H. B. KOTAK

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works, carried out in the Rajkot State during the Samvat year 1964 (1st November1907 to 31st October 1908).

Description of work.	State Funds.									Local Funds.									Total.			Remarks.
	Original.			Repairs.			Total.			Original.			Repairs.			Total.						
Irrigation	4113	10	9	...	...	...	4113	10	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4113	10	9	
River wall	1951	5	3	...	...	...	1951	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1951	5	3	
Storm Water Drain	2471	14	1	...	...	...	2471	14	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2471	14	1	
Vegetable Market	948	4	8	...	...	...	948	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	948	4	8	
New Chowky	399	4	1	...	...	...	399	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399	4	1	
Additions to School No. 2	400	0	0	...	...	...	400	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	0	0	
Road repairs	...	...	...	8168	0	7	8168	0	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8168	0	7	
Repairs to the Travelling bungalow & Dharamsala	...	...	...	4	15	8	4	15	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	15	8	
Repairs to Schools	...	...	...	232	10	0	232	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	232	10	0	

Repairs to Dispensaries	...	...	...	23	9	5	23	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	9	5
Well repairs	...	...	...	35	6	6	35	6	6	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	6	6
Pound repairs	...	...	...	20	14	8	20	14	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	14	8
Repairs to other buildings	...	...	...	4630	7	6	4630	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4630	7	6
Pay, allowances, Contingent &c.	1522	13	6	...	...	...	1522	13	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1522	13	6
Total.....	11807	4	4	13116	0	4	24923	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24923	4	8

Rajkot 28th April 1909.

H. B. KOTAK.

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural Stock in the Rajkot State during the year 1908—09.

State.	Year	Horses & Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes. Male	Buffaloes. Female	Horses.	Mares.	Colts & fillies	Asses.	Sheep & goats	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying.	
Rajkot City	1908—09	1083	1480	33	506	200	47	20	300	1631	336	...	102	103	
,, Mahal		2360	1055	105	470	35	27	19	350	12000	882	...	15	303	
Sardhar ,,		2888	1393	250	883	45	96	26	594	13409	1010	...	10	400	Greater care having been taken to know the correct figures the correct number stands as shown in these columns.
Kuvadva ,,		2450	1309	171	635	62	58	23	502	18342	978	...	...	483	
Total.....		8781	5237	559	2294	342	228	88	1746	45382	3206	...	127	1289	

Rajkot 28th April 1909.

H. B. Kotak.

Chief Kaibhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excese Revenue in the Rajkot State for the year 1908-1909.

Stations.	Country Spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Toddy.		Total.		Remarks.
	No. of shops.	Revenue	No of shops.	Revenue	No. of shops.	Revenue	No. of shops.	Revenue	No. of shops.	Revenue	
Rajkot City	3	4775-0-0	1	2171-13-7	1	430-0-0	...	...	5	7376-13-7	
Mahal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sardhar Mahal	1	16-0-0	1	260-0-0	1	16-0-0	...	...	3	292-0-0	
Kuvadva Mahal	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	125-0-0	1	125-0-0	
Total	4	4791-0-0	2	2431-13-7	2	446-0-0	1	125-0-0	9	7793-13-7	

Rajkot 28th April 1909.

H. B. Kotak.

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XXII.

Particulars of receipts & expenditure of the Rajkot State during the year 1908—1909.

Item.	Rupees.	Total.
Receipts		
Land Revenue	255722-6-6	
Jama & Sudharo from Bhayats & Mul Girasias ...	6229-12-3	
Mandvi receipts	47222-10-0	
Excise Revenue...	9869-0-8	
Judicial	15481-4-0	
Education	4283-1-10	
Railway	13685-14-8	
Rent of Land viz. Civil Station, Military Cantonment, V. J. W. Works &c.	4889-4-3	
Other receipts...	38059-1-7	
Extra ordinary (Viva Vadhavo & Gadi Nazarano) ...	23056-13-4	
		418499-5-1
Expenditure		
Administration...	33077-0-1	
Police	43621-3-10	
Arab & Makrani Bedas	1009-10-4	
Jail Charges	2080-9-7	
Education	18067-9-0	
Dispensaries including vaccination	8719-12-4	
Public Works	24923-4-8	
Dharmada	2437-5-11	
Pensions & allowances	2648-4-2	
Rajkharch	44127-11-6	
Tribute	21321-0-0	
Municipality	12955-1-8	
Stable & Paddock expenses	26064-11-7	
Marriage Expenditure	53435-12-9	
Extra ordinary (Trip to England)	44115-2-7	
Miscellaneous	24394-15-6	362999-3-6

Rajkot 28th April 1909.

H. B. KOTAK.

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Rajkot State during the year 1908—1909.

No.	Dispensaries.	No. patients		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.			Daily average (both out-door & in-door.)	Remarks.
		In-door.	Out-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining.					
1	Rajkot City Dispensary	...	27358	...	...	...	...	6430	11	1	373·2	Sanitation and water supply are good. There was a slight prevalence of plague in the Rajkot City. Besides these dispensaries, there is also a native dispensary at Rajkot maintained at the joint expense of several Native States of Kathiawad. This State contributes Rs. 125 per annum towards its maintenance. It afforded medical relief to 4034 persons during the year under reference.
2	Sardhar Town	...	3731	...	...	...	...	1282	0	2	46·17	
3	Kuvadva Dispensary	...	1668	...	...	...	...	665	10	6	24·3	
	Total...	...	32757	...	...	...	...	8378	5	9	443·22	

Rajkot 28th April 1909.

H. B. KOTAK.

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital Statistics of the Rajkot State for the year 1908—1909.

Name of State	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1000 of population.				Remarks.
										Births.		Deaths.		
		1907-08	1908-09			1907-08	1908-09			1907—08	1908—09	1907—08	1908—09	
Rajkot City	27160	584	694	110	...	871	810	...	61					
Rajkot Mahal	7118	321	287	...	34	156	123	...	33					
Sardhar Mahal	9242	346	330	...	16	137	156	19	...					
Kuvadva Mahal	6275	252	344	92	...	145	194	49	...					
Total	49795	1503	1655	202	50	1309	1283	68	94	30·18	33·2	26·28	25·8	

Rajkot 28th April 1909

H. B. Kotak.

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Rajkot State during the year 1908—1909.

No. of Schools 1907-08	No. of Schools 1908-09	Description.	No. of pupils on roll on 31st March. 1907-08	No. of pupils on roll on 31st March. 1908-09	Daily average attendance. 1907-08	Daily average attendance. 1908-09	Expenditure. High Schools.	Expenditure. Secondary Schools.	Expenditure. Primary Schools.	Expenditure. Total.	Remarks.
		High School	...	...	...	...	4442	...	...	4442	Contribution to the Kathiawar High School.
2	2	Middle Schools	372	519	285	456	...	5728-11-0	...	5728-11 0	*Besides this, Rs. 286-8-0 as donation to the Library, Rs. 360 on account of the allowance of Miss Mc Afee, supervisor of the Bawaji Raj Girls' School and Rs. 60 for the scholarship to a student of the Barton Female Training College, bring the total expenditure to Rs. 21021-5-5.
16	16	Boys' Primary Schools	1193	1201	952	984	...	...	7901-1-3	7901-1-3	
3	3	Girls' Primary Schools	346	345	254	238	...	...	2243-1-2	2243-1-2	
		Total	1911	2065	1491	1678	4442	5728-11-0	10144-2-5	20314-13 5*	

Rajkot 28th April 1909.

H. B. KOTAK,
Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

RAJKOT STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1909-1910.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

THE STATE of Rajkot is almost centrally situated in Kathiawad and is bounded on the north by the States of Wankaner and Dhrol, on the south by the State of Gondal, on the east by Kathi estates and Talukas and on the west by a few Talukas of the Halar Prant. Rajkot, the capital town, proudly claims to be the seat of the Head-quarters of the Agency and is the confluence of railway lines running in the Province.

2. The State is divided into four Mahals, viz., Sardhar, Kuvadva, Rajkot-Chibhda and Talpad and comprises 63 villages of which 47 are crown villages, 10 are Bhayati, 4 Inami, 1 Jiwai and 1 Dharmada.

Area, Population and Revenue.

3. The area of the State is 282·4 sq. miles and its population as per last census consists of 49795 souls. The gross revenue of the state for the year was Rs. 402150 whereas the gross expenditure amounted to Rs. 355165.

The annual Jama payable to British Government is fixed in perpetuity at Rs. 18991 whereas the Jortalbi payable to Junagadh is likewise fixed at Rs. 2330.

Political relations.

4. The Political relations of the State with the neighbouring states are cordial.

Important Events.

5. Yuvraj Kumar Saheb was born by the senior Ranisaheb of Shemalia on 23rd September 1909 when H. H. the Jam Saheb specially came from Jamnagar and presided over the Kutcheri held in honour of the occasion. H. H. the Raj Saheb of Vankaner similarly presided over the Kutcheri held on the 6th day of the birth. The happy event was made the occasion for granting the following concessions to the subjects of the State :—

1. A remission was given to cultivators of 10 p. c. of the State dues on account of arrears of revenue and Taccavi.

2. Interest running on State advances due from cultivators on account of Taccavi till last year was ordered to be stopped.

3. For the year 1910-11, Chula-Vero, a municipal cess, levied from the people of the City was entirely remitted in favour of those who had to pay a cess of Re. 0-12-0 and half the remission was made in the case of those who paid Rs. 1-8-0 and half the Ubhad-Vero for the said year leviable from the non-agriculturists in the State was remitted

4. A large meadow in the vicinity of Rajkot by name Thorala meadow, realizing an annual revenue of nearly Rs. 100 was permanently given up for the benefit and free use of the cattle belonging to the subjects of Rajkot.

5. A scholarship of Rs. 15 per mensem was founded for the encouragement of education in agriculture which in the absence of a candidate for instruction in agriculture was also declared available for a candidate pursuing studies in any technical school.

6. Rs 10 per month were declared to be permanently set apart to be given to boys figuring highest in the upper classes and certified to be of the best behaviour.

7. Similarly Rs. 5 per month were ordered to be set apart for distribution amongst girls who stood at the top of their classes and were best in character in Girls' schools of the State.

8. Rs. 50 were directed to be set apart per year to be given in aid to the children of needy cultivators studying in the State Schools.

9. Primary Education was made free except in Rajkot, the capital

town, and even in Rajkot, the percentage of freeship in the Vernacular Schools was raised from 16 to 20 per cent.

10. Rs. 150 were given in aid of the Night School and Rs. 100 were given in aid of the Dhed School.

Looking to the resources and capacity of the State, these concessions may well be said to be substantial. They were so arranged as to benefit all classes of people and no doubt the agriculturists are benefited the most but none will grudge them the little that is given in view of the fact that the State derives most of its revenues from land.

6. Another important event of the year was the visit of His Excellency Sir George Sydenham Clarke, G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay, on 15th January 1910. The visit, immediately follow as it did the universally abhorred incident of the Nasik murder, had thrown extra anxiety on those responsible for public peace. Thanks to the watchfulness of those concerned and to the general freedom from politics in this Province, that the event passed off happily and most successfully.

7. Yet another important event was the birth of a Kunversaheb to the Junior Ranisaheb of Lathi on the 5th March 1910.

8. H. H. the Thakore Saheb had proceeded in summer on two months' tour to Kashmir leaving the charge of the State to his Karbhari.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of Land.

9. Three different systems of collecting land revenue prevail in the State viz., Bhagbatai, Vighoti and Udhad. Conversion of Udhad into Bhagbatai in the village of Sar has shown that the Udhad was pressing very heavily on some of the cultivators. As a result of conversion, though a few cultivators have had to pay more land revenues to the State, a good many of them have to pay less than what they used under the old system. The conversion has distributed the burden of land taxation in proportion of the quality of land in the occupation of tha ryots. The reduction ordered in the Udhad in the villages of Nawagam and Khokhra, it is satisfactory to note, has decidedly improved the condition of the cultivators there. They could thereby not only discharge some portion of old State debts but had enough to spare so that they could avoid the usual necessity of borrowing either Taccavi or advances for seeds and cattle and even for their own feed from the State.

10. There were last year 1693 wells for irrigation of which only 1514 were in working. They supplied 2054½ kos of water. During the year of report 10 more wells were sunk making a total of working wells 1524 wells, giving a supply of 2062½ kos of water. The area under well-irrigation during the year of report was 7864 acres 22 gunthas as against 6911 of the last year. The increase was due to the rains being quite adequate in this year.

Irrigation,-Wells.

11. There are 5 irrigation tanks of which the Lalpuri tank has irrigated 2134-16 acres this year as against 1672 acres last year and the other 3 works at Kuwadva, Anandpur and Pipalia have irrigated each 279-21, 439-39 and 58-1 acres. Sardhar tank has irrigated but 6 acres and the Halenda tank does not hold water ~~and~~ and therefore does not irrigate at all. The increase in the area of irrigation by tanks as like that by well-irrigation is due to sufficient rains.

Irrigation,-Tanks.

The capital outlay on the Lalpuri, Kuvadva, Anandpur, Pipalia and Sardhar tanks upto last year has amounted to a little over 10 lacs of rupees and the net revenue of lands irrigated thereby has amounted to Rs. 19022 bringing a return of 1.9 per cent. The Lalpuri tank on which the capital outlay has amounted to Rs. 600,000 by this year fetches a return of over 2.5 p.c. and is the most successful of all irrigation works in the State.

12. The Lalpuri lake also supplies water to the city. It has a pump installation which is worked when necessary. During the year of report the Civil Station authorities having requested for a loan of water for the use of the Civil Station people, it was worked at their expense, whereby water was supplied both to the city and the Civil Station.

Water-works.

13. A Survey Establishment under a Head Surveyor is maintained for preparing lekhs, for preserving boundary marks, for seeing that there is no unauthorized cultivation of lands by cultivators and also for measuring irrigated lands.

Survey and Boundary marks.

14. The boundary disputes with Lodhika and Vajdi through the influence of H. H. the Thakore Saheb are already settled whereas the disputes with the Taluka of Kotda Sangani and the State of Dhrol await disposal by the Agency.

15. The total cultivable area of the State both Khalsa and alienated has come up to 107825 acres and 22 gunthas as against 107684 acres 22 gunthas last year. The increase

Cultivable lands.

is mostly due to lands having been reclaimed by the State from *Bids*. Of the total area of 107822-22 acres only 3592-35 acres changed hands during the year as against 3783 acres 39 gunthas last year. Sukhdi or occupancy price obtained was Rs. 9744 as against Rs. 3908 obtained last year which affords an indication of the growing prosperity of the ryots.

Area under wheat, Cotton and Suger cultivation.

16. The area under wheat cultivation during the year of report was 7876 acres 22 gunthas as against 6920 acres 34 gunthas last year; that under suger irrigation was 258 acres 27 gunthas as against 305 acres and 2 gunthas last year and that under cotton cultivation was 16018 acres 18 gunthas as against 19804 acres 36 gunthas last year. Cotton having failed last year the cultivators were tempted to increase the sowing of grain seeds this year which accounts for the decrease in the area of cotton cultivation. The Mathia Cotton crop seems to be giving a poorer yield every year and it is said to be so deteriorating the soil as to lead to a poorer return even in the case of other crops or even indigenous cotton if sown there. A trial is, however, being given to varieties of Spence cotton, as well as to Karkeli and Dharwad American cotton, the seeds whereof were so kindly lent by the Director of Agriculture, Poona. Karkeli cotton has come out the best and it is proposed to give it an extended trial next year.

Taccavi advances and the outstanding arrears of Taccavi.

17. The total advances on account of Taccavi till the end of the year amounted to Rs. 52354-9-9. The last year having been a pretty good one, less advance of Taccavi was required during the year of report. The advances on the score of cattle, seeds and food grains amounted to Rs. 3975-2-11 as against Rs. 6819-1-6 advanced last year. The recoveries made on account of Taccavi amounted to Rs. 11004-14-9. Thus the balance due on account of Taccavi at the end of the year stands at Rs. 45324-13-11. As stated in the first Chapter, 10 p. c. of the balance has been remitted and it is also directed that it will cease to bear any interest in future.

Arrears of revenue dues.

18. The balance due from cultivators on account of land and other revenue dues stood at the end of the last year at Rs. 86153-15-3. As stated last year a remission of Rs. 15000 was granted from this sum. Some bad debts to the extent of Rs. 9000 were also after full inquiries written off. Rs 10243-12-2 were recovered during the year of report. The current year's outstandings on account of land and other revenue dues amounted to Rs. 5294-4-6. Thus the total balance that remained due on account of arrears of revenue dues amounts to Rs. 56875-15-8 at the end of the year.

19. The land revenue dues for the St. year 1965 amounted to Rs. 270829-12-6 and those recovered amount to Rs. 267790-11-11, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 3039-0-7 to be recovered as against a balance of Rs. 7617-3-9 left to be recovered last year. The estimated revenue dues for St. 1966 amount to Rs. 267000 of which it is expected to realize at least Rs. 264500.

Land revenue demand & Collection.

20. Besides giras enjoyed by Bhayats and Mulgrassias there is almost in each village a small amount of land alienated to persons useful to the State or community in jivai as also to persons who work the village trough, barbers, Charans, Rajgor, priests, temples &c. The alienation made is of entire or part assessment during the Darbar's pleasure. During the financial year 101 acres 1 guntha of land was purchased from a Mulgrassia of Kunchiadad. No lands were alienated last year but during the year under review 41 acres 29 gunthas of land in the village of Nawagam under Sardhar Mahal and 60 acres 33 gunthas in the village of Kuvadva under Kuvadva Mahal, which were originally pasaiti lands i. e. lands given to village watchman on condition of service, were resumed by the State during the period of management and the watchmen's services were made stipendiary but as for all these years the income realized from these lands was invariably much less than the salaries paid and again as the watchmen were not satisfied with the salaries so much as with the enjoyment, 102-22 acres were again alienated on Pasaita tenure.

Alienation.

21. No cultivator has any right in the lands occupied by him except to cultivate them He can neither sell, mortgage nor even transfer his holding or even a part of it nor can he sublet it without the Darbar's permission, except it be for sugarcane cultivation. Notwithstanding this limited rights, so much regard is being constantly paid to continuity of tenure that so long as a cultivator or his direct heirs continue to cultivate the lands well and are not otherwise undesirable, no change of holding takes place.

The nature of land tenure

22. The local officers being quite congnizant of the yield of produce and the agricultural needs of the cultivators, coercive measures are seldom resorted to.

Coercive measures.

23. The State continues attachment of half the share of the village of Badpur given in appanage to Kumar Shri Ladhubha as his giras as also of half the Jivai village of Bedi on account of indebtedness. The recognition to encumbrances on the latter estate is given at times only as a matter of grace.

Attached estates.

CHAPTER III.

Protection and Law.

Military force.

24. There is no Military force in the State but it maintains mounted and foot police as well as village police for the peace and protection of the people. There is besides a contingent of 20 Body Guards who also work as palace guards. There are also a few Arabs and Makranis engaged to look after the old Darbargadh and other important places.

Police.

25. Particulars of the police force are shown in detail in App. IV. The strength of the foot police is 199 but there have been 6 vacancies during the year. The strength of the mounted police continues to be 21 of which there was one vacancy during the year. The irregular police consists of 12 men of which there was one post vacant.

26. Sowars carry swords and carbines and work as escorts, orderlies and do the patrolling work at night in the city as well as on the boundaries of the State. The Body Guards carry swords and lances. It is proposed to arm them with carbines as well. The police is armed with weapons mentioned below :—

a. Muzzle load carbines.

b. Muzzle load muskets with bayonets.

c. Country match-locks.

d. Swords.

The present fire-arms continue to be, as stated last year, of an antiquated and obsolete pattern and most of them are unservicable. An indent for a supply of better arms has been preferred to the Government and it is expected that we shall shortly be enabled to replace these arms.

27. The aggregate ratio of the entire police force, mounted and foot, comes to 1·5 per sq. mile and the aggregate ratio of the regular police comes to ·71 per sq. mile and taking the number of population by the last census on an aggregate there is one policeman per 118 souls. The total cost of the police amounted to Rs 42935 as against Rs. 44630 of the last year. The incidence of the cost comes to Re. 0-13-9 per head of population.

Village police.

28. The village Police consists of 30 police patels and 160 village police. The Police Petels with the exeption of two who hold service land are all stipendiary. The village police, besides assisting in the detection and prevention of crime, help the revenue administration.

Work of the Police.

29. App. VII gives a classification of offences committed during the year of report. Except one offence of murder, caused by jealousy, there was no other serious offence. The number of offences fell down to 119 from 130 of last year and 168 the year before last. The percentage of crimes detected is 81.81 as against 75.83 last year. The result both as regards prevention and detection of offences is very satisfactory and reflects credit on Mr. Mansingji, the Police Superintendent and his department. The percentage of convictions of accused persons sent for trial by the police was 82·50 as against 78·44 last year. The total value of stolen property was Rs. 2103-13-4 as against Rs. 5031-10-9 last year and the percentage of recovery is 44·00 as against 33·90 last year.

Legislation.

30. The laws and enactments enforced in the State and those enforced during the year of report are shown in App. II. The most important of those introduced during the year are as follows :—

(1) The Indian Companies Act, adopted on account of increasing commercial prosperity of the city. (2) Rules regarding custom duty, being found inadequate to meet a variety of commercial needs, were revised. The most important alteration made in the levy of customs was in the direction of reducing the duty on all sorts of imported cloth uniformly to $1\frac{1}{24}$ p.c. and subjecting articles of luxury like lace and embroidered cloth to the uniform duty of $1\frac{9}{16}$ p.c.. The revised rules have been made certain of application. The consequential certainty of tariff may well be assigned to be one of the reasons for the increased value of trade as noticed below in Ch. IV. para 46. (3) The age of majority was never definitely settled and hence a local Majority Act was passed. (4) To preserve the religions susceptibilities of the Raj from being offended the circular about prevention of cow-killing was promulgated in a precise and more definite form. (5) To secure an easy supply of cattle to cultivators as well as to minimize the destruction of means of nourishment to the people in general rules were framed for

the protection of cows, bullocks, buffaloes and such other useful animals.

Administration of Justice.

Courts.

31. The number of courts continues to be the same as in the last year. They continue also to exercise the same powers except that the Sardhar Thandar, who had powers of a third class Magistrate, is invested with the powers of a second class Magistrate.

Criminal Justice.

Criminal Offences.

32. It is administered by the first class Magistrate in the head quarters and by the second class Magistrate in the Sardhar Mahal. Sessions cases go to the Sar Nyayadhish for trial. The number of cases inquired into by the Criminal Courts was 287 as against 254 of the preceding year. The number of accused brought to trial for the said offences was 354 as against 263 of the previous year. Of these 354 persons 135 were convicted, 164 were discharged and 54 were acquitted while 1 died in jail while under trial. The number of discharges appears to be disproportionate for which explanations have been called for.

Sessions cases.

33. 4 Cases were committed to the Sessions court this year all of which were disposed of during the year. Of the 8 persons involved 6 persons were convicted and 2 were acquitted.

Criminal Appeals.

34. There were 3 criminal appeals to the Hazur Court-2 against the decisions of the Sar Nyayadhish by the persons convicted and one by the State against the decision of acquital by the Nyayadhish Court of which appeals 2 against the decisions of the Sar Nyayadhish Court were rejected and the one against the decision of the Nyayadhish Court was allowed. 8 appeals were made to the court of the Sar Nyayadhish from the decisions of the Nyayadhish court as against 10 of the last year. The result of the appeals was that in 6 appeals the decisions of the lower court were confirmed, in one it was modified, and in one it was anulled. The work of the Nyayadhish was on the whole satisfactory.

Civil Justice.

Civil Suits.

35. The total number of suits filed during the year under review was 567 as against 528 of the previous year. Of these suits, the small cause suits rose to 326 from 274 of the last

year, whereas there was substantial decrease in the suits in the Nyayadhish Court from 112 to 85. The suits filed in the Sardhar Thandar Court rose from 134 to 151 and in the Sar Nyayadhish Court the number declined from 8 to 5. Of the total number of suits civil and small cause, 75 were pending disposal at the end of the year as against 64 of the last year.

The number of cases remaining adjourned for want of service of process at the close of the year was 32, 40 were adjourned for taking evidence, 2 for giving judgment, whereas 1 was adjourned as the question of court fees had to be settled. The total number of contested suits decided was 253, being a little over 45 p.c. of the total number of suits disposed of. Consent decrees were given in 155 suits, the number of cases decided *exparte* was 60 of nearly 10·8 p.c. of the number of suits disposed of, 11 suits were disposed of by arbitration, 64 were withdrawn whereas 14 were removed off the file on account of the absence of the parties in the suit.

Civil Appeals.

36. The number of appeals preferred to the Hazur Court against the decisions of the Sar Nyayadhish was 15 as against 16 of the last year. Of the 15 appeals disposed of 2 were settled amicably, 1 was remanded, and in 6 the decisions of the Sar Nyayadhish Court were confirmed when in 6 they were modified. The number of appeals presented to the Sar Nyayadhish was 21 as against 27 of the last year. Of the appeals disposed of by him 3 were settled amicably, 11 were rejected and one was allowed whereas in 6 the decisions of the lower courts were modified. The results of the decisions in appeals as shown in App. XII speak very well for the working of the State Courts.

Applications for Execution of decrees.

37, There were 351 applications pending disposal at the end of the last year. Those filed during the year amounted to 1085 as against 1285 of the previous year. Of the total of 1436 applications 1105 were disposed of leaving a balance of 331. The value of applications filed during the year was Rs. 282117-9-3 whereas the value of applications pending at the close of the last year amounted to Rs. 226876-7-9. Of the total value of Rs. 508994-1-0 the value of applications disposed of during the year was Rs. 409422-12-4 as against Rs. 383114-6-4 disposed of during the last year.

Extradition.

38. During the year under report 15 persons were Extradited from the Agency and other States whereas 5 persons were extradited to other States for trial by their courts. Of 15 persons so extradited to this State one was acquitted, 4 were discharged, 8 were convicted while as regards the remaining two persons the case was

compounded. Of the 5 accused extradited to other States and the Agency 4 were convicted when the result of one accused is not yet known.

Prisons.

39. There are two jails in the Rajkot State, one at Rajkot and the other at Sardhar. There is also a lock-up at Kuvadva. The health of the prisoners was properly looked after by the Chief Medical Officer, who is also the Jail Superintendent. The daily average number of prisoners was 15·45 as against 19·36 of the previous year. Generally the prisoners were quiet in their behaviour. There was no offence of disorderly behaviour reported during the year under review. One prisoner died of heart failure during the year of report. The total cost of the Jail Department and the prisoners was Rs. 1120-4-1 as against Rs. 1413-4-0 in the preceding year.

Registration of documents.

40. The Sar Nyayadhish in ex-officio Registrar and in the Sardhar Mahal the Sardhar Thandar is also invested with the powers of a registrar. 237 documents were presented for registration during the year as against 225 last year. Of those presented for registration 100 were mortgage deeds, 97 sale deeds, 12 wills and 28 miscellaneous. The total value of property dealt with by mortgage and sale deeds amounted to Rs. 177166-13-0 as against Rs. 215700-13-2 last year. The fees realized amounted to Rs. 3789-9-6 as against Rs. 4096-3-5 in the preceding year.

Municipalities.

41. There are 3 municipalities in the State-one at Rajkot, the other at Sardhar and the third at Kuvadva. At Rajkot there is a State paid Municipal Secretary to look after its management. At Sardhar and Kuvadva they are under the management of the Foujdars who are ex-officio Municipal Secretaries. The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 11455-2-6 as against Rs. 12955-1-8 last year. The municipalities have no independent source of income except municipal fines and sale proceeds of manure in Rajkot. The bulk of the expenditure is met from the general revenues of the State. The village conservancies are looked after by the Chief Constables and Vahivatdars of the Mahals.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

42. This year the rainy season set in in due time and the total rainfall was for the first time during the last 5 years a little more than the

average. However owing to its distribution being uneven i.e., it having rained much more in the month of July and much less in August and then again rather much in September, the Khariff crops did not fulfil the anticipations. All the same the sufficiency of rains amply compensated the loss in Khariff crops by abundance in Rabi crops. Cotton crops were however a little disappointing or else looking to the high prices, the year's produce would have been a bumper one. There were no ravages of locusts nor was there a visitation of frost nor of rust. Only cotton was damaged in the beginning by insects caterpiller genus.

Agriculture and Agricultural stock.

43. The year under review has experienced an appreciable increase in Agricultural stock of the State. The details are shown in App. XX.

Wages and Labour.

44. Wages have continued to increase, yet labour was found fairly adequate. It may however be observed that owing to the export of labour to Sindh and particularly to Karranchi, a little want is being gradually felt.

Prices of food grains.

45. During the year of report there was a slight decrease in the prices obtaining during the preceding year but they again show a tendency to rise.

Forest.

46. There is no forest proper in the State. Some of the uncultivated lands called *bids* are kept as grass reserves. Owing to a luxurious growth of grass this year, due to adequate rains, about 25 lacs of pounds of grass has been stacked up, thereby doubling the stock kept in reserve for use in scarcity years. A special concession in the form of a right of sale in their interest in the trees having been granted to those who will rear up mango and other fruit trees, people have taken to sowing as many of them as they could conveniently do and it is hoped that in course of time the State lands will be strewn with more trees than are visible now.

Trade.

47. Trade is yearly increasing in Rajkot. That it has been possible to accomodate branches of two banks in Rajkot is in itself an index to the increasing commercial prosperity of the City. The imports amounted in value to Rs. 2069962 as against Rs. 1842854 during the previous year. Rs. 146763 worth of bullion alone was imported this year in the State. Certainty of Tariff seems to be no unimportant factor in the increased volume of trade.

48. The Experiment tried last year of distributing the excise dues on the acreage of holdings in possession of cultivators and others in Rajkot and Kuvadva Mahals proved to be satisfactory and it is expected that the cultivators of the Sardhar Mahal will probably avail themselves of the measure.

Customs.

49. The total revenue realized from this source to the State was Rs. 48736-9-8 as against Rs. 47222-0-10 realized last year and Rs. 40709-1-0 realized in the preceding year.

50. The chief articles of manufacture are hand made cotton & woolen fabrics, copper and brass ware, wood work and ivory & wood bangles. There are this year 213 old type native hand looms as against 184 last year. Besides there are 8 looms which work at wool. There is besides a wool-cleaning factory which gives employment to about 100 persons. There is also a ginning factory working 38 gins and added to it is a press capable of pressing 200 bales a day on an average. There are also 6 hide-cleaning factories. There is also a factory which turns powdered Sugar into Sugar-candy. There are 4 Soda machines and one ice factory running in the city. There are also 3 printing presses. Thus the year of report has seen a marked increase of manufactories.

Manufacture.

51. Arrangements have been completed with the promoters of a Weaving Mill, which we hope to see erected very shortly.

52. The income realized from the sale of liquor, Tody, opium and ganja was Rs. 9390-12-10 as against Rs. 7793-13-7 realized last year.

Abkari.

53. Rajkot being the central mart it was thought that if a cattle mart were encouraged and established, it would be of immense advantage to the cultivators of the State and neighbouring territories as it would give them facilities for the purchase and sale of agricultural stock. It was accordingly declared open and is being held every Sunday. It has now well established itself and is constantly thriving.

Cattle mart.

54. During the year under review the total expenditure under this head both original and repairs has amounted to Rs. 82875-12-3 as against Rs. 24923-4-8. The increase is due to the purchase of a ready made building as a Guest House for Rs. 23000 and to the installation of an Electric Plant and the laying down

Public Works.

of Telephone Lines at a cost of Rs. 34539-3-4. There is now telephone communication established between all State offices, head quarters of Mahals and several important villages. The communication has been of great advantage for the speedy dispatch of State business and is still to be extended to more villages.

Post and Telegraph Offices.

55. Rajkot, Sardhar and Kuvadva, each has a Government Post Office and there is a branch Telegraph Office in the City and a Telegraph Office at Sardhar.

Investments.

56. Railway and other investments have realized Rs. 17273-2-11 as against Rs. 16485-15-10 realized last year.

Condition of the People.

57. The general condition of the people, particularly of the cultivating class, is, on the whole, well improving. The following among others are the causes which have operated to bring about the desired improvement. A due remission from their debts was granted last year, per village, proportionately with their indebtedness and their general capacity to pay, after full enquiries having been made, while touring into the district, into the life and condition of the indebted peasantry. Over and above it, the occasion of the birth of the heir-apparent was availed of to grant a general remission of 10 p.c. of the debts. Last but not the least was the experiment made last year of settling the claims of private creditors and decree-holders after inquiring into the nature of debts from their origin and revising rates of interest where they were pressing heavily and settling the balance after taking into consideration payments already made by cultivators. It may be noted that the scope of its operation was extended this year. These settlements much reduced their debts which being again made payable by due instalments, the cultivators have begun to feel themselves free from the consciousness of extremely heavy debts which had almost damped their enthusiasm in cultivation. The said settlements, it may be mentioned, were made, not until both the parties showed their approval. They, while on the one hand gave relief to the cultivators, have on the other given to the creditors the satisfaction of the feeling of certainty that their debts would be realized as in case of default they are to be given State aid for recovery. Many a cultivator has by this time been freed from indebtedness and many others hope, provided of course good seasons continue, to be free within a very few years. High prices prevailed throughout the year which meant an easy year with the labouring classes as they continued to draw high wages

Sanitation.

58. The State of public health was good on the whole. The ratio of birth increased from 33·2 to 36·48. The ratio of death per mille was 26·91 as against 25·8. The showing of increase in death rates is due to greater attention having been directed to observing correct registration. There was a very slight epidemic of plague and there was but little mortality from plague.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

59. The revenue year of the State commences from the 1st of November and ends on 31st October. The gross revenue and expenditure for the financial year Samvat 1965 amounted to Rs. 451215-15-6 and Rs. 374255-8-0 respectively as against Rs. 418499-5-1 and Rs. 362999-9-6 of the preceding year. The income realized includes the extraordinary income of Rs. 27704-7-6 on account of the 2nd instalment of Viva Vadhavo and Gadi Nazrano and the expenditure includes the extraordinary expenditure on account of marriage amounting to Rs. 17964-9-1.

Outstandings.

60. The amount of outstandings due on the 31st October 1909 stands at Rs. 56875-15-8 as against Rs. 86153-15-3 at the end of the previous year. Of the outstanding dues Rs. 5077-12-4 have been recovered upto 31st March 1910, leaving a balance of Rs. 51798-3-4. The outstandings on account of Taccavi amount to Rs. 45324-13-11, Rs. 24328-6-11 having been remitted in the year under report as stated in Chapter II.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics.

Dispensaries.

61. There is one dispensary in the City, one at Sardhar, and one at Kuvadva. The city dispensary is in charge of Dr. Ratanji Aderji L. M. & S., who as usual well manages it as also supervises the other State Dispensaries, each of which is under the charge of an Hospital Assistant. Dr. Ratanji had proceeded to England for six months to further his studies in the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital where he worked as a Junior Assistant. He also carried his studies further in Dentistry in which he had obtained proficiency already. The total cost of the establishment and medicines during the year amount-

ed to Rs. 7617-4-5 as against Rs. 8376-5-9 last year. Besides this the State contributes Rs. 240 annually to the Benevolent Fund at the West Hospital, Rajkot, and Rs. 125 towards the cost of a native Dispensary maintained by contributions from other states of Kathiawad. The total number of patients treated at the State Dispensaries was 33706 as against 32757 in the preceding year, the average daily attendance being 415·61 as against 433·22 of the last year. 3765 patients were treated at the Native Dispensary.

Vaccination.

62. The primary and secondary vaccinations done during the year 1909-10 are as shown in the table below:—

1908-09.		1909-10.	
Primary.	Secondary.	Primary.	Secondary.
2144	12	1898	11

Snake-bites.

The Department is under the supervision of the Agency Staff. The State's contribution to its maintenance amounted to Rs. 561-14-8 as against Rs. 583-4-9 in the preceding year.

63. This year too there were 16 cases of snake-bite out of which 6 proved fatal. Of these 16 cases 10 were treated with Permangenate of Potash with the result that only 4 proved fatal. Permangenate of Potash with lancets has baen supplied free to every village.

Sanitation and conservancy.

64. Water supply has been good and sufficient. Sanitation was also generally good. There was a slight infection of plague. Its further spread was arrested by voluntary evacuation by the people. Except a few sparodic cases of small-pox in one or two villages there was no other epidemic. Streets and thorough fares are kept clean and well lighted by the State Municipality. Permanent latrines outside the city are largely utilized by the people. Some urinaries are constructed at crowded places in the town but they are scarcely resorted to.

65. A detailed statement of vital statistics appears in App. XXIV.

Birth and deaths.

The increase in the number of births indicates better vitality.

CHAPTER VII.

Education.

66. The total number of Schools maintained by the State is 21. There are two middle schools, 16 vernacular schools for boys and 3 vernacular schools for girls. The number of pupils in the middle schools increased from 515 to 710. The substantial increase was due to the opening of the VI standard in the Rajkot State Middle School as well as to the entrance of a greater number of boys from vernacular schools. The number of pupils attending primary schools was 1241 as against 1201 and the number in the girls' schools has kept almost stationary i. e. it was 343 as against 345 last year. The total number of boys and girls studying in all the schools amounts to 2294 as against 2065 last year and 1911 in the year before last. The steady increase is in no small measure due to the increased stimulus given by the State in the shape of making primary education free every where except in the city and of founding several scholarships, giving aid to cultivators, increasing the pay of the teachers in primary schools &c. The number of private institutions has increased to 15 from 14 of the last year and the attendance has also increased from 752 to 805.

67. Of the private institutions, the Night school, the Engineering class, Shravika Shala and the Dhed School are all thriving and doing useful work.

68. The percentage of pupils in the State schools and private schools to population as per last census comes to 6·22 as against 5·66 last year.

Percentage to population

69. The total expenditure on education for the year including contribution to the Alfred High School amounted to Rs. 25365-5-1 as against Rs. 21021-5-5 of the preceding year. Although this is a heavy item of expenditure when compared with the resources of the State, H. H. the Thakore Saheb, keenly solicitous as he is of satisfying the educational wants of his subjects, does not the least grudge it. Of the total amount spent this year Rs. 2500 were spent after adding more rooms to the Vernacular Taluka School, Rajkot. The remain-

Expenditure and receipts

ing increase in the expenditure was due to the opening of VI standard in the Rajkot Middle School and engaging more hands as teachers. The receipts during the year have risen to Rs. 7256 from Rs. 4933 received last year. The current net expenditure was Rs. 15609-5-1 as against Rs. 16088-5-5 of the last year. It is pleasing to note that through the sympathetic efforts of Mr. C. H. A. Hill, I. C. S., C. I. E., Agent to the Governor and Major Hancock, Political Agent Halar Prant, the High School question has been satisfactorily solved. Our acknowledgments are also due to all the States of Kathiawad, and particularly to the State of Junagadh for their ready assistance in helping on the solution of the said question.

Primary education.

70. Primary education is free except in the vernacular schools in the city of Rajkot where, however, it is given free to the sons of *bona fide* cultivators and where the percentage of freeships is also increased from 16 to 20 p.c. Exhibitions and scholarships have been founded by the State as shown in Chap. I. These efforts of the State are supplemented by several communities founding their own funds in aid of education of their own boys and our acknowledgments are due to them as well as to several well-to-do citizens who have founded permanent scholarships for the poor of their own communities.

Moral and religious instructions.

71. This aspect of instruction is well attended to by teachers in all Schools. Religious prayers of a non-denominational character are as a rule recited by the boys before the class work of the school commences. With a view to improve their morale they are made to feel interested in the competitive prize examination held under the auspices of The Sanatan Dharma, Moral and Religious Instructions Propaganda Committee, Bombay. Of the 43 students, who competed at the Examination. 34 were successful in obtaining certificates.

Physical education.

72. Interest in sports of manly games like cricket and football is well maintained in the State Middle School. It is stimulated by arranging matches with the Rajkumar College and other institutions. Drill is also being taught as an optional subject under a specially appointed Drill Master. Cricket is also a favourite game with boys of the Middle Schools at Rajkot and Sardhar. While the Rajkot and Kuvadva Vernacular Schools are supplied with gymnastic apparatus, drill and native games are popular with the boys of village schools.

Drawing.

73. The subject of drawing is getting very popular in the Middle School, Rajkot. 10 out of 21 students passed the 1st grade Art Examination, held by the Sir J. J. School

of Art, Bombay. Of the two teachers who also appeared for the 2nd grade examination, one was successful.

Education of grassias, Cultivators and backword classes.

74. All these classes have begun increasingly to appreciate the advantages of education. Of 2290 students the number of grassia boys has risen from 32 to 36 whereas that of cultivators from 42 to 49. There are 249 Mahomadan boys receiving education in the State.

Conclusion.

75. Education has considerably prospered during the last two years. Along with the diverse steps taken by the State to promote its growth, the energetic efforts of the Educational Inspector, Mr. Ratilal Ghelabhai Mehta, B. A. need not fail to be noted with satisfaction.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

PADDOCK.

76. A State Paddock, with a Stud-farm and a Cattle-breeding Department attached to it, are maintained by the State. It is under Mr. Dorabji S. Panthaki, G.B.V.C., whose management is found to be, as usual, satisfactory. There are 3 stallions, one an Arab horse named Maroon, and two Kathiawadi horses named Reddo and Rashamio. The last, who was saved in the preceding year, was put to use during the year of report. The number of mares covered by each of them is as follows :—

No.	Name of Stallion.	Breed.	Mares served.			Young stock out of Darbari mares.									Remarks.
						Born.			Died and cast off.			Remaining			
			Private	Darbari.	Total.	Colts	Fillies	Total.	Colts	Fillies	Total.	Colts	Fillies	Total.	
1	Maroon.....	Arab	4	10	14	2	3	5	...	...	...	2	3	5	
2	Reddo	Kathiawadi	...	6	6	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Reshamio or Silkworm	Do.	..	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	
	Total...		4	27	31	2	3	5	...	...	...	2	3	5	

Of the 10 mares served by the Arab stallion 2 have held. Reddo had served 6 mares but none held. The Chief of Kotda Sangani has kindly taken it to Kotda for treatment where he is reported to be serving successfully. The stallion Silkworm known as Reshamio has covered 11 mares of which 5 are now in foals. 4 mares were sent to Dhrol to be covered by a Kathiawadi stallion named Manakio of which 3 have held. Two mares twice sent to Vankaner to be served by a through-bred english stallion, Master Lurgan, did not hold, and of 3 mares sent there to be covered by a Kathiawadi stallion one only has held. The State Stallion Silkworm was approved of both by the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay, and the Remount Agent of Ahmednagar, while here on their annual visits of inspection.

Brood mares.

77. To the 34 brood mares at the end of the last year 3 fillies were added during the year and 2 Cutchi mares were received from the States Stables. Both with a view to economize expenditure and to improve the breed it was thought necessary to sell off animals of inferior stamp. 17 mares were accordingly sold off, 1 was cast off and given to a village patel, 3 died, leaving at the end of the year 18 brood mares. Of the brood mares only 4 were sent during the year to the State Mounted Police for work as against 6 during the preceding year.

Young stock.

78. At the commencement of the year there were 45 young ones, of which 3 fillies were transferred to brood mares. 8 new foals were born and 2 fillies died during the year. The young stock having greatly increased in number and some of them not being of a superior kind 12 colts and 15 fillies, in all 27, were sold off leaving at the end of the year 12 colts and 9 fillies.

Expenditure & receipts.

79. The expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 10631 as against Rs. 9942 last year. The income realized was Rs. 9737 as against Rs. 3976 of the last year.

Visitors.

80. During the year of report the Paddock was visited by Mr. C. H. A. Hill, C. I. E., I. C. S., J. P., Agent to the Governor, Kathiawad, by H. H. the Rao Saheb of Cutch, Mr. K. Hewlett Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay, Major F. de B. Hancock, Political Agent, Halar, the Thakore Saheb of Vala and Thakore Saheb of Kotda Sangani, Mr. C. Mayne, Principal, Rajkumar College with some of the Rajkumars and by Major C. Gough, Government Remount Agent, Ahmednagar.

Cattle-Breeding.

Cattle camp.

81. There were at the end of the year of report 29 cows, 3 buffaloes 2 bulls and 1 buffalo-bull as against 24 cows, 2 buffaloes and 3 bulls at the end of the last year. The want of a well-bred bull having been supplied last year the want of a buffalo-bull was supplied in the year of report by purchasing a nice Gir-buffalo-bull. Of the three bulls at the end of the last year one is serving the camp, another is doing good work at Halenda, in the Sardhar Mahal, and the third, kept in the Kuvadva Mahal, died. The Stud-farm serves a useful purpose inasmuch as it enables the calves to be disposed of to needy cultivators of the State on easy terms.

General health.

82. Except a moderate attack of foot and mouth disease the general health of the stock was good. What with segragation and what with prompt remedies the disease was stamped out without any mortality.

Income and cost.

83. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 1135 as against Rs. 776 last year whereas the income derived was Rs. 956 as against Rs. 1675 last year. The increased expenditure was due to increased stock.

Stud-Farm.

84. Of the 82 acres of land attached to the farm about 23 acres were relinquished leaving 59 acres of which 21 acres were under irrigation and 38 acres under rainy season crops. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 1587 against Rs. 1947 last year whereas the income derived was Rs. 2379 against Rs. 1421 of the previous year. Oat sowing was tried in the year under report and the result has been found to be encouraging enough to justify an increased sowing next year.

Treasury.

85. Mr. Ramji Bhimji, the Treasury Officer, is in charge of the State Treasury and as usual his work has been steady and satisfactory.

General.

Libraries.

86. The State endows the Rajkot Town Library with an annual grant of Rs. 60. The Library is maintained both by the said grant and private subscriptions. It occupies a central position in the town over the Raia Gate. The State also patronizes 2 more libraries at Sardhar and Kuvadva.

Sadavrat.

87. The State maintains a charity house called Sadavrat where free distribution of food-grains is daily made to the poor and the destitute. The ryots contribute 4 pies per acre of their holdings to this expenditure. During the year the whole cost amounted to Rs. 1525-11-2 as against Rs. 1597-14-10 in the previous year.

Printing Presses.

88. As in the last year, there are 3 printing presses which do only Gujrati and English job work and publish no newspapers or periodicals. They only print the State Gazettes for Rajkot and Dhrol.

Parks and Garden.

89. There are two not very extensive parks in the City-one outside the Kotharia Gate at the South, known as the Coronation Garden, and the other, outside the Bedi Gate at the North, which are resorted to by the public for recreation.

Trees and plantation.

90. The Revenue Commissioner Mr. Dahyabhai Khetshi takes much interest in seeing to an increased plantation of trees and has succeeded in impressing the cultivators with a due sense of the importance of tree-plantation. The cultivators too, having been given an interest in the sale proceeds of mango and other fruit trees, have taken kindly to it.

Conclusion.

91. His Highness the Thakore Saheb takes a very keen personal interest in and exercises a close and minute supervision over the working of every department of the State. All State Officers and their staff have worked hard and well and I need mention the names of Mr. Amritlal T. Mehta, Sar Nyayadhish and Mr. Mansingji Nathuji, the Police Superintendent for the able discharge of their duties and that of Mr. Dahyabhai Khetshi, the Revenue Commissioner, for his ably supervising the revenue working of the State. I take this opportunity of tendering my best thanks to them as well as to all other officers and staff for their hearty co-operation and loyal support.

Hazur Office.
Rajkot 14th May 1910

HARJIVAN BHAVANBHAI KOTAK,
Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high Officials in the Rajkot State and Residency officials showing changes in personnel during the year 1909-10.

No.	Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
			From	To.	
1	Mr. Dahyabhai Khetshi	Hazur Shirestedar.	.....	20-4-1909	Appointed Revenue Commissioner.
2	Mr. Dahyabhai Khetshi	Revenue Commissioner.	20-4-1909	.....	New appointment.
3	Mr. Tribhovan Purshotam	Hazur Shirestedar.	20-4-1909	.....	Appointed in place of Mr. Dahyabha
4	Mr. Tarachand Beohar.....	Sardhar Thandar.	24-7-1909	.....	Newly appointed.

Rajkot dated 20-4-10.

H. B. KOTAK,

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Rajkot State during the year 1909-10.

No.	Description	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Indian Penal Code XLV of 1860	Yes.		
2	Criminal Procedure Code V of 1898	Yes.		
3	Indian Evidence Act I of 1872	Yes.		
4	Civil Procedure Code XIV of 1882	Yes.		
5	Limitation Act, Kathiawar Agency Law of 1890	No.		
6	Stamp Rules, local 1909	No.	Yes.	
7	Registration Rules, local	No.		
8	Court Fee Act, local	No.		
9	Provincial Small Cause Court Act IX of 1887 ...	Yes.		
10	Arms & ammunition Rules, local of 1909-10 ...	No.	Yes.	
11	Public conveyance Rules, local of 1905 ...	No.		
12	Poisonous drugs Rules, local of 1909	No.	Yes.	
13	Extradition Rules Kathiawar Agency Law of 1902	No.		
14	Contract Act IX of 1872	Yes.		
15	Hindu Law		Spirit of rulings of British court is generally followed.	
16	Mahomedan Law			
17	Gambling Act IV of 1887	Yes.		
18	Whipping Act VI of 1864	Yes.		
19	Plague Rules, local of 1908	No.		
20	Opium and Abkari Laws, Kathiawar Agency Rules of 1883, 1896	No.		
21	Cattle Trespass Act, local 1909-1910	No.	Yes.	
22	Shikar Rules, local of 1908	No.		
23	Explosive substances Act of 1908-09... ...	Yes.		
24	Steam Boilers' Act of 1908-09	Yes.		
25	Majority Act, local of 1909	No.	Yes.	
26	Customs Rules, local Act 1909-10	No.	Yes.	
27	Rules about growth of Hemp Drug, local 1909-1910...	No.	Yes.	
28	Prevention of Cow-Killing, local 1909-1910 ...	No.	Yes.	
29	Indian Companies Act VI of 1882	Yes.	Yes.	

Rajkot dated 20-4-10.

H. B. KOTAK,

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Rajkot State, in 1909-10.

Arms of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowance of the force, including followers.	Remarks
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry Sappers. Artillery+ Infantry Imperial Service Troops...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	This State maintains no military force. +There are two unserviceable guns without ammunition.

Rajkot dated 20-4-10.

H. B. KOTAK,

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police in the Rajkot State, for the year 1909–10.

No.	Description of Police.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total cost. (yearly.)	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
					Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentlly.	Punished (Judicially).	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Superintendent of Police.	1	80+10+10	1200	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
2	Police Inspector.	1	60+10+5	900	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
3	Foujdars.	4	30+10, 20+8 25+8, 22+8	1692	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	
4	Jamadar.	1	17	204	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
5	Havaldars.	5	$\frac{15}{8}+\frac{13}{2}$	852	...	...	...	1	1	5	...	
6	Naiks.	8	12	1152	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	
7	Lance naiks.	15	10	1800	...	5	...	...	4	6	...	

8	1st class constables	33	10	3960	1	12	...	2	2	11	...
9	2nd „ „	44	9	4752	7	13	...	7	4	11	...
10	3rd „ „	59	$\frac{56}{8}+\frac{3}{6}$	5592	5	46	...	...	11	13	...
11	Chocky Sepoys.	30	$\frac{2}{8}+\frac{25}{7}+\frac{3}{6}$	2508	...	9	...	...	...	3	...
12	Duffedar.	1	35	420	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
13	Mounted Naik.	1	32	384	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
14	1st class Sowars	1	30	360	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
15	2nd „ „	11	$\frac{1}{28}+\frac{10}{27}$	3576	...	3	...	...	1	7	...
16	3rd „ „	4	26	1248	...	...	...	4	...	2	...
17	Camel Sowars	3	20	720	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Total.....	222	...	31320	14	90	...	15	24	70	...

Rajkot dated 20-4-10.

H. B. Kotak,

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Rajkot State, during the year 1909-10.

Number	State	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5)		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial		Remarks.
		1908-09	1909-10	1908-09	1909-10	1908-09	1909-10	1908-09	1909-10	1908-09	1909-10	1908-09	1909-10	1908-09	1909-10	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Rajkot State.	130	119	120	•121	116	×120	91	99	17	29	75·83	81·81	75·83	82·50	× These 120, number of accused arrested and 8 who awaited trial at the close of last year give the total of accused tried 128. •Of these 121 one accused person is still to be committed by the police.

Rajkot dated 20-4-10.

H. B. KOTAK,

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and the amount of recoveries in the Rajkot State, during the year 1909-10

Name of State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen		Remarks.
	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rajkot State	5031-10-9	2103-13-4	1706-13-6	925-12-4	33·90	44·04	

Rajkot dated 20-4-10.

H. B. KOTAK,

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Rajkot State, during the year 1909-10.

Description of offences.	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined, being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.									Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
	Balance from last year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Murder...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	
Culpable homicide ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grievous hurt ...	...	4	4	...	...	4	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	3	1	...	...	..	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	
Hurt	...	85	85	...	...	160	14	...	...	...	2	12	...	14	140	...	...	2	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Six accused await their trial
Rape	...	1	1	89	26	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Kidnapping &c.....	...	1	1	2	1	2	7	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...										
Robbery... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
House-breaking ...	...	...	7	7	...	...	15	9	...	4	...	3	2	...	9	6	...	...	1	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Theft and other crimes relating to property... ...	...	4	53	57	...	...	68	50	6	12	...	23	7	2	50	18	...	...	32	2	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Miscellaneous... ...	...	1	135	136	...	...	104	54	6	3	2	3	38	2	54	48	...	1	12	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Total.....		6	287	293	189	226	361	135	12	23	2	35	59	4	135	218	...	1	47	5	6	1	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	one accused awaits trial.									

Rajkot dated 20-4-10.

H. B. KOTAK,

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Rajkot State, during the year 1909-10.

No.	Name of Courts of the State	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	No. of criminal cases remaining for trial at the end of the year	Remarks
				Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial in 1909-10					Total.		Discharged without trial	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred	Died, escaped or transferred			
		1908-1909	1909-1910		Arrested by police	Upon warrant	On summons	Voluntarily.	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate.	1908-1909	1909-1910								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Hazur Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	SarNyayadhish court	21	7	4	11	...	4	...	...	22	15	...	5	9	...	1	...	...	
3	Nyayadhish Court...	224	251	5	107	2	184	...	3	234	296	138	49	109	...	...	7	4	
4	Sardhar Thandar Court.....	9	29	...	10	2	31	...	...	16	43	26	...	17	...	...	...	...	
	Total.....	254	287	9	128	4	219	...	3	272	354	164	54	135	...	1	7	4	

Rajkot dated 20-4-10.

H. B. Kotak,

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against the decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Rajkot State, during the year 1909-10.

Name of State.	Tribunal	Number of Applications.	Numbers of persons and cases.																Remarks
			Applications rejected.		Sentances.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry, &c. ordered.		Pending.		
					Confirmed		Modified.		Reversed.										
			Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	
Rajkot State	Hazur Court...	3	2	2	2	2	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sir Nyayadhish Court	8	...	...	9	6	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total...	11	2	2	11	8	7	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Rajkot dated 20-4-10.

H. B. Kotak,

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the Civil work-Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the courts of Rajkot State, during the year 1909-10

No	Tribunals	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during the present year.								Suits disposed of during present year.						Remarks
		1908-09.	1909-10.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1908-09.	1909-10.	Value.	Suits *re* landed property.	Suits for money transaction	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000.	*Ex parte.*	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of	Value.	Average duration	
																										y.m.d.	
1	Sir Nyayadhish Court	5	5	8	5	13	10	8	6	5	4	33034-12-3	...	2	3	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	4	39953-2-3	0-9-18	
2	Small Cause Court.....	7	25	274	326	281	351	256	328	25	23	13015-5 0½	...	326	...	293	33	...	...	...	38	32	6	251	13102-9-2	0-0-16	
3	Nyayadhish Court.....	33	14	112	85	145	99	131	79	14	20	43318-13-4	3	62	20	2	22	21	17	...	7	27	6	39	41493-10 11	0-4-0	
4	Sardhar Thandar Court	6	20	134	151	140	171	120	143	20	28	7799-3-3	...	151	...	127	24	...	...	...	13	96	1	33	7308-7-10	0-1-12	
	Total.....	51	64	528	567	579	631	515	556	64	75	97163[illegible]1-10½	3	541	23	422	79	21	18	1	60	156	13	327	99857-14-2	0-3-26	

Rajkot dated 20-4-1910.

H. B. KOTAK,

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing the Civil work-Results of applications for execution of decrees file in the courts of Rajkot State, during the year 1909-10

No.	Tribunals.	Opening Balance of applications.		Value of applications pending at the close of 1909-10.	Applications brought to Registers.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of 1909-10.			Remarks.
		1908-09	1909-10		1908-09.	1909-10.	Value	1908-09.	1909-10.	Value	1908-09.	1909-10.	Value	1908-09.	1909-10.	Value	Within 6 months.	Within 12 months.	Above 1 year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Sir Nyayadhish Court	13	12	77903-0-2	25	12	63523-7-1	38	24	141426-7-3	26	20	130413-9-8	12	4	11012-13-7	4	...	...	
2	Small cause Court ...	46	43	4932-6-2	208	197	11623-8-2	254	240	16555-14-4	211	187	13420-11-2	43	53	3135-3-2	46	5	2	
3	Nyayadhish Court ...	165	187	118512 4-8	660	470	162233 4-6	825	657	280745-9-2	638	460	200377-12-10	187	197	80367-12-4	176	15	6	
4	SardharThandarCourt	85	109	25528-12-9	362	406	44737-5-6	447	515	70266-2-3	338	438	65210-10-8	109	77	5055-7-7	69	6	2	
	Total.....	309	351	226876-7-9	1255	1085	282117-9-3	1564	1436	503994-1-0	1213	1105	409422-12-4	351	331	99571-4-8	295	26	10	

Rajkot dated 20-4-1910.

H. B. KOTAK,

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XII.

Statement showing the Civil work–Number and results of appeals in civil suits in the Rajkot State, during the year 1909–10.

Tribunal.	Opening balance		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during the year.		How disposed of										Average duration		Remarks.
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for retrial		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of				
	1908-09.	1909-10	1908-09.	1909-10	1908-09.	1909-10	1908-09.	1909-10	1908-09.	1909-10	1908-09.	1909-10	1908-09.	1909-10	1908-09.	1909-10	1908-09.	1909-10	1908-09.	1909-10	1908-09.	1909-10	1908-09.	1909-10	
Hazur Court ...	2	1	16	15	18	16	17	15	1	1	21367-1-9	9580-6-11	11	6	2	...	4	6	...	1	...	2	*y. m. d.* 0-3 24	*y. m. d.* 0-3-28	
Sir Nyayadhish Court	20	3	27	21	47	24	44	21	3	3	6029-6-8	8488-7-3	23	11	9	1	10	6	1	...	1	3	0-7-2	0-1-12	
Total ..	22	4	43	36	65	40	61	36	4	4	27396-8-5	18069-14-2	34	17	11	1	14	12	1	1	1	5	0-5-13	0-2-20	

Rajkot dated 20-4-10.

H. B. KOTAK,

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Rajkot State, during the year 1909-10.

Stations.	No. of prisons.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remaining from last year	Admitted during the year.	Total.							
				1908-09	1909-10	1908-09	1909-10				
Rajkot City Jail	1	18	55	74	73	19·30	15 25	11	1098-4-1	13	One prisoner in city Jail has died on account of heart failure disease.
Sardhar Thana Jail	1	2	10	8	12	·06	·20	2	22-0-0	6·9	
Kuvadva Lock-up	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total.....	3	20	65	82	85	19·36	15·45	13	1120-4-1	19·9	

Rajkot dated 20-4-1910.

H. B. Kotak,

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XIV.

Statement showing the details of Registration of Documents in the Rajkot State, during the year 1909-10

Name of the Registering office of the State.	Documents presented for Registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents Registered.		Value of documents Registered.		Documents of which Registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered, pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds		Wills.		Money bonds		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Sir Nyayadhish Court...	224	237	93	100	96	97	14	12	...	...	21	28	224	237	214900-13-2	177166-13-0	...	...	...	...	
Sardhar Thandar's Court...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800-0-0	.....	...	...	...	...	
Total.....	225	237	94	100	96	97	14	12	...	...	21	28	224	237	215700-13-2	177166-13-0	...	...	...	...	

Rajkot dated 20-4-10.

H. B. KOTAK,

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Rakjot State, during the year 1909-10.

Description	Past year.							Present year							Remarks
	Number of deeds	Value of property. Rs.	As.	P.	Fees realized. Rs.	As.	P.	Number of deeds	Value of property. Rs.	As.	P.	Fees realized. Rs.	As.	P.	
Mortgages	94	93473	...	...	351	8	...	100	87540	...	...	404	...	...	
Sale deeds	96	122227	13	2	3642	11	5	97	89626	13	..	3253	9	6	
Wills	14	...	...	...	41	12	...	12	...	...	...	45	...	...	
Miscellaneous	21	...	...	...	60	4	...	28	...	...	...	87	...	...	
Total.....	225	215700	13	2	4096	3	5	237	177196	13	...	3789	9	6	
Deduct Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
Net profit	...	...	...	..	4096	3	5	...	...	...	...	3789	9	6	

Rajkot dated 20-4-1910.

H. B. KOTAK,

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XVI.

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Rajkot State during the year 1909–10.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April 1909.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March 1910.	Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rajkot City Municipality.....	...	642-12-0	517-11-9	517-11-9	12413—1-5	10951-5-5	...	
Sardhar Town Municipality...	...	1-10-0	5—8-0	5—8-0	441—6-3	406-7-6	...	
Kuvadva Village Municipality.	...	7-10-6	2—3-6	2—3-6	100-10-0	97-5-7	...	
Total.....	...	652—0-6	525—7-3	525—7-3	12955—1-8	11455-2-6	...	

Rajkot dated 20-4-10.

H. B. KOTAK,

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Rajkot State, during the year 1909-10.

Stations.	April 1909.		May 1909.		June 1909.		July 1909.		August 1909.		September 1909.		October 1909.		November 1909.		December 1909.		January 1910.		February 1910.		March 1910.		Total.		Total of past year.		Average of past 5 years.		Remarks.
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	
Rajkot....	...	17	...	23	4	80	13	78	1	51	6	36	...	3	...	...	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	45	16	65	20	53	
Sardhar.	...	...	...	...	6	60	8	60	1	41	10	75	...	25	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	81	22	98	25	20	
Kuvadva.	...	...	...	...	5	45	12	52	1	90	8	87	...	60	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	9	21	32	20	28	

Rajkot dated 20-4-1910.

H. B. Kotak,

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains in the Rajkot State, during the year 1909-10.

No.	Articles.	During March of past year. Quantity in seers per rupee.	During March of the present year. Quantity in seers per rupee.	Remarks.
1	Bajri first kind.	23	24	
2	Do. second kind.	24	22	
3	Wheat...	21	19	
4	Juvar first kind.	27	32	
5	Do. second kind.	30	33	
6	Gram first quality.	22	26	
7	Do. 2nd.	20½	24	
8	Mag...	24	24	
9	Urad, ...	20½	20	
10	*Math.*	26	24	
11	Sessamum (Tal).	8½	8½	
12	Rice first quality.	3	8½	
13	Do. 2nd.	13	13	
14	Do. 3rd.	16½	17	
15	Toowar Dal first quality.	11½	16	
16	Do. 2nd.	15	21	
17	Kamod first quality.	25	26	
18	Do. 2nd...	26½	30	
19	Pulse of Mag.	22	20	
20	Do. of Urad.	13	17	
21	Do. of Gram.	16½	21	
22	Do. of Math.	22	22	
23	Do. of Masur.	22	15	
24	Vatana...	16	21	
25	Val.	16	20	

Rajkot dated 20-4-10.

H. B. KOTAK,

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XIX.

Statement showing expenditure of public Works carried out in the Rajkot State, during the St. year 1965 (1st November 1908 to 31st October 1909.)

Description of works	State funds.			Local funds.			Total.	Remarks.
	Original	Repairs.	Total.	Original	Repairs.	Total		
Irrigation.	2986 12 6	... ...	2986 12 6	... ...	... ...	... ...	2986 12 6	
Rooms in Police line.	1199 5 11	... .	1199 5 11	... ...	... ...	... .	1199 5 11	
Additions to Taluka School.	2558 4 10	... ...	2458 4 10	... ...	... ...	... ...	2558 4 10	
Cost of Guest House bought.	23000	... ...	23000	... .	... ...	... ...	23000	
Telephone, Electric Machine, Soda and Ice Machine expenses.	34539 3 4	... ...	34539 3 4	... ...	... ...	... ...	34539 3 4	

Road repairs.	...	...	...	9739	10	3	9739	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9739	10	3
Repairs to other State buildings	...	...	...	5815	15	2	5815	15	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5815	15	2
Compensation.	1237	...	...	...	...	...	1237	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1237	...	...
Pay, allowances, Contigent, &c.	1799	8	3	...	...	...	1799	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1799	8	3
Total.....	67320	2	10	15555	9	5	82875	12	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82875	12	3

Rajkot dated 20-4-1910.

H. B. KOTAK,

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural Stock in the Rajkot State, during the year 1909-10.

State.	Year.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and Fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With 2 bullocks.	With 4 bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying.	
				Male.	Female.										
Rajkot City.....	1909—10	1850	1010	60	375	318	128	75	480	1080	680	...	120	310	
„ Mahal		2455	1273	156	548	32	39	13	349	11274	796	...	20	323	
Sardhar „		2801	1246	351	711	41	81	27	252	12174	1010	...	10	400	
Kuvadva „		3141	1540	204	915	68	56	23	562	15991	979	...	...	507	
Total...		10247	5069	771	2549	459	304	138	1643	40519	3465	...	150	1540	

Rajkot dated 20-4-10.

H. B. KOTAK,

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue in the Rajkot State for the year 1909-10.

Stations.	Country spirit.		Opium		Ganja.		Toddy.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
Rajkot City	3	4775-0-0	1	3900-0-0	1	301-0-0	...	...	5	8976-0-0	Includes opium pass fee.
Rajkot Mahal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
Sardhar Mahal	1	16-0-0	1	257-12-10	1	16-0-0	...	...	3	289-12-10	
Kuvadva Mahal	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	125-0-0	1	125-0-0	
Total....	4	4791-0-0	2	4147-12-10	2	317-0-0	1	125-0-0	9	9390-12-10	

Rajkot dated 20-4-1910.

H. B. Kotak,

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XXII.

Particulars of receipts & expenditure of the Rajkot State during the year 1909-10.

Item.	Rupees.	Total.
RECEIPTS.		
Land Revenue	262190-10-11	
Jama & Sudharo from Bhayats & Mul Grassias ..	6229-12-3	
Mandvi receipts	48736-9-8	
Excise Revenue	10537-11-3	
Judicial	16665-5-6	
Education	6300-8-0	
Railway	12801-8 7	
Rent of Land viz. Civil Station, Military Cantonment V. J. W. Works &c.	4889-4-3	
Other Receipts	54770-1-7	
Extraordinary (Viva Vadhavo & Gadi Nazrano) ...	27794-7-6	451215-15-6
EXPENDITURE.		
Administration	36218 6-1	
Police	41980 14-8	
Arab & Makrani Bedas	954-0-11	
Jail Charges	1870-15-11	
Education	16509-9-7	
Dispensaries including vaccination	9130-7-10	
Public Works	82875-12-3	
Dharmada	2670 7-11	
Pensions & allowances	4427-7-8	
Rajkharch	61902-12-1	
Tribute	21321-0-0	
Municipality	11455 2-6	
Stable & Paddock expenses	44226-14-11	
Marriage Expenditure	17864-9-1	
Miscellaneous	20746-14-7	374255-8-0

Rajkot dated 20-4-1910.

H. B. KOTAK,

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Rajkot State during the year 1909-10.

No.	Dispensaries.	Number of patients treated.		Result of In-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average. (both out-door & in-door)	Remarks.
		Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
1	Rajkot City Dispensary....	...	27630	...	...	...	...	6346-10-7	328·75	Sanitation and water supply are good. There were stray cases of plague in Rajkot towards the close of the year. Besides these dispensaries, there is also a native dispensary at Rajkot maintained at the joint expense of several Native States. This State contributes Rs. 200/-per annum toward its maintenance. It afforded relief to 3765 persons during the year under report.
2	Sardhar Town Do. ...	3	3961	1	2	....	...	694-2-7	62·46	
3	Kuvadva Do. ...	...	2115	...	...	...	...	576-7-3	24·5	
	Total...	3	33706	1	2	...	...	7617-4-5	415·61	

Rajkot dated 20-4-10.

H. B. KOTAK,

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Rajkot State, for the year 1909-10.

Name.	Population	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
		1908-09.	1909-10.			1908-09.	1909-10.			Births		Deaths.		
										1908-09.	1909-10.	1908-09.	1909-10.	
Rajkot City.	27160	694	841	147	...	810	853	43	...					
Rajkot Mahal.....	7118	287	332	45	...	123	183	60	...					
Sardhar Mahal.	9242	330	319	...	11	156	123	...	33					
Kuvadva Mahal.....	6275	344	325	...	19	194	181	...	13					
Total.....	49795	1655	1817	192	30	1283	1340	103	46	32·20	36·48	25·80	26·91	

Rajkot dated 20-4-1910.

H. B. Kotak,

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the schools maintained by the Rajkot State during the year 1909-10.

Number of schools.		Description of Schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure				Remarks.
1908-09	1909-10		1908-09	1909-10	1908-09	1909-10	High Schools.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Total.	
...	...	High Schools.	...	...	...	...	4910-7-3	...	...	4910-7-3	Contribution to the Kathiawad High School.
2	2	Middle Schools.	519	710	456	556	...	7441-11-2	...	7441-11-2	*Besides this, Rs. 286-8-0 as donation to the Library, Rs. 360 on account of the allowance of Miss McAfee, superviscr of the Bawaji RajGirls' School and Rs. 60 for the scholarship to a student of the Barton Female Training College, bring the total to Rs. 25365-5-1.
16	16	Boys' Primary Schools.	1201	1241	984	895	...	...	10085-13-1	10085-13-1	
3	3	Girls' Primary Schools.	345	343	238	188	...	...	2220-13-7	2220-13-7	
21	21	Total.....	2065	2294	1678	1639	4910-7-3	7441-11-2	12306-10-8	*24658-13-1	

Rajkot dated 20-4-10.

H. B. KOTAK,

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.


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